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# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th January 1894.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 100 | Jan. 1894. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Swadesabhimani" .. .. .. | Salem .. .. .. | 200 | 1st Jan. 1894. |
| 3 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 120 | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 225 | 1st and 10th Jan. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 6th and 13th Jan. 1894. |
| 6 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 7 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 8 | "Nagi Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 550 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 9 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 2nd and 5th Jan. 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 10 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,000 | 13th Jan. 1894. |
| 11 | "Dharmavardhani" .. .. .. | Bhimavaram .. .. | 150 | 15th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 12 | "Gnanodayamu" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 500 | 6th Jan. 1894. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 13 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 250 | 5th and 13th Jan. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 14 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 120 | 5th and 10th Jan. 1894. |
| 15 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 350 | 5th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| 16 | "Vivekavardhani" .. .. .. | Rajahmundry .. .. | 300 | 6th ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| 17 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. | 500 | 8th ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 400 | 8th Jan. 1894. |
| 19 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 20 | 6th and 13th Jan. 1894. |
| 20 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 11th Jan. 1894. |
| 21 | "Vrittanta Chintamany" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 3rd and 10th Jan. 1894. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 1st Jan. 1894. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 500 | 1st and 11th Jan. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 800 | 6th Jan. 1894. |
| 25 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 10th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 520 | 8th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Kerala Nandini" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 480 | 5th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 1,000 | 30th Dec. 1893. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 29 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 1st and 8th Jan. 1894. |
| 30 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 30th Dec. 1893 and 6th Jan. 1894. |
| 31 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 15th Dec. 1893. |
| 32 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 11th, 14th, 21st, 25th and 28th Dec. 1893 and 1st, 4th and 8th Jan. 1894. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 30th December, regarding a recent report that the Cesarewitch is to be married shortly to a Royal Princess of the house of France, states that, if this marriage is concluded, political relations between Russia and England will become complicated, and suggests that Mr. Gladstone should now adopt measures to prevent such a union between Russia and France and to promote the good feeling and friendship which now exists between the two nations and outwit France in her designs.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Dec. 30th, 1893.

The intended marriage of the Cesarewitch with a Royal Princess of France.

*Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 8th January, gives utterance to similar opinion on the above subject.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

2. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 13th January, remarks with pain that butchers in markets sell meat by seer and they generally use weights representing the different fractions of a viss instead of a seer in their ordinary dealings with the people, simply because a seer weighs 24 pollams, while half a viss weighs only 20 pollams, and thus people are deceived. The paper wishes the authorities concerned to take steps to make butchers use only weights representing the different fractions of a seer in future. It remarks it is worth the while of the police to bring to justice butchers who are guilty of the offence in question and to make an example of them.

Vettikkodiyon, Jan. 13th, 1894.

A suggestion to the police regarding the deceit practised by butchers.

3. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 6th January, notices that one Mariya Naidu was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 for having stolen from a passenger at Kátpadi station currency notes to the value of Rs. 300, and the paper remarks that the punishment was very inadequate.

Kerala Patrika, Jan. 6th, 1894.

Inadequate punishment of a head constable for theft.

4. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 10th January, says: One Mullankil Komu Menon brought a criminal action against one Achyutan Nayar, head constable, Pattambi, for having made certain defamatory statements about Komu Menon in the charge-sheet prepared by the head constable in a certain case, and the Special Assistant Collector, Malappuram, in whose court the action was brought, sentenced the head constable to pay a fine of Rs. 50 and, in default of payment, to undergo one month's simple imprisonment. Now Komu Menon intends to bring a civil action against the accused, claiming damages of Rs. 2,000. This will be a good lesson for the police oppressors. Complaints of other kinds are also heard about certain of the constables of the Pattambi police, and it is hoped that the Superintendent of Police will anyhow transfer the constables who have been stationed at Pattambi for a long time.

Kerala Sanchari, Jan. 10th, 1894.

The Pattambi police.

In reference to the above case the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 8th January, observes that it is impossible to express how great trouble people are put to owing to the responsible post of head constables being given to uneducated and incompetent constables simply in consideration of their long service.

5. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 10th January, while writing in reference to the worthlessness of the police, remarks that they are worthless because they resort to illegal

Kerala Sanchari, Jan. 10th, 1894.

The cause of the worthlessness of the police.

means to make money, their low pay not sufficing for them to live upon. To make the department more efficient, the correspondent suggests that men of education and capacity should be enlisted in the department and that they should be paid decently and in proportion to the energy they show.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

NAGAI NILALOCHANI, Jan. 1st, 1894.

Advisability of appointing a pattamaniamdar for collecting revenue at Negapatam.

6. A correspondent to the *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 1st January, after showing the importance of Negapatam as one of the great commercial towns in the south, says that the village munsif of that place allows a large number of cases on his file, both civil and criminal, to be in arrears, as the greater portion of his time is occupied in the collection of land revenue, and thus causes great inconvenience to parties. He suggests the advisability of appointing a pattamaniamdar on Rs. 5 for the purpose of collecting revenue and freeing the village munsif from his duty as a revenue officer.

### (*d*) *Education.*

DHARMAVARDHANI, Jan. 1st, 1894.

Wanted a suitable building for the Government girls' school at Bhímavaram in the Gódávari district.

7. The *Dharmavardhani*, of the 1st January 1894, referring to the want of a suitable building for the Government girls' school at Bhímavaram, where the girls are exposed to rain and sun, as they are made to sit on a pial, says that the idea of removing this defect by constructing a building for the school has not suggested itself to any one but the peoples' association in the taluk, who have kindly proposed to contribute a portion towards the cost of a building, and remarks that it is needless to think of the condition of any private girls' school, while the one under the patronage of Government is in such a deplorable state. It hopes that Government will attend to this grievance and make the pupils comfortable by doing the needful.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

NAGAI NILALOCHANI, Jan. 1st, 1894.

Expediency of improving the condition of the roads in Ramnad.

8. A correspondent to the *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 1st January, after giving a short account of the wretched condition of the roads in Ramnad and of the dire effects of cholera, which is now prevailing in that place, wishes the authorities concerned to adopt prompt measures to check the severity of the epidemic and also to improve the condition of the roads.

SWADESABHIMANI, Jan. 1st, 1894.

Advisability of opening a branch hospital at Sevvapett in the district of Salem.

9. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 1st January, after giving due credit to the surgeon in charge of the municipal hospital at Salem for the valuable services he renders to the inhabitants of that town, suggests the expediency of establishing a branch hospital at Sevvapett like the one at Ammapett.

VETTIKKODIYON, Jan. 13th, 1894.

A hint to the Madras municipality.

10. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 13th January, observes: As cholera has made its appearance in the city of Madras it is very desirable that the municipal overseers should spare no pains to keep the streets as clean as possible and to forbid the dramatic proprietors continuing their performance till very late at night in the interests of the people at large.

MANORAMA, Jan. 8th, 1894.

Malabar district board budget discussion.

11. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 8th January, writes that, as the members of the district board are not previously furnished with the necessary papers relating to the agenda discussed in the board meeting, they are unable to take an intelligent part in the discussion. The correspondent adds that, at the meeting of the board held on the 20th December last, the budget was discussed and that, as the

members had not seen a copy of the budget estimate previous to the meeting, they did not understand anything though the budget was passed. The correspondent suggests, therefore, that important papers, such as the budget, &c., should be circulated to the members beforehand and that the subjects discussed in the meeting and the discussions thereon should be translated to the members who do not know Malayalam (? English.—*Tr.*) and that their opinions should be ascertained.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

12. The *Rajayogi*, of the 1st January 1894, referring to a certain complaint in respect of deception alleged to have been practised in weighing a bale of dyed cloths at Chamarlacota railway station on the East Coast Railway, by using Bengal maund weights not familiar to the consignee, and dismissed by the police on inquiry for want of evidence, suggests to Government the desirability of introducing the use of local weights in preference to that of the Bengal weights with which the people are not acquainted. RAJAYOGI, Jan. 1st, 1894.

Two important suggestions to the East Coast Railway authorites.

The other suggestion refers to the third-class passengers who are generally illiterate and are not able to comprehend the time-table and distinguish between similar whistle signals—the only guide at present—adopted both by the passengers and ballast trains. Sometimes, mistaking the signal for the passenger train, people actually run to the place and to their great disappointment find out their mistake and are obliged to remain there long, before the arrival of the passenger train. It proposes markedly distinct and different whistle signals for the two trains so as to enable passengers to distinguish one from the other as easily as possible.

13. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 6th instant, complains that the railway policemen and watchmen attached to the Bangalore City station allow only those gentlemen who put on boots and long coats to enter the station, while entrance is denied to all others who go in ordinary dress, and says that it would be a better plan for the railway authorities to issue platform tickets. MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, Jan. 6th, 1894.

Partiality among the railway servants.

14. The same paper says: Last Tuesday, the 2nd instant, the signal post towards the Mysore line and the passage by which men enter the station were not lighted at all, in consequence of which people suffered great inconvenience, and the train from Mysore had to wait for a long time at the signal post. It is such negligence of the railway servants that causes accidents. Perhaps they had not recovered from the effects of the New Year's day rejoicings, or the supply of oil had run short.

Negligence of railway servants.

15. The same paper remarks: A good deal is being written about the practice prevailing in India of pledging or selling the services of poor men for money and it is maintained that this practice is a direct violation of the liberty, which is the birthright of all men, and that, therefore, Government should come to the assistance of the poor Pariahs, among whom this practice prevails to a large extent; but railway companies invariably obtain contracts of service from their employés who are prosecuted and convicted for failing to abide by their contracts. Why should Government shut their eyes to this?

Contract of service from railway employés.

16. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 6th January, in inviting the attention of the authorities to the iniquities of the railway employés at Calicut station, says that passengers are put to much inconvenience by the issue of tickets not being commenced at the prescribed KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 6th, 1894.

Iniquities of the railway employés at Calicut station.

time. The ticket examiners and the police, in order to get gratuities from passengers, tell them that a charge must be paid for bundles however small, and thus hinder getting off in time. Sometimes passengers are pushed out and even struck with a stick. The number of passengers leaving Calicut by each train is nearly three or four hundred, and the rule is that one man has to count all these passengers and get them into the compartments. This is not only very difficult but also it puts passengers to serious inconvenience. Passengers are shoved into the compartments like cattle; but a passenger can get into a compartment with comfort if he will spend at least one anna. More than ten passengers are thrust into each compartment even though this is against the rules. Sometimes the railway servants take a tip from persons suffering from contagious diseases and allow such persons to get in the carriages. It is surprising that the authorities do not endeavour to put a stop to these and similar goings on of the railway employés at Calicut station.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, Jan. 4th, 1894.

Suggesting the opening of a railway in Ulsur.

17. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 4th January, after stating briefly the present flourishing condition of Ulsur which is situated at a distance of about two miles from Bangalore, remarks that, as the traffic and the population of the above locality have remarkably increased and are increasing day by day, the want of a railway station is much felt by its inhabitants who have to walk over a distance of three miles before they reach the railway station. It further notes that, as passengers who arrive at the station during night are obliged to stay in choultries near the station, the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway should be good enough to direct his early attention towards this important matter and open a station in Ulsur for the convenience of passengers and traffic, which would undoubtedly benefit the railway and augment its resources.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

DHARMAVARDHANI, Jan 1st, 1894.

Public Works Department—delta superintendents.

18. The *Dharmavardhani*, of the 1st January 1894, writes thus (in English):—"It is an open secret that these officers (delta superintendents) take from the ryots something annually in the shape of mamools, and, of course, special favours will be accompanied by special treats. Delta superintendents are at present more or less independent and their recommendations are almost always adopted by Public Works officers. It is no wonder therefore that the ryots find it more profitable and less troublesome to pay these officers and get their work done than take the trouble to send petitions to superior officers and wait for months together. A question has lately been asked in the local Legislative Council by the Honorable Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu on the subject, but the reply the Honorable gentleman received does not seem to us in any way satisfactory. It is not by raising the salaries of these officers that honesty can be maintained. Their work is such. People with better qualifications and of tried honesty should be employed. They should never think that the goal of their ambition is to become a delta superintendent. For this purpose we suggest that only those who have passed the Overseer's examination be given delta superintendent's post, so that any misbehaviour in this grade may be a hindrance to their future prospects. There should also be sufficient check over their work by the sub-divisional officers."

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

MANORAMA, Jan. 8th, 1894.

Salt stored up by the Madras Government.

19. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 8th January, after noticing that the Madras Government, in order to put a stop to the gradual increase in the price of salt, has stored up nearly 15¼ lakhs maunds of salt, opines that this is in some measure beneficial to the people.

(*k*) *General.*

20. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 1st January, rejoices to hear that the Postal Department derived last year an income of four lakhs of rupees more than the receipts of the previous year. The paper thinks that the Postal Department will be able to get larger income by selling quarter-anna labels and by allowing the press the privilege of affixing such labels to newspapers that weigh up to five tolás instead of three tolas.

SWADESABHIMANI, Jan. 1st, 1894.

A suggestion to postal authorities.

21. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th January 1894, under the head of "News," hears that Mr. Wolfe-Murray will succeed Mr. Willock, who goes on leave shortly, as Collector of Vizagapatam, and hopes that, during his *régime*, the condition of the Sálúr samasthanam will improve. That ancient samasthanam is being utterly ruined owing to mal-administration. It is a pity that the local Government does not concern itself with a view to the bettering of the samasthanam taking into consideration the miserable condition of the minor zamindar.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Jan. 6th, 1894.

The Sálúr samasthanam.

22. The *Dharmavardhani*, of the 1st January 1894, under the head of "News and Notes," says that any one at Bhímavaram in the Gódávari district, who requires the services of a midwife, has to fetch one from another town, as there is none in the hospital at that place, and suggests that it would be greatly beneficial if one such should be employed in every hospital.

DHARMAVARDHANI, Jan. 1st, 1894.

Necessity for a certificated midwife in every hospital.

23. The *Vrittanta Chintamany*, of the 3rd instant, says: Both in British India and in Mysore there is a provision made by the respective Governments for granting loans to agriculturists to enable them to cultivate their lands when they are in difficulties; but these loans are granted to only a fortunate few, who can win the good graces of Government servants, that succeed in getting these loans, while a great many poor ryots who stand in real need of loans cannot get them at all. The rules made in the State of Baroda in this respect are more practicable and better calculated to secure their object. We hope our Government would make similar rules for the convenience of the poor ryots, on whose well-being depends the prosperity of the State.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANY, Jan. 3rd, 1894.

The difficulty of the ryots in obtaining loans from Government under the Agricultural Loans Act.

24. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 8th January, writes disapproving of the removal of the present post office near the Calicut railway station to the huzur cutcherry, as it will inconvenience the people of Talli, Chalapuram and Kallai. The correspondent adds that it is not proper to inconvenience the public just for the convenience of the officers of the huzur cutcherry. The attention of the Postmaster-General is invited to the necessity of excluding Talli, Chalapuram and Kallai from the operation of the recent rule regarding the payment of money orders to the payees in the presence of the adhikari of the amsam, and a suggestion is made that, considering the large number of letters, money orders, parcels, &c., delivered daily in these places, they should be included in the town post and not (as is now the case) in the village post.

MANORAMA, Jan. 8th, 1894.

Disapproving of the removal of the post office near Calicut railway station to the huzur cutcherry.

25. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 10th January, says that a meeting was held at Madras by the Pariahs to oppose the holding of the Civil Service examination simultaneously in India and England and that they are going to send a memorial to Government.

KERALA SANCHARI, Jan. 10th, 1894.

A Pariah meeting against the holding of the Civil Service examination in India.

26. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 6th January, says that, as the branch post office recently established at Mankavu near Calicut is located at a place where Tiyans and other low castes cannot

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 6th, 1894.

The Mankavu branch post office.

go, the change will not do as much good as was thought, unless the office is put in a place where people of all castes can come.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, Dec. 11th, 1893.

Grant of lands to Pariahs.

27. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 11th December 1893, *anent* the recent order of Government regarding the grant of lands to Pariahs and other low-caste people on certain conditions, states that village officers of different localities, who have a knowledge of the existence of waste lands which may be utilised for agricultural purposes, have not as yet given due and full notice of the fact to the Pariahs. It also states that there are certain arable lands under the canal in the Cuddapah and Kurnool districts and as well as in Chingleput to an extent of 1,500 acres. It further notes that the Collector of Chingleput has recently published a notification in the District Gazette announcing that lands will be given to Pariahs and other persons of low classes on certain conditions and that every facility will be afforded to them in this respect. After dwelling on the subject at some length, the *Khasim* in conclusion praises the policy of Government, which has for its object the amelioration of the condition of Pariahs, &c., who are looked down upon by Brahmans and other caste Hindus and are never allowed to become landholders anywhere.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, Jan. 8th, 1894.

Lord Elgin, the future Viceroy of India.

28. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 8th January, in regard to a speech recently delivered by Lord Elgin at Edinburgh, remarks with regret that almost all the past Viceroys have spoken of their intentions in very affable and agreeable terms, but with few exceptions none have acted up to what they professed. The *Shams* hopes that the future Viceroy Lord Elgin will not be one of those who have disappointed the Indian people, but will adopt the conciliatory and wise policy of Lord Ripon who left a good name behind him.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Jan. 6th, 1894.

"The zamindar and his ryots."

29. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th January 1894, says that a Bill to adjust the mutual relations between the zamindars and their ryots was introduced into the local council by Sir Philip Hutchins in the year 1882. Afterwards Mr. Carmichael took some interest in the same. When Mr. Garstin brought it forward again in 1884, the Board of Revenue prepared a Bill after shelving the subject for five years; but it was not approved of. It further says that, in the year 1882, Government strongly opined that, as the zamindari question involved many interests, both good and bad, and consequently caused much concern to them, the settlement of the same should no longer be delayed; but it is eleven years since they entertained such an idea as this. It hopes that Lord Wenlock will take it up at once. Observing that the Devasthanams Bill has been under consideration for the past fifteen years, it remarks that it would have been passed long ago if it had been profitable to Government.

DESOPAKARI, Jan. 7th, 1894.

Horse-owners at Attili and the agriculturists.

30. The *Desopakari*, of the 7th January 1894, under the head of "Attili News," says that the owners of horses which are used as beasts of burden at Attili ruin the crops by letting their horses into the fields during nights for grazing purposes. Early in the morning they manage to take their horses away with them, or, if necessary, pay "pound fees" of four annas and release them. This fine is a very light one when compared with the value (four or five rupees' worth) of the crops spoiled. It therefore requests Government to redress this grievance by sanctioning the levy of an enhanced penalty.

KERALA SANCHARI, Jan. 10th, 1894.

The Honorable Mr. Norton.

31. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 10th January, notices with approval the election of the Honorable Mr. Norton to the supreme Legislative Council. The paper observes: "The election of the Honorable Mr. Norton, who is always working in co-operation with the natives in connection with the National Congress and other movements for their welfare, is no surprise to

us; the surprise would rather have been if Mr. Norton had not been elected. That Mr. Norton, like his illustrious father, has worked much for the welfare of the natives and that he is on this account looked down upon by (as his father was) certain jealous Europeans are facts known to all; hence we say that in electing him the people have simply shown due gratitude. There may be some who will find fault with the election of a European as the representative of the natives, but, if a Parsee gentleman could be returned to Parliament by an English constituency, we do not see any reason why the election of Mr. Norton should be disapproved of. Even an enemy of Mr. Norton will not deny that he possesses a quick and intelligent intellectual grasp, or that he knows the requirements of the people, or that he has eloquence enough to plead on their behalf. We pray God that we may long see Mr. Norton the peoples' representative in the Legislative Council. As neither the efforts of those, who put up Mr. Ramasubbaiyar to stand simply in order to defeat Mr. Norton, nor the ambition of Mr. Ramasubbaiyar who yielded to them, resulted in any success, we refrain from commenting upon that matter."

## IV.—Native States.

32. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 10th January, after giving a short account of the amiable qualities and accomplishments of V. Kerala Varma, the husband of the senior Rani of Travancore, as an author and as a member of the Travancore Legislative Council, regrets to say that he was not included among those upon whom New Year's honours have been conferred this year. The paper suggests that Government may well confer upon him the title of C.S.I. at least on the birth-day of Her Majesty.

Travancore Abhimani, Jan. 10th, 1894.

A prayer to Government to confer upon V. Kerala Varma the title of C.S.I.

33. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 6th instant, says, upon the authority of a Bombay paper, that the Secretary of State for India, seeing that the practice of native rajas visiting Europe has been increasing of late, has intimated that no native raja should leave India without previously obtaining his permission.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, Jan. 6th, 1894.

The Secretary of State for India and the native rajas.

34. The *Vrittanta Chintamany*, of the 3rd instant, says: The affairs of Hyderabad are in a most deplorable state. Neither the officials nor the people know their duties. High-handedness on the one side and dissatisfaction on the other are prevailing to an alarming extent. There are no honest means of livelihood for the people although the country is large and there is scope for improvement in every direction. It is only the wicked and the dishonest that prosper.

Vrittanta Chintamany, Jan. 3rd, 1894.

Hyderabad affairs.

35. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram* (Cochin), of the 1st January, says: "Cow-killing is prohibited by law in the Cochin State; but as far as we know we may assert that the law is not observed by the people. It is an open secret that in some of the important towns in the Cochin State cows are privately and sometimes publicly slaughtered for food, and the plea that the Sirkar officials do not know anything about this matter is unsustainable, for cases have come to their notice, but the culprits have not been brought to justice. Last Christmas many cows were slaughtered with impunity by certain persons at Ongallur near Trichur, and the police also apprehended some persons who were carrying beef bought from that place, and also took from them the names of the persons that slaughtered the cows; but at present the Trichur magistrate does not seem to be dealing with the case properly. We do not want that the offenders in the present case should be severely punished, but we want to know, if the authorities connive at the infringement of one law, how much respect the people will have for the other laws."

Kerala Mitram, Jan. 1st, 1894.

Cow-killing in the Cochin State.

KERALA NANDINI, Jan. 5th, 1894.

Peons made to do private menial work.

36. The Malayalam *Kerala Nandini* (Cochin), of the 5th January, says that some of the high officials in Trichur make their peons do private menial work and that the Sirkar should put a stop to this practice.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 6th, 1894.

Delay in the publication of examination results in Travancore.

37. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 6th January, notices that the result of the examination for magistrates held by the Travancore Sirkar a year and a half ago was only recently published, and asks what great task the valuation was.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 30th, 1893.

Condemning the appointment of Mr. Dunlop as the First Member of the Hyderabad Board of Revenue.

38. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 30th December 1893, writes that much discontent is felt by all classes of the Hyderabad community on account of the appointment of Mr. Dunlop as the First Member of the Board of Revenue. It notes that, not to speak of the inexperience of the above officer in revenue affairs, he is famous for his national and religious bigotry and is moreover well known as an enemy of the natives. He owes his elevation to the above post to the favour of the Resident who prevailed upon the present Premier to put him at the head of the Revenue Board. In short, the whole community is much distressed on account of the above appointment against which the public voice was raised on a former occasion. After making certain further remarks, the *Jaridah* says that, as this appointment is opposed to the views of every class of the Hyderabad community, it should be cancelled.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, Jan. 5th, 1894.

Opinion regarding the nomination of Mr. Norton as member of the Viceregal Council.

39. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th January, says: That while the natives of Southern India eagerly wished that Mr. Norton should be elected as a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, Government was much opposed to it, and that, in order to please Government, the Honorable Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar spared no pains to scheme plans to defeat the candidature of Mr. Norton. He even went the length of setting up the Honorable Mr. Ramasubbaiyar to stand as a rival candidate; but fortunately for the natives of India Mr. Norton was successful. Hitherto he had no opportunity to deal with Government directly. He was now and then expressing his views on political subjects through the medium of the press and in his pleadings in the bar. Now he has got a favorable opportunity to deal with Government directly and with authority. In his new sphere, people expect from him greater good than he has been able to work as a congressman.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, Jan. 11th, 1894.

The New Year's honours list.

40. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 11th instant, says that the New Year's honours list recently published is too meagre and that no great care seems to have been exercised by the Viceroy in the selection of men to be honored.

The election of Mr. Norton to the Imperial Legislative Council.

41. The same paper is very glad that Mr. Norton has been elected to the Viceroy's Legislative Council and says that he is by far the best man for the place, being quite independent and anxious to do good to the people of India.

The Pariah meeting in Madras and its resolution against the holding of the Civil Service examination in India.

42. The same paper says: A meeting of the Pariahs was held in Madras at which it was resolved that the holding of the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service in India was undesirable inasmuch as it would be prejudicial to the interests of many of the Indian people. This resolution has been communicated to the Parliament. We hope due consideration will be given to this resolution by that august body.

43. The *Vrittanta Chintamany*, of the 10th instant, remarks thus: Most of the hospital assistants are paid only Rs. 25 or 30 a month; but whenever any epidemic breaks out in any of the villages they are ordered to go there and do all the dirty work at great personal risk. They are paid a daily allowance of only two annas when out on such duty. We hope the Government will show them a little more consideration and pay them a travelling allowance either in the form of a mileage or a more liberal daily batta.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANY, Jan. 10th, 1894.

The grievances of hospital assistants.

44. The Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 8th January, and the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram* (Cochin), of the 11th January, give a summary of the reception accorded to the delegates assembled at the Lahore Congress and also of the resolutions passed in the congress.

MANORAMA, Jan. 8th, 1894.

KERALA MITRAM, Jan. 11th, 1894.

The Lahore Congress.

In referring to the above subject the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 6th January, says that, considering the warm reception accorded to the delegates and the splendid manner in which the congress was conducted at Lahore, which is said to be, as regards education, more backward than other provinces, the conclusion is that the people of India are more advanced in civilisation and education than is generally supposed and that they have thoroughly understood the aims and objects of the congress. The paper considers as absurd the opinion of the Anglo-Indian press and of certain of the Anglo-Indians that natives are not yet fit to take part in the administration of the country and that such opinion shows only their hostile feelings.

45. In referring to the dangers resulting from the treatment of the sick by country doctors, who have no knowledge of medicine or medical science, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram* (Cochin), of the 11th January, suggests that Government should rule that such doctors should not be allowed to practise unless they are licensed after passing a prescribed examination in medical science.

KERALA MITRAM, Jan. 11th, 1894.

Country doctors.

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[Issued 31st January 1894.]

# REPORT
ON
# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
## Fortnight ending the 31st January 1894.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Parayan" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 1st Jan. 1894. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Ayul Veda Bhaskaran" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 150 | 31st Jan. 1894. |
| 3 | "Swadesabhimani" .. .. .. | Salem .. .. .. | 200 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 120 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 5 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 150 | 1st and 15th Jan. 1894. |
| 6 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 120 | 5th Jan. 1894. |
| 7 | "Trichy Nesan" .. .. .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 150 | 1st and 15th Jan. 1894. |
| 8 | "Meignana Bhanu" .. .. .. | Karikal .. .. .. | .. | 1st ,, ,, ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 9 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 225 | 22nd Jan. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 10 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 20th and 27th Jan. 1894. |
| 11 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 13th, 20th and 27th Jan. 1894. |
| 12 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 16th and 24th Jan. 1894. |
| 13 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 17th ,, ,, ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 550 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan" .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 350 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 16 | "Dravida Mandiri" .. .. .. | Karikal .. .. .. | 280 | 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Jan. 1894. |
| 17 | "Arya Jana Ratchani" .. .. | Erode .. .. .. | 300 | 1st, 9th and 25th Jan. 1894. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 9th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th Jan. 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Hindujanasamskarini .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | 20th Jan. 1894. |
| 20 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 22nd ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Upadhyayopayogini" .. .. | Masulipatam .. .. | 500 | 25th ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Suniti" .. .. .. .. | Rajahmundry .. .. | 500 | 30th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Gnanodayamu" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 500 | 18th Jan. 1894. |
| 24 | "Kalanithi Vruthanthini" .. .. | Guntúr .. .. .. | 300 | 26th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 250 | 22nd Jan. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 120 | 16th, 23rd and 30th Jan. 1894. |
| 27 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 350 | 19th and 29th Jan. 1894. |
| 28 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. | 500 | 23rd ,, ,, ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Vivekavardhani" .. .. .. | Rajahmundry .. .. | 300 | 24th Jan. 1894. |
| 30 | "Kistna News" (from fortnightly to weekly). | Bezwada .. .. .. | 250 | 30th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 400 | 15th, 22nd and 29th Jan. 1894. |
| 32 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 20 | 20th and 27th Jan. 1894. |
| 33 | "Vrittanta Chintamany" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,000 | 17th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 15th Jan. 1894. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 36 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 500 | 21st Jan. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 37 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 800 | 13th, 20th and 27th Jan. 1894. |
| 38 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 17th and 24th Jan. 1894. |
| 39 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 520 | 15th, 22nd and 29th Jan. 1894. |
| 40 | "Kerala Nandini" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 480 | 12th and 19th Jan. 1894. |
| 41 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 1,000 | 13th, 20th and 27th Jan. 1894. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 42 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 15th and 22nd Jan. 1894. |
| 43 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 18th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 44 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 5th Jan. 1894. |
| 45 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 22nd ,, ,, |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 27th January, traces the causes of the Danube question in dispute between the British and Russian Governments and thinks that the object of the latter in establishing cantonments at Pamir, &c., may be presumed to be a future invasion of India. As the British Indian empire is unable, owing to insufficiency of revenue, to strengthen the Indian army, the paper suggests the advisability of recruiting the army by the enlistment of efficient native volunteers.

Vikata Dutan, Jan. 27th, 1894.

A suggestion to Government.

2. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 29th ultimo, says the Khedive of Egypt lately went to inspect his troops, and, while doing so, he made certain remarks derogatory to the native troops and their officers. This has roused the anger of the officers and Lord Rosebery asked Lord Cromer to request the Khedive to withdraw his remarks; but the Khedive has declined to accede to Lord Cromer's request. The British authorities condemn this conduct of the Khedive.

Karnataka Prakasika, Jan. 29th, 1894.

The Khedive of Egypt and his remarks about British officers.

3. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 22nd January, observes that a Russian paper recently objected to the establishment of a British political agency in Herat and Mazar-i-Shariff and stated that its establishment would produce a bad impression in the minds of the people of Turkestan. The *Khasim* remarks that the present mission to the Amir has been proved a great success inasmuch as several benefits have been derived from the Amir through it, and that it is necessary for the British Government to regulate Central Asian affairs in future most judiciously and upon a permanent basis.

Khasim-ul-Akbar, Jan. 22nd, 1894.

Central Asian affairs.

4. The same paper, on the authority of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, states that recently startling news reached Chitral to the effect that 500 Russians from the Pamirs have suddenly arrived at Betrong and have there taken up their abode. The inhabitants of Betrong, who are the subjects of the Amir and are of the Shiah persuasion, recognise Agha Jan, of Bombay, as their religious head. It is said that the Russians have intimated to the local officers of the Amir that they were obliged to come to Betrong on account of heavy snow having fallen on the Pamirs and that they will return to that place after the falling of the snow is over.

Advent of the Russians in Betrong.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

5. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th January, invites the attention of the authorities to the carelessness evinced by the police in neglecting to trace out the culprits and bringing to punishment some Lubbays of Pattu, who, it is said, in company with some natives wantonly created a riot by plundering from a garden cocoanuts belonging to a contractor.

Swadesamitran, Jan. 9th, 1894.

Muhammadan riot at Pattu.

6. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 9th January, complains that a certain dramatic company at Kumarapalayam performs obscene plays of a character almost amounting to the offence described in section 294 of the Indian Penal Code in a public choultry of the local fund authorities set apart for the people to rest in, and the police as well as local fund authorities connive at such performances, simply because they get tickets *gratis*. The paper desires the authorities to adopt early measures to prevent the performance of such immoral plays in future.

Arya Jana Priyan, Jan. 9th, 1894.

Connivance of the police regarding the performance of certain obscene plays at Kumarapalayam.

VIVEKAVARDHANI, Jan. 17th, 1894.

A murderer at Guntúr escaping scot-free.

7. The *Vivekavardhani*, of the 17th January 1894, under the head of "News and Notes," says in English:—"It is very strange that a murder committed in Guntúr, so long ago as October last, should have been left undetected and the murderer allowed to escape scot-free. The public should feel very thankful to the Guntúr people's association for the interest it has been taking in the matter, and we hope that the Government will take prompt measures and direct the institution of legal proceedings as soon as possible."

KALANITHI VRUTHANTHINI, Jan. 1st, 1894.

Dacoity near Kasiram tope at Guntúr.

8. A correspondent (*Necheliravula Srirama*) to the *Kalanithi Vruthanthini*, of the 1st January 1894, referring to the dacoity committed on some Government servants and merchants on their way from Guntúr to Sattenapalle on the 15th December 1893 at Kasiram tope and remarking that such things frequently occur on the local fund road near that tope, suggests to Government to cut down the trees in the tope that are densely crowded and to place there a guard of a dozen armed police constables so that the travellers may make their journey safely.

MANORAMA, Jan. 22nd, 1894

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 20th, 1894.

Robberies and dacoities in Walavanad taluk.

9. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 22nd January, and a correspondent also in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 20th January, write that robberies and dacoities have increased in Walavanad taluk and that the cause of the increase is the indifference of the police. The correspondent in the first-named paper cites three cases of dacoities in the same taluk, of which two were, it appears, committed in the same amsam and within a short interval of each other. The correspondent in the last-named paper reports that a certain police officer of the Shoranur police has acquired in his own name more than a thousand rupees worth of landed property in *his* jurisdiction although Government rules prohibit such acquisitions. The idea of this officer is that, as he is ready to go if dismissed the service, he should by any means feather his nest till that time, even if it be by oppressing the people to the utmost extent of his power. As for investigating into the robberies, &c., committed in his jurisdiction and finding out the thieves—that he thinks he may leave alone. Unless the police constables in the Cherpalcheri division, nearly all of whom are natives of the place, are transferred, dacoities there will only increase.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 27th, 1894.

Allegations against a police inspector in Malabar.

10. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 27th January, says that one Kunnamu, whom the Vayittiri magistrate convicted under the Coffee-stealing Act and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300, has since the conviction sent a lawyer's notice to the Police Inspector Muthuswami to repay Rs. 200, which, while the case was going on, he had lent the inspector. The paragraph remarks that, if this be true, the conduct of the inspector is unsatisfactory and that the Superintendent of Police should direct his special attention to the matter.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

DRAVIDA MANDIRI, Jan. 13th, 1894.

Expediency of abolishing the system in vogue in the Judicial Department of demanding stamp fees from parties to suit.

11. *Dravida Mandiri*, of the 13th January, after showing the various ways in which parties to suits are obliged to spend a good deal of money before they can bring their case before the judicial authorities, says that it is not desirable that Government should demand from them stamp fees, on the ground that the people are already groaning under heavy and numerous taxes and that documents written on cadjan leaves are as durable as those written on stamp papers. The paper, after drawing the attention of Government to the enormous sums it expends on the Military and Naval Departments and after showing the desirability of utilising a portion of such large sums in meeting the expenses of the Judicial Department, requests the members

of the National Congress as well as those of the Madras Legislative Council to take steps to do away with the system in vogue in the Judicial Department of demanding stamp fees from parties.

SWADESAMITRAN, Jan. 19th, 1894.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th January, remarks that Government is not justified in giving the plea of want of funds for not effecting fully the separation of the revenue from the judicial functions of sub-magistrates. The paper asks—why should not Government utilise for the purpose a portion of the loan which it has recently raised in England and thus avoid the plea of want of funds?

A remark on Government regarding sub-magistrates.

13. A correspondent to the same paper, referring to the drawbacks connected with the village procedure of the present day, makes the following suggestions:—

Suggestions regarding village munsifs.

(1) The principle of hereditary right should be done away with in the nomination of village munsifs.

(2) The villagers should have the privilege of nominating a munsif once in three years.

(3) The village munsifs should not be appointed to exercise the function of a maniyamdar.

(4) They must be allowed the privilege of having cognizance of civil and criminal cases.

(5) The powers of the village munsifs should be confined to sections 2 to 8 of Act I of 1889.

(6) They must be allowed the services of a clerk to correspond and transact the business of the court.

DESABHIMANI, Jan. 24th, 1894.

14. The *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 24th January, in commenting upon the monopoly of the old "private vakils" of all the practice to themselves in the courts of magistrates, remarks that this class of people must be discountenanced by right-thinking magistrates. The paper suggests another remedy by stating that certificated men enter a protest against the prevailing practice and appeal to the High Court to amend the law, if need be, which allows an accused person to bring any person to defend him, because the law, which will not allow an uncertificated man to defend a prisoner in a sessions court, cannot, with any show of reason, allow such a person to appear in the courts of magistrates who commit cases to the sessions.

A suggestion to do away with the old "private vakils."

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Jan. 27th, 1894.

15. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 27th January 1894, referring to the case of the stamp-vendor in the Karúr taluk, in Coimbatore, remarks that there was no necessity for the transfer of the case from the stationary magistrate to the assistant magistrate of only two years' standing at some distance from the place, and questions why it was not transferred to the Sub-Collector Mr. T. M. Swaminatha Aiyar who was in charge of the Karúr division, if a transfer was necessary, and observes at length that the stamp-vendor (who did not purchase the stamps with a deceitful intention) and others have been in vain put to much trouble and expense and mental anxiety. It humbly requests Lord Wenlock's Government to take interest and see that such things are not done in future.

The transfer of a case from the stationary magistrate at Karúr to the assistant magistrate at Pollachi.

### (*d*) *Education.*

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, Jan. 9th, 1894.

16. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 9th January, referring to the local fund schools, writes as follows:—The highest pay which a local fund school can afford to give to its headmaster is Rs. 10, and, seeing the inadequacy of the pay, the local fund authorities feel no scruple to appoint any person as headmaster, without reference to the educational qualifications required for the post. Usually persons accept the headmastership of a local fund school more with a view to benefit themselves by the annual grant than

Unsatisfactory management of local fund schools.

to improve the intellect of the pupils committed to their care. This is the reason why they idle away the major portion of the year, and, at the approach of the annual inspection, they busy themselves with the preparation of the school register to suit the requirements of the rules relating to grants. When the inspector of schools pays a visit to the school, the headmaster produces the register thus prepared, and the inspector, being satisfied with the register, recommends the school for grant. It is hoped that Government will adopt such measures as will dispense with this sort of a desultory method of inspection which does not tend to promote the spread of primary education.

SWADESAMITRAN, Jan. 16th, 1894.

An appeal to Government against an order of dismissal.

17. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th January, says with deep regret that a teacher, who had been formerly employed in Villupuram high school, was relentlessly dismissed from the service in spite of his having served Government for the last twenty years for having incurred the displeasure of his superiors in the department, and that Government did not bestow due consideration on his appeal. After making a few remarks regarding the ability and the integrity of the teacher in question, he wishes Government to pay once more due consideration to his case and to do him justice.

Remarks on the Inspectorship of the Central Circle.

18. The same paper, referring to the vacated Inspectorship of the Central Circle, remarks as follows:—The reforms lately introduced into the Educational Department contain a provision that three of the professorships and two of the inspectorships should be conferred on persons belonging to the Provincial service. One of the four inspectorships has already been conferred upon Mr. C. Nagoji Rao of Provincial service. The Inspectorship of the Central Circle, which is now vacant owing to the sudden death of Dr. Bradshaw, should be conferred, according to the said provision, on a person belonging to the Provincial service alone. Unfortunately there is a strict rule to the effect that persons aspiring to the office of the Director of Public Instruction should not only have been professors in colleges, but should also have served as inspectors of schools in the course of their service. Some of the members, therefore, of the professorial staff may attempt to get the vacant inspectorship with a view to qualify themselves for the directorship.

SWADESAMITRAN, Jan. 23rd, 1894.

Suggestions to Government regarding the vacant mathematics chair of the Presidency college.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd January, referring to the vacant mathematics chair in the Presidency college, says that history is not the *forte* of Mr. Stuart, the present History Professor of the college, and that he is better fitted to teach mathematics than history. It adds that it is advisable on the part of Government to give the mathematics chair to Mr. Stuart and to appoint a specialist in history in his stead.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th January, regrets the injustice done to some of the officers of the Educational Department by the appointment of Mr. C. Sankaranarayana Chetty, M.A., sub. *pro tem.*, to the mathematics chair of the Presidency college, and believes that justice will be done to those now affected by this nomination at least when the expected scheme, now before the Secretary of State, comes into operation.

VETTIKKODIYON, Jan. 27th, 1894.

The Matriculation Tamil text for 1894.

20. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 27th January, draws the attention of the University authorities to the prose portion of the Matriculation Tamil text for 1894, commencing from page 74 and ending with the death of Kisakan, on the ground of its containing ideas savouring of obscenity and suggests the desirability of issuing an order for the omission of this portion.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 20th, 1894.

Educational report of the Madras Presidency for 1892–93.

21. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 20th January, in reviewing the educational report of the Madras Presidency for 1892–93, observes that it is a matter for regret that the students who study for the B. A. degree in such large numbers every year do not turn their

attention to trade, agriculture or other kindred occupations. As it is, educated men are mad after Government employment and dislike to take up occupations, such as those above referred to. The fact that even vakils earning five or six hundred rupees per mensem are willing to take up appointments as munsif on Rs. 200 per mensem is itself a clear proof of what we say. The majority of the students passing for the B. A. degree try to proceed to the B. L. degree and so neglect their own true interests as well as those of their country, besides bringing the legal profession into less estimation. Take, for instance, Malabar. Look at the number of vakils, which increases every year in all the courts, though the number of cases is on the decrease. Owing to this some of the vakils are not ashamed to run to distant jurisdictions for trifling fees. With all this, we do not think that the vakils of the present day are making a fourth part of what their predecessors made. By all means let there be a cessation to this mania for entering the legal profession to the neglect of other occupations really more profitable.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

22. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th January, exhorts the authorities of the Villupuram union to adopt preventive measures against the approach of cholera, and suggests the desirability of keeping especially the shepherd and the fishmonger streets as clean as possible.

SWADESAMITRAN, Jan. 9th, 1894.

Signs of cholera at Villupuram.

23. A correspondent to the *Trichy Nesan*, of the 15th January, observes: There are large tracts of land which require a a network of good roads in this presidency. The Secretary of State and the Government of India are always bent upon extending railways only. It is a pity that Government does not see the necessity for good roads, for want of which in many parts people are subject to inconvenience in carrying on traffic. Road cess, collected to an enormous amount, is not spent for the purpose for which it is intended. It is desirable that Government should pay grant and help the local boards in increasing the extent of roads, which will tend to prevent the occurrence of famine.

TRICHY NESAN, Jan. 15th, 1894.

Advisability of increasing the roadways.

24. The *Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan*, of the 21st January, suggests the feasibility of tendering on contract the removal of rubbish in the town of Trichinopoly, as this measure will be a strong check on the insanitary state of many a ward in that town.

TIRISIRAPURA TAMIL SELVAN, Jan. 21st, 1894.

A suggestion to Trichinopoly municipality.

25. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 20th January, notices that cholera has broken out at different places in the Calicut municipality and invites the attention of the municipal authorities to the necessity of improving the sanitary condition of the town.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 20th, 1894.

Cholera in Calicut.

### (f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

26. The *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 17th January, after noticing a few striking contrasts between the treatment accorded to Europeans and to Natives in the public service and pointing out the luxuries enjoyed by the former and the sufferings undergone by the latter, says that the Honorable Mr. Ramasubbaiyar would confer a boon on the Revenue Department of Cuddalore if he would fight for the following privileges in behalf of the overworked and low-paid taluk officials:—

DESABHIMANI, Jan. 17th, 1894.

An appeal to the Honorable Mr. Ramasubbaiyar regarding the Revenue Department of Cuddalore.

(1) Liberty to avail themselves of all public holidays.
(2) Sanction of leave of any sort to which the officer applying may be entitled.
(3) Sanction of travelling allowance to revenue inspectors.
(4) Increase of pay to taluk gumastas.

SWADESAMITRAN, Jan. 26th, 1894.

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th January, in commenting upon the uneasiness felt by the mirasidars and others in consequence of the considerable rise of tax as a result of the recent settlement of Tanjore, reminds the public of the Government notification in the *District Gazette* requiring the people to wait for further orders of Government regarding assessment, the purport of which is not clear, and concludes by remarking that the mirasidars of many localities are unable to bear the high assessment as determined by the Settlement Commission.

Grievances regarding the high rent as determined by the Settlement Commission in Tanjore.

KERALA SANCHARI, Jan. 17th, 1894.

28. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 17th January, writes complaining of the iniquities committed by the amsam menons in assessing the ponam crops in North Malabar. The correspondent adds that these amsam menons ask bribes from the tenants; and, if they are refused, the assessment is made very heavy. The attention of the authorities is invited to the matter.

Iniquities of amsam menons in North Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 20th, 1894.

29. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 20th January, says:—"We hear that the Government of Madras has prepared a scheme regarding the assessment of garden lands in Malabar and has submitted it to the Government of India. The opinion of the Madras Government is that lands on which trees are planted should be assessed as gardens and those that have no trees planted should be assessed as dry lands. If both the garden land assessment and the dry land assessment be imposed on the same *paramba* land, it will be a great hardship to the tenants, for it is not the custom in Malabar to cultivate the unoccupied dry land portion of gardens as it is generally unfit for cultivation. To assess such lands will be as obnoxious to the people as the poll-tax was in England. The Government says in the report that one hundred cocoanut trees, fifty jack trees and eight hundred nut trees, respectively, can be planted on an acre of land; but more than sixty-four to ninety-one (*sic*) cocoanut trees cannot profitably be planted on an acre. If the soil is very fertile, more than sixty-four trees can never be planted. Similarly fifty jack trees and eight hundred nut trees, respectively, cannot be planted on an acre. If the assessment be fixed at the calculation of the number of trees above referred to, the tenants will undoubtedly be put to great straits. We hear that the scheme submitted by Government is one that Mr. Stuart has prepared in imitation of the Travancore system. As the land tenures and customs of Malabar are different from those of Travancore, the Travancore system cannot be adopted in Malabar. A *janmi* (landlord) in Malabar can oust his tenants at his will. Above all he can put on *melchart* the lands already leased out to his tenants; but in Travancore nothing of this sort can be done. If the tenants in Travancore pay the fixed *pattam* (rent) they are all right; but as a *janmi* in Malabar has absolute right and control over his land, he can fix any *pattam* he likes, and, if the tenants do not agree to it, they may be ousted as he pleases. There is no doubt that the scheme now prepared by Government will increase the difficulties of the tenants."

Assessment of garden lands in Malabar.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th January, in referring to the same subject, opines that the fixing of assessment on waste *paramba* lands will induce the landlords to lease out such waste lands on terms favorable to the tenants, as otherwise the assessment on such lands will have to be paid by the landlords themselves.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

SWADESAMITRAN, Jan. 23rd, 1894.

30. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd January, writes as follows:—It is a matter for regret that Government has not striven as yet to redress the grievances caused by the rigour of the forest authorities to the ryot population, notwithstanding that the sufferings caused to themselves and their cattle by the severity of the forest laws

Rigour of the Forest and other departments and the sufferings of the ryots in consequence.

have been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government. When the forest laws were first brought into operation, Government promised the people that it would not be solely guided by financial considerations, but would pay due attention to the convenience of the people at large; but cases are not wanting to show how unscrupulously the Forest Department afforests even public pasturages to the detriment of cattle of indigent ryots and how it insists on making a large revenue by selling the produce of the forests. The Forest Department has even gone the length of afforesting the public pasturages of Kayar Thinnai, Perumattur and other villages in the district of Chingleput, leaving the cattle of poor ryots to suffer from want of fodder. While the paimaish accounts clearly state that these lands are public pasturages set apart by Government for the exclusive feeding of cattle, it is not right that the forest authorities should adopt arbitrary measures to the great inconvenience of the ryots. Police extortion, rigour of forest laws and the spread of cow-protection movement are three causes that may tend to diminish the loyalty of the people to the British Government.

31. The *Desopakari*, of the 14th January 1894, referring to the reply to the Honorable Mr. Rangayya Nayudu's question regarding the oppression by forest officers that, when any case came to the notice of the Government, it would be inquired into, says that it is rumoured that the lands originally reserved at the time of settlement for fuel and grazing purposes in some villages in the Chingleput district are now amalgamated with forest reserves. It remarks that the grievance of the agriculturists in this respect could not be redressed unless the Government interested themselves and set apart as village reserve at least five out of every hundred acres not only in the Chingleput district but in every village of every district in the presidency, and that, if the inhabitants of some of the wet villages continued as at present to cultivate without reserving even half an acre for cattle grazing, it would shortly result in a necessity to import cattle from other places.

DESOPAKARI, Jan. 14th, 1894.

The forest officers in the Chingleput district and the lands reserved for fuel and grazing at the time of settlement.

### (h) *Railways.*

32. The *Vivekavardhani*, of the 17th January 1894, under the head of "News and Notes," draws the attention of the railway authorities to "the want of a good waiting room" at the Ellore station for first and second class passengers.

VIVEKAVARDHANI, Jan. 17th, 1894.

"Want of a good waiting room" at Ellore railway station.

33. The same paper, under the head of News, says that, while the train, which started from Bezwada on the 10th instant, was approaching Kovur station that night, the engine had burst and a part of it had fallen across the line. On a suggestion from the railway officials that the steamer had perhaps arrived at the port, the passengers proceeded there but were disappointed. After their spending the night exposed to dew, the steamer arrived the following morning and picked them up. It further complains that the train that was to have gone that night to Vizianagram started at 12 o'clock, waiting for the "mail" till then, and remarks that the people will not secure convenience and comfort unless the authorities look into such matters as these.

Calling attention of the authorities to the difficulties of the railway passengers.

34. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 13th January, complains that, as many persons are now going to the Palni festival, fourteen and fifteen passengers are crowded in each compartment of the carriages.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 13th, 1894.

Overcrowding on the Madras Railway.

35. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 24th January, says that the Madras Railway Company have commenced a survey for a line from Calicut to Tellicherry. The paper hopes that, when the

KERALA SANCHARI, Jan. 24th, 1894.

Railway hoped for between Calicut and Tellicherry.

survey is finished, a line will be commenced and that, after seeing the income derived from it so far, the line will be gradually extended to Mangalore.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Jan. 27th, 1894.

Destruction of salt that remained unsold for five years or more.

36. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 27th January 1894, under the head of "News," referring to the Board's order that the salt which had remained unsold for five years or more,—the total amount being about a lakh of maunds,—should be destroyed under the Salt Act (IV of 1890), remarks that the Government have now been pleased to agree to this course instead of at first considering the more profitable method of lowering the selling price a little.

"The dark side of the Salt Act."

37. The same paper says that a poor woman, Bhujanga Chowhan, who was suffering from asthma, at Bombay, was advised to use salt. Being too poor to purchase it, she extracted a little salt by boiling some water from a salt channel. Thereupon, she was charged before a native magistrate and was sentenced to pay a fine of 15 rupees or in default to undergo imprisonment for two weeks. However, the High Court, when moved by the European District Magistrate, who, pitying the prisoner's case, recommended the reversal of the sentence, reduced the penalty to one rupee. Of what avail would it have been, it asks, if she had been incarcerated in the jail? It suggests the amendment of the Salt Act in respect of such hard cases and remarks that, if it be not possible to secure this here, it would be well to collect such cases, to print them in a pamphlet form and distribute the same among the English people in England. While poor women are thus being sent to jail on the plea that they obtain a little salt, as described above, for medicinal purposes, the European officers, who are already drawing high salaries, are anxious to earn more money. It requests the British people to determine which cases should be attended to, whether of the poor women, who are suffering from asthma, or of the European officers who complain that their salaries are not enough to support their wives and children at home.

MANORAMA, Jan. 22nd, 1894.

Oppressions exercised by the salt and abkári officers.

38. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 22nd January, complains of the oppressions exercised by the Cannanore salt and abkári officers, who are said to concoct cases against innocent parties.

### (*k*) *General.*

SUJANOLLASAN, Jan. 5th, 1894.

Location of the Tanjore Collector's office at Vallam.

39. The *Sujanollasan*, of Tanjore, of the 5th January, draws the attention of the authorities to the great inconvenience caused by the location of the Collector's office at Vallam instead of at Tanjore, and suggests that the office may be located in a rented building in Tanjore as is done now at Vallam until a new building is erected. The paper advises the local residents to petition Government on this subject and wishes that the members of the Legislative Council will try to redress this grievance.

ARYA JANA RATCHANI, Jan. 9th, 1894.

Malpractices of stamp-vendors.

40. The *Arya Jana Ratchani*, of the 9th January, complains that stamp-vendors in the mofussil sell an anna court-fee label for one anna and three pies notwithstanding the five per cent. commission allowed to them by Government. It suggests to Government the advisability of appointing persons on Rs. 20 or 25 exclusively for the sale of stamps or of taking steps to prevent vendors from indulging in such malpractices.

SWADESAMITRAN, Jan. 9th, 1894.

Late delivery of letters at Villupuram.

41. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th January, draws the attention of the Postmaster-General to the late delivery of letters at Villupuram and points out the desirability of entertaining another delivery peon to meet the increase of the postal work of that place.

42. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 20th January, reports with pain that a woman met her death by being gored by a cow while she was engaged in buying some pots at Paracheri bazaar in Madras and wishes Government to adopt remedial measures in the interest of the people at large.

VIKATA DUTAN, Jan. 20th, 1894.

Necessity for adopting some measures to prevent cowherds from allowing their cattle to stray in public resorts without control.

43. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd January, writes as follows:—A study of the administration of the country for the past few years makes one believe that the watchword of Government is obstinacy and that it exercises its powers at first blindly and then repents when it is called upon to answer for the consequence. When the Sanskrit chair of the Presidency college fell vacant, Government wished and insisted that it should be given to a German; but, on the direction of the Secretary of State to give the post to a Native graduate of the local University, Government yielded. Again, when the Honorable Mr. Kalyanasundram Aiyar, in his interpellation, drew the attention of the council to Mr. LeFanu's procedure as a Collector and as a Member of the Board, Government siding with Mr. LeFanu censured Mr. Kalyanasundram Aiyar as being too personal in his remarks, and, after finding the statement of the honorable member to be true, expressed its disapproval of the conduct of Mr. LeFanu by withholding his promotion in the service. The case of Mrs. Irwin brings to light the folly of the policy of Government in promulgating the Marina notification. It is therefore desirable that Government should in future behave in such a manner as to make people say that Government is by no means obstinate.

SWADESAMITRAN, Jan. 23rd, 1894.

Reflections on the procedure of Government.

44. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Ratchani*, of the 25th January, regrets to hear of the intended abolition of the post office at Kavanthapadi and eagerly hopes that Government will be pleased to encourage the present postmaster, who has no other source of income than the small allowance he gets, by raising his pay to Rs. 5 and to strengthen this office by the appointment of one or two peons. He concludes by saying that the course here recommended will, if adopted by Government, prove to be a boon conferred upon the people of that place.

ARYA JANA RATCHANI, Jan. 25th, 1894.

A suggestion to retain the branch post office at Kavanthapadi.

45. The *Kistna News*, of the 26th January 1894, in its supplement, says in English:—"Our Hindu readers will feel sorry to hear that the temple of *Anjaneyaswami* in the *muttam* of Madhva community at Bezwada was polluted by the unlawful entrance of Mr. F. C. Parsons, our Head Assistant Collector, about the last week of November 1893. The daily worship had been in suspension pending the usual purification ceremony which could only be done at a great cost. The gentleman, whom the community have asked an apology with payment of costs for the purification ceremony, had, we hear, simply expressed regret for his action without any settlement for the payment of costs. He was, however, served with a formal notice for a civil suit to recover Rs. 200 for damages. We shall resume the subject again and in the meantime invite the attention of Government to this highhanded action of one of its Covenanted Servants from whom the people should naturally expect justice if others of his race were to do such a crime . . . . ."

KISTNA NEWS, Jan. 26th, 1894.

The Hindu temple of Anjaneyaswami at Bezwada polluted by Mr. F. C. Parsons, the Head Assistant Collector, entering it.

46. The same paper in its supplement, referring to the recent conferment of the title of Rao Bahadur on M.R.Ry. Singarazu Lingayya Pantulu Garu and M. Ethirajulu Pillai Garu, municipal councillors of Bezwada, writes thus (in English):—"We fail to see the good they have done to the people and the town itself in their capacity as municipal councillors. The taxes are heavy and the people are groaning under oppression. The roads are in a

M.R.Ry. Singarazu Lingayya Pantulu Garu and M. Ethirajulu Pillai Garu as municipal councillors.

deplorable condition and sanitation is worse than wretched. The Government has only ears to hear and no eyes to see. We wish the honours were conferred on more deserving men who do not number a few."

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Jan. 15th, 1894.

The advantages of the enlargement of the Indian councils.

47. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 15th ultimo, speaking of the enlarged Indian Legislative Councils, says thus:—No doubt in time the privilege of direct election will be granted to the people, but the result of the late concession has been very great. Some years ago the councils were the most sleepy places. The work was got through in a most perfunctory manner. A sitting only occupied a few hours and the resolutions were generally hurried through without any discussion. Now any amount of discussion is carried on. Questions are asked and answered; much information is given and thus the wants of the country are becoming known and in time they will be supplied. The officials cannot have their own way as they had in the past, for the new members are determined to be told what is going on. They believe that the officials are not the only persons who know what ought to be done. For this they cannot be blamed. The new members have begun well and it is to be hoped that they will not become wearied in well-doing.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANY, Jan. 17th, 1894.

Want of veterinary hospitals.

48. The *Vrittanta Chintamany*, of the 17th ultimo, remarks:—We are very sorry that the Government is sadly neglecting their duty in the matter of veterinary hospitals for agricultural and other cattle. In Bengal there are hospitals where cattle are treated, and a library of books on veterinary subjects is established in every one of them and instruction is given to students. It is the duty of Government to establish such an hospital in every important town and the cost of it should be met partly from the Provincial and partly from the Municipal and Local funds. We request the people will present a largely-signed memorial to Government on this subject.

The qualifications for judgeships.

49. The same paper says thus:—Government in appointing men as administrators of justice take only the intellectual qualifications into consideration, and young men, whose character is not formed and who lack experience, are generally appointed as magistrates and judges. This is true not only of Indians but also of the European Civil Servants. It is unnecessary for us to point out that mere intellectual superiority is no guarantee of good conduct and many of these youngsters turn out to be great oppressors of the people in various ways. It is therefore of great importance for the impartial administration of justice that none but vakils, who have passed high in law and who have had at least five years' experience as pleaders and who have been found to be honest, should be appointed to the posts.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Jan. 29th, 1894.

The attitude of the Indian people towards the British Government.

50. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 29th ultimo, quotes the following from a Home paper:—India lies at our feet crushed down under a relentless militarism, its people taxed to the starvation point, denied even a modicum of liberty, outraged and vilified at every turn by the gang of well-paid officials who rule or rather misrule India. We talk of our Indian empire, forsooth! and swell out our British chests with our customary swagger; but the Indian empire should exist not for us but for the people of India. At present, unfortunately, we rule India not for the benefit of its people, but for the benefit of an arrogant class of officials. If the people of India were polled to-morrow they would vote for kicking us out holus-bolus as a gang of pirates who have administered the country for what we could make out of it.

KERALA SANCHARI, Jan. 24th, 1894.

Government's migration to the Hills.

51. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 24th January, notices that the cost of the Government's migration to the Hills for the last five years is Rs. 1,37,404 and remarks that the

expenditure of so much of the public revenue for the pleasure (*sic*) of Government is to its subjects a cause of an opposite feeling.

MANORAMA, Jan. 15th, 1894.

52. A correspondent to the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 15th January, writes that, as the amsam menons of Badagara taluk, Malabar, who are now taught surveying, are made to do field work in the sun from 8 A.M. to 2 P.M., they fall ill from dysentery or inflammation of the urethra or other diseases. The correspondent invites the attention of the authorities to the necessity of issuing an order to the tahsildar and the survey officers to the effect that either the instruction in surveying should be given to the menons from 4 to 6 P.M. or that they should be permitted to use umbrellas when they are doing field work.

Ill-usage of amsam menons in connection with the survey work.

NAZRANI DIPIKA, Jan. 15th, 1894.

53. The Malayalam *Nazrani Dipika* (Mannanam), of the 15th January, in referring to the irregularities of the peons of the Cochin post office, remarks that newspapers and letters are not delivered in proper time, but are either delivered whenever the post peons like or sent through other parties to be delivered to the addressees. It appears also that people are sometimes put to inconvenience by their letters being misdelivered. The paper invites the attention of the authorities to the matter.

Irregularities of post peons.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Jan. 20th, 1894.

54. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 20th January. *Kafil-us-Sehath*, of Lahore, bitterly complains that the use of kerosine oil lamps without chimneys is attended with dangerous results and tends to the production of several diseases, such as consumption, catarrh, weakness of vision and heart, overbreathing, asthma and pleurisy and it consequently asks the remedy.

Effect of kerosine oil.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, Jan. 22nd, 1894.

55. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 22nd January, quotes an article from the *Aum*, of Lahore, of which the following is an excerpt:—The opinions expressed for and against opium seem to be much exaggerated. The assertion that opium is useful as medicine for every disease and acts as an antidote for snake-poison is groundless and ridiculous. The statement that snake-bite produces no fatal effects upon those who are habitual consumers of opium is utterly false, in that that hundreds of opium-consumers have died from the effects of snake-bite though one amongst thousands of such persons may have survived. There is no doubt that opium as a medicine is beneficial to those who suffer from catarrh, dysentery, and diarrhœa. In a country, like Malwa, where the use of opium is prevalent throughout, its consumers are considered as proof against any malady for the reason that under its influence they do not much feel the effects of any disease. On the other hand the assertion that the use of opium causes loss of courage and bravery, diminishes the procreative power and increases sloth and drowsiness is also groundless for the reason that an assertion without proof is inadmissible. The article further states that Rajputs, who are notorious consumers of opium, have not lost their physical courage and bravery by its use but inherit those qualities intact from generation to generation. None can say that they were once brave and warlike but are not so now. The editor, after commenting on the opium question at some length, remarks that the consumers of the drug do not quarrel and commit assaults as do those who are addicted to the use of wine and other intoxicating liquors, and he holds that a moderate use of opium is not injurious to health. In conclusion, it is observed that the suppression of opium will not tempt Rajputs or any other race in India, which uses opium, to revolt against the British, but will end in loss of revenue, in the ruin of several native states, in the curtailment of the revenue derived from the province of Malwa and it will also cause great discontent among those affected, who will carry out the orders of Government with great reluctance.

Opium question.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, Jan. 22nd, 1894.

56. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 22nd January, in writing that the Government of India, with a view to mitigate the sufferings of its menial servants on account of prevailing famine prices, has now under its

Famine compensation to Government menial servants.

consideration a proposal to allow those servants compensation, states that this proposal will be met with general approval, and remarks that, while sepoys and military pensioners get rice money, which comes to about Rs. 4½ per mensem per head, why should not Government servants, who are in receipt of paltry salaries, be entitled to enjoy the same privilege at the rate of one and-a-half or two rupees per month per head.

Indian National Congress and Muhammadan Educational Conference.

57. The same paper, in writing on the subject of the meetings of the Indian National Congress in Lahore, states that the Muhammadans of Panjab, Bombay and other centres have also held a great conference in the Aligarh college under the presidency of Mr. Theodore Beck, who delivered an eloquent and able speech and pointed out the necessity of the establishment of an association on behalf of the Muhammadans of India, to be called "The Muhammadan Defence Association," under the patronage of certain members of Parliament, in order to promote their social and political status and to humbly and loyally put their legitimate claims before Government from time to time. Mr. Beck said that higher education and training alone will bring Muhammadans forward in the race of political and social life and that the main objects of the Indian National Congress are (1) the monopoly of the administrative and higher appointments by its members to the exclusion of Europeans and (2) the suppression of cow-killing in India under all circumstances. With these two principal objects the Hindus are raising subscriptions everywhere and are spending hundreds of rupees to gain their ends.

## III.—Legislation.

Kerala Patrika, Jan. 13th, 1894.

The Honorable Mr. Norton.

58. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 13th January, notices with pleasure the election of Mr. Norton to the Supreme Legislative Council and makes the following observations:—The Honorable Mr. Norton is thoroughly competent to represent the interest of the people in the council. Moreover he is a congressman, and the people can therefore place implicit confidence in him. As the present Legislative Council is not like those before, which used to enact laws in one hour, men like Mr. Norton are absolutely necessary in the present council. The Anglo-Indians and the Anglo-Indian papers hold the opinion that, as natives are much influenced by caste prejudice and are very selfish, they will never do anything unanimously, and, even if they do, there will soon be a split among them; but the election of Mr. Norton not only affords a proof that that opinion is incorrect, but also goes to show that Hindus will love those who work for their welfare and that in such cases racial differences will not be taken into account. Looking at the hostile attitude shown by the Honorable Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar in the matter of the election of Mr. Norton, we can only say that Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar has shown that he is not actuated by independent motives.

The enlarged Legislative Council.

59. The same issue of the paper, in referring to the enlarged Legislative Council, says:—"Although the members put very important and useful questions, yet the replies given by the official members are not so satisfactory. The replies given by the Honorable Mr. Bliss especially are not at all satisfactory. The officials appear to think that it would even be far better if they could avoid answering questions. This is not only derogatory to Government and to the officials themselves but it also tends to make the people dissatisfied with Government officials. In the previous meeting of the Legislative Council, the Honorable Kalyanasundram Aiyar requested the President of the Council to furnish him with certain papers, which were accordingly ordered to be given; but, when Mr. Kalyanasundram Aiyar applied to the secretary by a letter, he was answered that he could see those papers if he went to the office. Mr. Kalyanasundram Aiyar represented the matter to the Governor in the last meeting and His Excellency said that papers would be sent to the members. Taking into consideration this reply

of the Governor, there can be no doubt that the secretary's reply above referred to is exceedingly contemptuous."

The article then concludes by remarking on the unsatisfactoriness and futility of the replies given to the questions asked by the Honorable Bashyam Aiyangar and Mr. Kalyanasundram Aiyar—the former about the employment of natives as Assistant Superintendents in the Police Department according to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission and the latter about the annual cost of Government's migration to the Hills.

## IV.—Native States.

60. A correspondent to the *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 22nd January, invites the attention of the authorities to the sad want of water at Neyyur in Travancore and suggests the expediency of diverting any stream in the neighbourhood into the Iraniyal river.

Travancore Abhimani, Jan. 22nd, 1894.

Want of water at Neyyur in Travancore.

61. The *Vrittanta Chintamany*, of the 17th ultimo, complains that the municipality of Mysore is culpably neglecting the sanitation of the city and that it takes good care to keep only those streets in order through which His Highness the Maharaja and the high officials of the place are likely to pass, while in other parts the latrines remain uncleaned for months together, the wells are allowed to stink and the tanks and other places of water-supply are polluted in various ways.

Vrittanta Chintamany, Jan. 17th, 1894.

The municipality of Mysore.

62. In referring to the proposed circuit of the Resident in Pantalam, Mavalikkara, Tiruvella and other places, a leader in the *Malayala Manorama* (Kóttayam), of the 20th January, says that, as the Pantalam-Tiruvella road is in a deplorable condition, the Resident will be good enough to examine that road during his circuit and order steps to be taken to have it repaired.

Malayala Manorama, Jan. 20th, 1894.

Bad state of Pantalam, Tiruvella road.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

63. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th January, remarks in connection with the complaint made by the Honorable Kalyanasundram Aiyar before the Legislative Council regarding the correspondence between himself and the Chief Secretary *anent* the fire at Tiruvarur that His Excellency the Governor in Council has to apologise for the unsatisfactory conduct of the public servants who seem to lose their temper when they have to submit to new circumstances and calls attention incidentally to the argument adduced by the opposition in Parliament *in re* the institution of representative government in India. The paper observes: The gist of the argument is that, as the present public servants are not accustomed to, and have little experience of, representative government, it is advisable to postpone the institution until the lapse of the present generation of public servants, *i.e.*, for about thirty years, so as to avoid all disagreeable feelings between the people and the public servants. If this argument gains support in Parliament, native editors will at once raise their voice against it and say that it is by no means desirable that the institution should be postponed and that, if public servants are not willing to give effect to this reformation, they had better be replaced by competent men.

Swadesamitran, Jan. 9th, 1894.

The attitude of public servants towards the institution of representative government.

64. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th January, is at a loss to know why the members of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals are very indifferent to the suffering which riders in a horse race cause to their horses to make them run faster, while they are very vigilant in bringing jutkawallas and others to book for using a jaded horse.

Arya Jana Priyan, Jan. 16th, 1894.

A remark on the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

SWADESAMITRAN, Jan. 16th, 1894.

Comments on the working of the National Congress.

65. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th January, observes that, owing to the indefatigable energy of the National Congress, the Legislative Council was reformed and persons like Mr. E. Norton and Mr. P. Rangayya Nayudu have secured seats in the council to question the action of Government and to bring to light some of its defects in the administration. After making a few references to the Deputy Collector of Salem and the Honorable Messrs. Bashyam Aiyangar and Srinivasa Raghavaiyangar, he concludes by saying that it is incumbent on the people of Madras to render all possible help to the congress when it meets in Madras at the end of this year.

NAGAI NILALOCHANI, Jan. 22nd, 1894.

Certain suggestions to Government as well as to the Congress.

66. The *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 22nd January, while making some brief comments on the beneficial doings of the National Congress, draws the attention of the congress to the fact that the forest laws and the salt and abkári rules greatly oppress the people and says that it is incumbent on the members of the congress to adopt measures to relieve the people of the sufferings they now undergo owing to the severity of the said laws. It regrets to say that because Government is not in touch with the people it is not in a position to realise the truth of their grievances and the magnitude of their sufferings. The paper thinks it desirable that Government should pay heed to the following suggestions :—The gubernatorial visits should be paid not to the head-quarter towns of districts but to rural parts of this presidency, and His Excellency the Governor should make searching inquiry as to the comforts and conveniences which people are said to enjoy under his government. His Excellency the Governor should dispose of all applications made by ryots justly and conscientiously without relying on the reports of his subordinate officers.

VETTIKKODIYON, Jan. 27th, 1894.

Whether India or England should incur the expenditure of the Opium Commission.

67. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 27th January, discussing the question raised recently in connection with the Opium Commission whether England or India should meet the expense of the commission, observes as follows :—The English say that India must bear the expenditure and the Hindus in return say that it is the British Parliament who organised the scheme that should bear it. India is already suffering from an oppressive income-tax, the result of the late invasion of Burma. There is another thunderbolt now threatening us. The English Government is trying to drain India of its financial resources notwithstanding the plain fact that cereals sell very dear. If the English Parliament be sending commissions one after another to India, it does not stand to reason that India should undergo all expenditure. It is but reasonable that the expenditure incurred by the Opium Commission should be disbursed out of the British treasury.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Jan. 22nd, 1894.

The condition of zamindars and their estates.

68. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 22nd ultimo, remarks as follows :—We know of zamindaries that have been deeply in debt for more than twenty-five years. The straits to which some of the zamindars are put are very pitiable. They cannot borrow sufficient money to pay off all their debts and they go on struggling in the fear that their estates will be taken possession of either by their creditors or the Government. Something ought to be done to improve matters. In the first place Government should insist on the young being properly educated. They should be sent to school so that they might mix with other youths and thus learn that they are not so very great as their flatterers try to make out. They ought not to be left to pick up what little learning they can in their homes. Something might be done to free their estates from debt. It is a remarkable fact that few care to lend a large sum on the security of a zamindari estate, and, if Government or private individuals do not come to the rescue, many of these estates will have to be disposed of. We could name several that are so deeply involved that they are at the mercy of the creditors, while at the same time they owe much

money to the Government in the shape of kist. It would be a great pity if they were to be entirely lost to the present owners and it is to be hoped that some plan will be formed that will prevent this.

69. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 29th ultimo, thus remarks upon the administration of Lord Lansdowne. It cannot with truth be said that he will be universally regretted by the people or any great class of men. He was anything but an ideal ruler. He had not that strong will that would enable him to cope with the strong influences of the Indian officials. He did their bidding and missed the chance of distinguishing himself. A Viceroy, if he wishes to do good to the people, must strike out for himself. He must not trust everything that is told him by those in office. The departing Viceroy never appeared to be in touch with the people of this land. The measures passed were not sufficiently considered, they were passed in council, and were not submitted to the people for their opinion. Some blunders were made. There was the affair at Manipur which damaged the Viceroy's reputation very much. Then the measures resorted to to improve the finances of the country have not been a success. Then he was in favour of the attempt made to take away trial by jury. This attempt upon the liberties of the people damaged the Government to a great extent. It is to be hoped that the new Viceroy will avoid the errors into which his predecessor has fallen.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Jan. 29th, 1894.

The retiring Viceroy.

70. The same paper says that the cow-protection societies, in view of the hostile attitude of the Government towards them, have resolved to hold a grand demonstration at Nagpore, one of their chief centres. They will discuss and decide at the meeting the line of action which is to be followed by them hereafter. Delegates have been invited from various sabhas to attend the meeting which takes place on the 26th instant and will last for three days. It is expected that a memorial will be drawn up and submitted to the Government.

The cow-protection society.

71. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 22nd January, in discussing the usefulness of the British congress committee, remarks:—"If there is no committee like this in England, our sabhas and agitations will be of very little use. The majority of the people in England know nothing about the real state of the Indian people and there is no one to take an interest in representing their grievances to the British Parliament. To speak the truth we are in something like the circumstances of the aggrieved subjects of a deaf king living in a distant country. Once upon a time there lived a deaf king. He once ordered a grand feast to be given to his subjects, but, as the minister misappropriated all the funds, the subjects did not get enough to eat, and they stood in the palace courtyard and began to cry aloud saying that they had not had even a handful of rice. The king, who was sitting upstairs, happened to see this and asked them what the matter was. They replied that they had not had even a handful of rice given them. The deaf king asked the minister standing close why these people were showing their hands and talking. Then the minister misrepresented the matter thus: 'Oh king! They are complaining that they received only one handful of sugar. Elsewhere at whatever feast they would not get of sugar even so much as a handful. These ungrateful people are now complaining to your majesty that that quantity of sugar is not enough, and, if they are not adequately punished, they will trouble your majesty very much.' Thereupon the king ordered those people to be flogged and driven away, which order the minister carried out with vigour, thus managing to hide the truth, and the case is just so with most of the ministers who stand between the Queen in England and her subjects in India. If there is no one in England to represent to the ruler what the subjects actually say, the ruler may misunderstand matters as did the king in the story, and it is likely that matters may not turn out so well for us. It is to remedy this evil that a congress committee has been established in England."

MANORAMA, Jan. 22nd, 1894.

Necessity of a congress committee in England.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 20th, 1894.

Collector of Malabar to revoke his order prohibiting the raising of a dam across the Trikkolam river.

72. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 20th January, writes:—Lands to the extent of five or six miles on both sides of the river passing through Trikkolam and Parapanangadi are brought under cultivation by raising a dam across the river, thus storing the water. This has been the practice for the last twenty years, and the authorities for the time being never objected to it. This year, however, the adhikaris have, by the order of the Collector, prohibited the raising of the dam, and, as this is a matter of great grievance and loss to the cultivators, the Collector will be good enough to revoke his order.

KERALA SANCHARI, Jan. 24th, 1894.

The *India* published in England.

73. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 24th January, says that it has been resolved in the late congress that the congressmen should subscribe for 10,000 copies of the *India*, a monthly journal published in England by the British congress committee for the sole benefit of India, and that, of these 10,000 copies, 150 copies should be taken by the Malabar and South Canara districts.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th January, and the *Manorama*, of the 22nd January, in referring to the same subject, say that all natives acquainted with English should subscribe for the above paper as the sum paid by the subscribers goes for the expenses of the congress committee in England. The paper says that the agreement is that, if 150 copies are taken by the above two districts, they will not be required to contribute anything towards the congress fund, and that, as the customs and usages obtained in the two districts are different from those of other parts of India, their case will be specially taken into consideration by the congress. It is stated that for Malabar the Honorable Mr. Sankaran Nayar and for South Canara Rao Bahadur Siva Rao have been appointed the congress committee's agents for the purpose of getting subscribers for the paper and for other matters connected with the congress. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th January, says that a meeting was held last Sunday under the auspices of the Honorable Mr. Sankaran Nayar to form a committee to collect subscribers for the *India*. The paper remarks that, although many gentlemen came to the meeting, yet only forty subscribers were secured on the spot and that this fact is not creditable to the Malayalis, but anyhow shows that, if proper efforts are made, the desired success will be obtained.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 20th, 1894.

The congress.

74. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 20th January, writes:—"Since it has been announced that the next congress is to be held at Madras, some great (?) men in North Malabar are prepared to start. Oh! What ardent lovers of their country! If the congress be held in Calicut, a still greater number would get ready to go; but, if they could avoid paying a six pence (*lit.*, a 'new fanam' = about four annas), they would be very glad. Their thought is—'If payment is to be strictly enforced, let some one else pay for me. *My* intention is that *my* purse shall not suffer. If the congress is to be held in my house without any expense I am inclined to attend it. It is not on account of any love or respect for the congress, but out of the fear that I would be said not to have a respect for my house. Sometimes I used to reflect—Of what benefit is the congress to me? Shall I gain anything by attending it? However, this time I and my friends will certainly attend.'"

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th February 1894.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | Jan. 1894. |
| 2 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 100 | Feb. ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Swadesabhimani" .. .. .. | Salem .. .. .. | 200 | 1st Feb. 1894. |
| 4 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 120 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 5 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 150 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 6 | "Meignana Bhanu" .. .. .. | Karikal .. .. .. | .. | 1st ,, ,, |
| 7 | "Trichy Nesan" .. .. .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 150 | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 8 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 225 | 1st Feb. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 9 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 3rd and 10th Feb. 1894. |
| 10 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do .. .. .. | 1,000 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 1st Jan. 1894. |
| 13 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 550 | 29th ,, and 5th Feb 1894. |
| 14 | "Bhaskara Gnanodayam" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 550 | 5th, 19th and 26th Jan. and 2nd Feb. 1894. |
| 15 | "Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan" .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 350 | 4th Feb. 1894. |
| 16 | "Arya Jana Ratchani" .. .. | Erode .. .. .. | 300 | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 30th Jan. and 2nd, 6th and 9th Feb. 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrug .. .. | 200 | 1st Feb. 1894. |
| 19 | "Samrajyapradayini" .. .. | Vellatore .. .. .. | Not known. | 3rd ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | 7th ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | 10th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Gnanodayamu" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 500 | 8th Feb. 1894. |
| 23 | "Kalanithi" .. .. .. .. | Guntúr .. .. .. | 800 | 12th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 250 | 5th and 15th Feb. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Vivekavardhani" .. .. .. | Rajahmundry .. .. | 300 | 2nd and 10th Feb. 1894. |
| 26 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 350 | 2nd ,, 7th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 6th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Beswada .. .. .. | 250 | 7th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. | 500 | 10th ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 400 | 5th Feb. 1894. |
| 31 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 20 | 3rd ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,000 | 31st Jan. and 7th Feb. 1894. |
| 33 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 1st and 8th Feb. 1894. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 1st Feb. 1894. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 500 | 1st and 11th Feb. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 36 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 800 | 3rd Feb. 1894. |
| 37 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 31st Jan. and 7th Feb. 1894. |
| 38 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 520 | 5th Feb. 1894. |
| 39 | "Kerala Nandini" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 480 | 26th Jan. 1894. |
| 40 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 1,000 | 3rd and 10th Feb. 1894. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 41 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 29th Jan. and 5th Feb. 1894. |
| 42 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapottah do. .. | 570 | 27th ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, |
| 43 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 5th Jan. 1894. |
| 44 | "Jalva-i-Sakhun" .. .. .. | Do. do. .. | 125 | 15th Dec. 1893 and 1st and 15th Jan. 1894. |
| 45 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 11th, 15th, 25th, 29th Jan. and 1st Feb. 1894. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The Malayalam *Nazrani Dipika* (Mannanam), of the 1st February, notices that the Russian Government is trying its best to accumulate more military stores and that a contract has been given to certain Americans to supply the Government with a large number of rifles and swords, the celebrated Remington Rifle Company being one of the contractors, and considers the circumstances ominous. Nazrani Dipika, Feb. 1st, 1894.

The Russian Government preparing for war.

2. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 15th December, touching on the Russian advance in Central Asia, remarks that, although an attack by Russia upon India for the present or indeed in the remote future is more than impossible, yet it is advisable that the British Government should adopt early and effectual measures to meet such an emergency and to be always ready. Jalva-i-Sakhun, Dec. 15th, 1893.

Russian advance in Central Asia.

3. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 27th January, writes that France does not support the censures passed by the Khedive upon the Egyptian forces, but advises him to adopt a moderate tone in this matter and states that it is incumbent upon Lord Cromer to explain mildly to the Khedive the motive of the British Government in keeping an army in Egypt which is intended to protect its frontiers from foreign incursions and to promote the welfare and prosperity of the country. Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Jan. 27th, 1894.

The Khedive and the British Government.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

4. The *Bhaskara Gnanodayam*, of the 26th January, referring to the theft that was committed at Tirukkadayur temple, remarks as follows:—Robbery was committed at Tirukkadayur temple on the night of the 9th December 1893 and the jewels of the temple, to the aggregate value of Rs. 800, were stolen. It is rumoured that an Afghan met the inspector of police of Negapatam on the morning of the 9th December and informed him that robbery would be committed on the very same night at a temple, very likely Tirukkadayur, by nine Afghan and two native robbers. The inspector of police, instead of adopting measures to prevent the commission of robbery, simply entered the report of the Afghan in his diary and remained in fancied security. It is hoped that Government will make inquiry regarding the conduct of the inspector in question. Bhaskara Gnanodayam, Jan. 26th, 1894.

Objectionable procedure of the inspector of police at Negapatam.

5. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 3rd February, reports that robbers waylay and plunder people passing by the road that leads to Tiruppattúr and the authorities concerned have not adopted measures to stop this. Vettikkodiyon, Feb. 3rd, 1894.

Mischief of robbers in the road leading to Tiruppattúr.

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th February, while rejoicing to hear that Government insists on transferring public servants from one place to another once in three years, prays the authorities to apply the same rule to the police constables of Conjeeveram, who, by their long stay in that place, have grown a source of vexation and trouble to the people. Swadesamitran, Feb. 6th, 1894.

Advisability of transferring the constables of Conjeeveram once in three years.

7. The *Rajayogi*, of the 1st February 1894, says, in its supplement (in English), referring to "the regular night gambling" in Cocanada and Jagannaickpur, that "the constables on beat as also the head constables, whose duty it is to visit the men on duty, connive at this violation Rajayogi, Feb. 1st, 1894.

The police in Cocanada and Jagannaickpur.

of the law and accept (so goes the rumour) pecuniary tips to wink at the same" and hopes that the "inspector will speedily take steps to eradicate the evil and punish such policemen."

KERALA PATRIKA, Feb. 3rd, 1894.

Neglect of duty by the Superintendent of Police, Malabar.

8. In reference to the Guruvayur temple theft case, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 3rd February, says that, although certain of the thieves have been apprehended and a portion of the stolen property has been recovered from them, yet the Chowghat police do not investigate the case properly. The editor fails to understand why the Superintendent of Police does not make any inquiry into the case, though it is that officer's duty to go personally to the spot and conduct inquiries into big robbery cases such as this.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, Jan. 11th, 1894.

Kidnapping girls for immoral purposes.

9. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 11th January, regarding the punishment of rigorous imprisonment of seven years recently awarded by the Alipur sessions court to a woman, who was in the habit of kidnapping girls for immoral purposes and selling them to dancing girls, remarks that, if the detective officers of the police were always on the look-out for such characters and would bring them to justice, such illegal and obnoxious traffic will entirely cease.

*(b) Courts.*

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, Feb. 8th, 1894.

Sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed by a magistrate in Saidapet on a lad of seven years.

10. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 8th instant, speaking of a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed by a sub-magistrate in Saidapet on a lad of seven years of age for the theft of four annas as a first offence, remarks thus:—How can this child of seven years remain away from its parents for such a long time? The punishment of whipping is intended for such cases, and it appears strange that the magistrate could not see that a few stripes would have been the most adequate punishment for the offence, especially as it was the first committed by the stripling. It is also strange that, though the case has come to the notice of the Government, the Government has not thought fit to make an example of such an erring magistrate.

*(d) Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, Feb. 9th, 1894.

Wretched condition of the premises of the local fund school at Mathirvalore.

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th February, draws the attention of the authorities to the wretched condition of the local fund school-house at Mathirvalore and hopes that the local fund authorities will lose no time to repair the building in the interests of the boys at least.

GNANODAYAMU, Feb. 1st, 1894.

The B.A. degree examination.

12. A correspondent (*Vidyardhi*) to the *Gnanodayamu*, of the 1st February 1894, referring to the translation paper of the last B.A. degree examination, which forms a part of the "English division" of the examination, writes to say that an English passage was first translated into Telugu (as well as other vernaculars) to be afterwards re-translated into English by candidates. Finding fault with this method of testing their ability in translation, he hopes the University will in future reform it.

*(e) Local and Municipal.*

DESABHIMANI, Jan. 31st, 1894.

Certain suggestions to the municipality of Cuddalore.

13. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 31st January, with a view to improve the sanitation of Cuddalore, suggests to the municipality of that place the expediency of using tightly-closed conservancy carts in lieu of open carts, of providing the scavengers with tin buckets instead of baskets and of furnishing the town with a sufficient number of sewage carts.

He remarks that the lighting of the town at present is very unsatisfactory excepting in those parts where Europeans and municipal councillors live. He invites the authorities to adopt the suggestions made and do the needful.

14. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 1st February, complains that a greater part of the road that leads from Salem to Maichery is in a wretched condition and carts and people are put to great danger in consequence. The paper wishes the authorities to adopt remedial measures as soon as possible.

SWADESABHIMANI, Feb. 1st, 1894.

Wretched condition of the road that leads from Salem to Maichery.

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th February, complaining of the wretched condition of the Vanier street at Puduppakkam in Madras, says that the residents of the street, who are mostly rice merchants, dry their paddy on mats spread in the street and thus cause great inconvenience to people passing in the street. He wishes the municipal authorities to do the needful.

SWADESAMITRAN, Feb. 9th, 1894.

Insanitary condition of the Vanier street at Puduppakkam.

16. The same paper, learning that the taluk board of Erode seriously contemplate to levy house-tax on the people of Bhavâni, says that they are extremely poor and that the proposed tax would press very heavily on them.

Opinion regarding the contemplated imposition of house-tax on the people of Bhavâni.

17. The *Vivekavardhani*, of the 31st January 1894, under the head of "News and Notes," referring to the appointment of Mr. A. Pundarikashudu as the Vice-President of the Kistna District Board and observing that it "is the outcome of the question in the legislative council," hopes that "the Government will find some more *non-officials* competent to act as vice-presidents of district boards."

VIVEKAVARDHANI, Jan. 31st, 1894.

Appointment of non-officials as vice-presidents of district boards.

18. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 1st February 1894, referring to the recent accidental death of a person falling into a pit in Erracheruvu near Pathaguntur, says that these pits are formed by the removal of mud from the tank-bed for making tiles and that many have similarly lost their lives in consequence thereof while bathing there, and hopes that the municipality will, hereafter at least, post guards near such pits and thus prevent recurrences of such accidents.

KALANIDHI, Feb. 1st, 1894.

Calling attention of the municipality to fatal accidents at Erracheruvu.

19. The *Kistna News*, of the 7th February 1894, referring, in its supplement, to the outbreak of cholera in the town of Bezwada, under the head "Local," writes thus (in English):—"The municipality has taken no action yet. The councillors seem to be content with their titles. The chairman has got it tom-tomed in the town that the people should drink only the water in the reservoir and the Kistna water should be avoided. This may have a salutary effect, but it is by no means the preventive measure. All the houses should be ordered to be whitewashed, tar and sulphur should be freely fumigated in every nook and corner and medicines liberally distributed. There is no good of the municipality taking any action at the eleventh hour and then repenting."

KISTNA NEWS, Feb. 7th, 1894.

Cholera in Bezwada, and the municipality.

20. The same paper, while reviewing, in its supplement, the report of the Kistna district local fund administration for 1892–93, says that the non-official members on the boards take very little part in the proceedings of the meetings and intends to "impress upon the Government that its choice of members of local boards is very improper and requires a thorough reform and that persons with an independent calling, high educational attainments and noble views, with a firm mind and a full knowledge of the wants of the country, can alone satisfy the ends of justice."

Report on the local fund administration in the Kistna district for 1892–93.

As regards the house-tax, it observes:—"The rate will, it is feared, be carried to its maximum limit this year in some unions, and, should that be the case, we would feel bound to say that such a preposterous measure will make the constitution of the unions very unpopular to the people whose purses are already drained by the imposition of too many taxes."

As to the state of roads, it writes:—"Mr. Atkinson frankly admits that the roads in the delta are not good and considers that to make them and to keep them thoroughly satisfactory a very much larger annual expenditure than the district board can at present afford is indispensable."

With reference to education, it notes that "there are several villages in the upland taluks, especially in the northernmost taluks of the district, without any kind of school but with a sufficient number of children of school-going age. Education is most backward in those parts and it will be a boon to the people if local fund primary schools are opened there."

As to the measures adopted for checking outbreaks of cholera, small-pox and fevers, it remarks that "the amount spent for remedial and preventive measures was Rs. 1,099 and the number of deaths was 6,474. No proper steps seem to have been taken either by the district board or taluk boards to check the epidemic (cholera), and, as such diseases commonly occur every year, we wish they will take more interest in the well-being of the people and do in future what they can at the very outset of their appearance to combat them."

Referring to sanitation, &c., it remarks:—"There are several villages where want of sweet drinking water is keenly felt and sanitation most miserable; we wish more attention will be paid in future in this direction."

Rajayogi, Feb. 10th, 1894.

21. The *Rajayogi*, of the 10th February 1894, referring, in its supplement, under the head "Local," to the present inhuman "method of killing stray pigs and dogs, namely, by beating to death with clubs or heavy sticks after many blows," writes thus (in English):—"To the Hindu community who eschew the slaughtering of animals, the gruesome sights they are compelled unconsciously at times to witness must be most painful to their feelings, and we invite the early attention of those Hindu gentlemen who at present occupy seats on the municipal board to take steps to prevent this cruel and uncalled for method of destroying dumb animals."

Present method of killing stray pigs and dogs.

22. The same paper says, in its supplement, under the head "Local," that the maidan between Yupputetikalva road and the back of the Siva temple is converted into a latrine by shameless persons even during the day, although there is a municipal latrine in a corner of the said maidan and although many European gentlemen and officials and others drive by that road. Attributing the outbreak of cholera, &c., to this nuisance, it remarks that the municipal authorities and the police are, in spite of the same, quite indifferent.

The indifferent attitude of the municipality and the police in respect of a public nuisance at Cocanada.

Kerala Patrika, Feb. 3rd, 1894.

23. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 3rd February, notices that a municipal rate-payers' meeting was recently held at Calicut to memorialise Government through the Collector of Malabar against the irregularities in the local municipal administration and says that the memorial protests (1) against the appointment of illiterate men as menons, (2) against the resolution of the municipal council regarding the assessment of land on which timber is stored, (3) against the present taxes on buildings, (4) against the distraint and sale of rate-payers' property for arrears of revenue, (5) against the prohibition against peoples taking water with their own pots from the Mananchira tank, and (6) against the municipal notification regarding taking out licenses for burying or burning dead bodies. The paper, in supporting the memorial, advises the rate-payers to first try and get back the privilege of election as they would then be able to get things done properly.

Rate-payers' meeting to memorialise Government against the irregularities in the Calicut municipal administration.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th January, reports that Mr. Clerk, Deputy Commissioner of the Settlement Department, disposes of the appeals preferred to him by the ryots of Tanjore arbitrarily and without making sufficient inquiry. With a view to give Government an idea of the procedure of the Deputy Commissioner, the paper publishes a letter from a correspondent who complains bitterly of the exorbitantly heavy rates of the new assessment and of the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner offering to hear objections and fixing a date for parties to appear before him and yet making no inquiries at all, but directing the petitioners to send their petitions by post.

SWADESAMITRAN, Jan. 30th, 1894.

Arbitrary measures of the Deputy Commissioner of the Settlement Department.

25. The same paper, after publishing a copy of the circular of the tahsildar of the Chingleput taluk, directing the maniamdars and the karnams to expedite the collection of revenue for 1894, regrets to say that it is rumoured that the minor revenue officials adopt all sorts of coercive measures in the collection of revenue and thus cause the people a great hardship. The paper wishes the authorities concerned to take steps to mitigate the oppression caused by the officials referred to.

Hardship caused to the landowners of Chingleput by the revenue officials of the Chingleput taluk.

26. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd February, referring to the settlement of the district of Tanjore, remarks that the new rates of assessment are simply ruinous to the mirasidars who are already in a depressed condition, while many are deeply involved in debt unable to pay even their present taxes.

SWADESAMITRAN, Feb. 2nd, 1894.

Enhancement of assessment in the district of Tanjore.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

27. The *Rajayogi*, of the 1st February 1894, says, in the supplement (in English), that "considering that nine-tenths of the travelling public ride third class, it is a short-sighted policy to enhance the price of travelling, more especially if the railway is to be made a paying concern."

RAJAYOGI, Feb. 1st, 1894.

To enhance railway fares is a "short-sighted policy."

28. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th February 1894, referring to the recent accident to two brothers on the last new-moon day at Tiruvallúr, while the Cuddapah train was approaching it, says that it is reported that the cause of the fatal danger was that the doors of the carriages were merely bolted and not locked.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Feb. 10th, 1894.

The recent accident to two brothers at Tiruvallúr.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

29. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd February, dwelling on the insanitary condition of Palayapalayam in Shiyáli taluk and on the damage caused to crops by the recent flood, says that it is desirable that Government should be pleased to repair the irrigation channels of that place as early as possible.

SWADESAMITRAN, Feb. 2nd, 1894.

Advisability of repairing the irrigation channels at Palayapalayam.

### (*k*) *General.*

30. The *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 29th January, referring to the period of the tenure of office tenable by a Governor-General, writes as follows:—It is bad policy that a Viceroy should vacate his office at the end of five years. The term of five years is insufficient for any Governor-General to enable him to acquaint himself with the nature of the country and the peculiarities of the people whom he rules over. The Governor-General, therefore, instead of using his own discretion and his personal knowledge of things, is obliged to allow himself to be guided by the opinions of his councillors. Hence the appointment of

NAGAI NILALOCHANI, Jan. 29th, 1894.

Opinion regarding the expiration of the tenure of office of a Governor-General.

a Governor-General, though it entails on Government heavy expense, yet confers little or no benefit on the country. The Government of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne failed to win the appreciation of the people simply because he allowed himself to be guided by his councillors. It is hoped that the new Governor-General will follow the noble example set by Sir Thomas Munro, Sir Charles Trevelyan, the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Ripon.

SWADESAMITRAN, Jan. 30th, 1894.

Necessity for parapet walls round the wells at Alwarkurichi.

31. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th January, while regretting to record the death of a boy by drowning in a well at Alwarkurichi, attributes the frequency of such casualties to the absence of parapet walls round the wells of that place—a matter which needs the attention of the authorities.

BHASKARA GNANODAYAM, Feb. 2nd, 1894.

Negligence of the medical officer at Muttupet.

32. A correspondent to the *Bhaskara Gnanodayam*, of the 2nd February, remarks that the medical officer at Muttupet shows much indifference in the discharge of his legitimate duties and the medical aid given to the people is, therefore, very unsatisfactory.

SWADESAMITRAN, Feb. 2nd, 1894.

A complaint against the post office at Srivilliputtúr.

33. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd February, draws the attention of Government to the fact that the postal authorities at Srivilliputtúr, fearing that the letters addressed to the manager of the *Swadesamitran* may contain articles against themselves, destroy those letters.

SWADESAMITRAN, Feb. 6th, 1894.

Necessity for a post office at Vishnupuram.

34. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th February, after showing the importance of Vishnupuram as the seat of many mirasidars and rich merchants and the inconvenience which the people experience owing to the absence of a post office at that place, requests the postal authorities to open a post office there, the nearest post office being now at Nannilam twelve miles distant.

A remark on His Excellency Lord Elgin's Government.

35. The same paper congratulates India on her having Lord Elgin as her Viceroy and says that His Excellency Lord Elgin is well known for his simplicity and devotion to duty.

SAMRAJYAPRADAYINI, Jan. 10th, 1894.

Gambling in villages, &c.

36. The *Samrajyapradayini*, of the 10th January 1894, on hearing a report that gambling is on the increase in Kollur, in spite of there being officials and a police station, remarks that, while the state of circumstances in larger villages is so, the case of smaller ones needs no comment.

VIGNANAVARDHANI, Jan. 1894.

Village officers impounding cattle.

37. The *Vignanavardhani*, for the month of January 1894, writes in the form of a dialogue that village officers shut up poor villagers' cattle in cattle-pounds without any occasion and assigns their low salary as a reason for their doing so and remarks that the villagers concerned heap abuses on them consequently. It therefore suggests that, if Government were to take this into consideration and increase the said officers' salaries, these difficulties would be obviated and both parties would thereby be benefited.

GNANODAYAMU, Feb. 1st, 1894.

Matriculates and first-class middle school passed candidates.

38. The *Gnanodayamu*, of the 1st February 1894, understanding that Government is going to declare that matriculates and first-class middle school passed candidates, who have been hitherto declared eligible for Government service, will hereafter be held disqualified for the same, says that, whatever the object may be in doing so, it entails many difficulties. The candidates who have spent large amounts of money for their education will sadly be disappointed and the Government also will find it difficult to get F.As. and B.As. for gumastahs' posts and other numerous petty places in the lower grades of the several departments, with no prospects before them. It observes also that it is unjust and unwise to say that those only who have passed the Matriculation examination in 1892 and since are qualified for Government service. Although the matriculation standard has been raised since that year, it appears, on examination, that those who

matriculated before that year are better than these others in experience and other matters. It therefore requests Government to rule that all matriculates and first-class middle school passed candidates are qualified for Government service up to fifty rupees without making any distinction whatever.

39. The *Rajayogi*, of the 10th February 1894, says, in its supplement, that a "Jaut" having been invited to give evidence before the Opium Commission, was reported to have said that he was able to get Rs. 68, including batta, &c., from the commission, although he could not earn more than 8 annas a day. It further says that he has remarked that it seemed to him that the members were simply making fun of their work and that he has also questioned how the Government could throw away money if they were really in want of funds. It remarks that it cannot understand why the commission is still engaged in collecting evidence, while ordinary men entertain such an idea as this.

RAJAYOGI, Feb. 10th, 1894.

Opium Commission and Government lavishing large sums.

40. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 7th instant, remarks thus upon the administration of Lord Lansdowne. His first act was the annexation of Cashmere in violation of the sacred promise of Her Majesty that no native states would be annexed to British India. He was also the instigator as it were of Tekendrajit of Manipur in rising against his brother, and thus brought about the slaughter of many brave Englishmen and then rendered Manipur a native state in name only. It was in his administration that the Government of India was insulted by the Amir by his refusal to receive Lord Robert's mission. Then came Sir Mortimer Durand's mission, of which nothing has come out except the saddling of India with an increased subsidy. He instituted the prosecution of the *Bangabasi* paper at the instance of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and then withdrew it. Another mistake he was led into by the same official was the notorious jury notification which he was compelled to withdraw. The gagging of the press in cantonments was another action for which he has been condemned even by his own countrymen. He increased the expenditure from the Indian revenues by 8½ lakhs by granting compensation allowance to European officers. The closing of mints and the consequent further fall in the value of silver bullion, and thus making the financial position of India the most deplorable, were other deeds of his. All these mistakes were due to his having allowed himself to be led by his Anglo-Indian advisers.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Feb. 7th, 1894.

The administration of Lord Lansdowne.

41. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 27th January, in referring to the arrival of Lord Elgin at Bombay, observes as follows:—"Addresses were presented by the Bombay Corporation and the local Chamber of Commerce, but, in replying to them, Lord Elgin did not make any remarks as to his future administration. Lord Elgin is a Scottish peer, and, as Scotchmen are generally men of determination, there is no doubt that whatever His Lordship may do—whether good or bad—he will act with firmness. However there is no necessity at present to comment upon things that have yet to be seen. As we think it expedient to say a little about the administration of the retiring Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, we shall place it before our readers. Lord Lansdowne's administration has not been remarkable for any noticeable good done. If there has been anything at all, it is the Age of Consent Act. That of course is a measure very beneficial to the country. Another thing is the expansion of the legislative council. Of this, however, the credit is not particularly due to Lord Lansdowne. The majority of his actions have been against the interests of the people. It is the newspapers that drag into light the defects in the administration and thus bring them to the notice of the authorities and get them remedied. Lord Lansdowne, however, in order that the defects in his administration might not be brought to light, passed the Official Secrets Act. That has practically gagged the Indian press. No one can reckon this among the good acts of an administrator. Again, Manipur was annexed on account of certain

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 27th, 1894.

Lord Lansdowne's administration.

petty disturbances that occurred. India has gained no advantage thereby; on the contrary great loss has been caused. Similarly Cashmere has been taken possession of (*sic*). Lord Lansdowne devised no measures to guard against the increasing poverty of the country; on the contrary, by unnecessary expenditure, he has added to its indebtedness. The hasty closing of the Indian mints has resulted in a great loss to the mercantile community as well as in an increased scarcity of currency. The compensation allowance given to Europeans is another loss to India. The retiring Viceroy has done several other injuries to this country, but we cannot say whether they were done intentionally or otherwise."

JALVA-I-SAKHUN, Dec. 15th, 1893.

42. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 15th December, states that the firing of blank cartridges on occasions of rebellions and riots in order to threaten the rebels and to suppress rebellion tends to fan the flame rather than to intimidate the rebels as has been proved by the recent occurrence in which the rebels fearlessly attacked their assailants and were killed on being afterwards fired upon with ball. It solicits Government to strictly prohibit the practice of firing blank cartridges on rebels on such occasions which course of action only causes the greater mischief and loss of life.

The firing of blank cartridges.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN, Jan. 1st, 1894.

43. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 1st January, in stating that the Muslim converts in Liverpool are much disturbed and troubled by their Christian neighbours, observes that, while the British Government has given full freedom of religion to all classes of its subjects, it is a matter of great surprise that it does not adopt measures to prevent Christians from persecuting these converts and does not offer them protection. It is said that the Liverpool Christians recently entered into the mosque and disturbed the congregation which was engaged in divine service and abused them and the founder of their religion in scurrilous language. It further notes that, when the religion of Islam first appeared in Liverpool, the Christians, contrary to the teachings of the Bible, girded up their loins against those who, at the call of conscience, had embraced the Islamic faith.

Muslim converts in Liverpool.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, Jan. 29th, 1894.

44. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 29th January, writes that a certain European who was appointed a guide in the Quarter-master-General's office at Simla, having recently obtained a month's leave, took photographs of all forts and cantonments in India and never returned. It is said that he was a spy of some European state. The same paper gives an account of another European, named Mr. Wald, who was employed in Bombay and who declared himself to be a German and was transferred on promotion to the Intelligence Department in Rangoon, in which place he obtained 21 days' furlough and quietly went away to France. It is asserted that he was a clever and intelligent draughtsman and was moreover acquainted with different languages. In conclusion, the *Shams* suggests that a keen watch should be kept over persons of this description.

Spies in the disguise of Government officials.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, Feb. 1st, 1894.

45. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 1st February, in stating, on the authority of a report received from Kabul that Amir Abd-ur-rahman Khan has asked the Government of India to accommodate him with a loan of three crores of rupees, remarks that it is not known how far this report is true. If the Amir is really in want of money, it is hoped that Government will willingly grant his request provided he gives a proper security for repayment.

The Amir's request for a loan.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

KERALA SANCHARI, Jan. 31st, 1894.

46. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 31st January, writes, complaining of the mismanagement of temples in Malabar. The correspondent adds that, if the Honorable

Hindu Temples Bill to be passed soon.

Mr. Sankaran Nayar were to endeavour to expedite the passing of the Hindu Temples Bill, which has been under consideration for the last few years, it would be a great boon to Malabar. The correspondent also urges the necessity of Government taking steps in the matter.

47. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 5th February, writes, complaining of the irregularities at the Calicut cotton mill. The correspondent, who represents himself as a hand in the mill, adds:—"The muster roll is called at half past five o'clock in the morning instead of six as in the rules. We are let out for our food at half past twelve o'clock instead of twelve, and the bell is rung half an hour after instead of the one hour of the rules. In the evening we are let out at half past six o'clock instead of six" (one and-a-half hour being thus added to the legal time). "We could put up with all these if only our wages were regularly paid. The mill authorities have a rule that, if any of us comes late or speaks during the working hours, he shall be fined half his wages." The correspondent further complains that wages are always paid a fortnight in arrears so that one fortnight's arrears of wages is always in the hands of the company. The correspondent concludes by inviting the serious attention of Government to the necessity of exacting from the mill authorities a strict observance of the Factory Act rules and the payment of wages not later than the fifth of every month.

MANORAMA, Feb. 5th, 1894.

Government's attention invited to the breaches of the Factory Act rules at the Calicut cotton mill.

48. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 1st February, states that the Government of India has called upon the officers of the Judicial Department to offer their opinion on a proposal to abolish law-brokers. It is very probable that a law will be enacted on this subject should the weight of opinion be in favour of this course. It also remarks that it is generally known that illiterate and ignorant litigants suffer much at the hands of law-brokers whose business is to rob and ruin them. Consequently their entire abolition will be considered a great blessing to the country by all classes.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, Feb. 1st, 1894.

Law-brokers.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

49. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of Nagercoil, of the 1st February, says that the sub-assistant surgeon at Kottaram neglects his duty and renders very little help to the people of that place in spite of his receiving a monthly salary of Rs. 200. The paper says that the authorities may as well appoint two or three hospital assistants or apothecaries instead of a costly, but almost useless, officer.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, Feb. 1st, 1894.

A complaint against the sub-assistant surgeon at Kottaram.

50. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 8th instant, says that it hears from a correspondent that a big official in the district of Hassan (Mysore province) is noted as a great sleeper, that petitioners do not get a hearing from him for days together and that he is a source of great trouble to the people.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, Feb. 8th, 1894.

The laziness of a big official in Hassan district, Mysore.

51. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 7th instant, says:—This year again the Mysore Civil Service notification has been published but without any alteration so strongly urged by the representative assembly confining the examination to the natives of Mysore only. Does it redound to the glory of the Diwan that he should thus set at defiance the wishes of the people he governs?

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Feb. 7th, 1894.

The Mysore Civil Service to be confined to the natives of Mysore.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, Feb. 2nd, 1894.

An appeal to Mr. Dadabai Nowrojee and other members of Parliament regarding emigrants in South Africa.

52. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd February, on the subject of the maltreatment of native emigrants in South Africa, writes as follows:—It is strange to hear that Government did nothing for the native emigrants of South Africa even though its attention had been more than once drawn to the maltreatment they receive at the hands of "Boers"—a tribe that has an instinctive hatred for the native emigrants. Emigrants are looked upon with contempt and dislike in several parts of South Africa. For instance, when a Muhammadan, named Abd-ul Jaffar, filed a suit in the Resident Magistrate's court against Mr. Wilt for the recovery of £8-5-0 due to him, the advocate for the defendant virulently abused the plaintiff as well as the emigrants in general and even went the length of saying before the magistrate that the emigrants should either be turned out of Africa or shot. That such an objectionable language should be used even in the benign rule of Her Majesty and left unnoticed by the magistrate is a matter for great surprise and regret. It, therefore, behoves philanthropists, like Sir Wedderburn, Mr. Cain and Mr. Dadabai Nowrojee to bring the subject of the maltreatment of emigrants before the Parliament and get a redress of their grievances. By so doing they will confer a boon on the emigrant population of South Africa.

Swadesamitran, Feb. 6th, 1894.

Suggestion to the people regarding the question of the simultaneous examination of the Indian Civil Service.

53. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th February, points out that the Government of India is very much against holding the Civil Service examination in India and in England simultaneously and it has, therefore, endeavoured to represent to the Secretary of State that many practical difficulties exist in carrying out the resolution of the Parliament on that subject. The paper advises the people not to depend on the Government of India but to appeal to Parliament as well as to the people of England to get their long-cherished object accomplished.

Swadesamitran, Feb. 9th, 1894.

A request to His Excellency Lord Elgin in regard to the contemplated levy of import duties on silver.

54. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th February, reports that it is rumoured that, with a view to enhance the price of silver, some European merchants advise Government to levy a tax on silver imported into India. It adds that the depreciation of the rupee has already proved detrimental to the ryot population, and, should the suggestion of the European merchants be adopted, it will prove still worse to the agricultural classes. The paper prays His Excellency Lord Elgin to think over the matter and do justice to the people.

Vivekavardhani, Jan. 24th, 1894.

Suspension of Rev. Subbarayudu.

55. The *Vivekavardhani*, of the 24th January 1894, referring to the suspension of Rev. Subbarayudu of the Church Mission Society, Masulipatam, writes thus (in English):—"Mr. Subbarayudu is known to be a very honest and truthful gentleman and it is a pity that the Lord Bishop should have adopted such irregular procedure and passed such severe sentence upon him without giving him any opportunity of producing his witnesses and holding a formal trial. It appears that two respectable native gentlemen sent in their written evidence to the commission and yet their evidence was ignored."

Vrittanta Patrika, Feb. 8th, 1894.

The cost of the Opium Commission.

56. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 8th instant, says that the cost to India of the Opium Commission is Rs. 11,20,000.

Karnataka Prakasika, Feb. 5th, 1894.

Undue interference in Indian affairs by the Parliament.

57. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th instant, says thus:—It is a matter of thankfulness that the people in England are far more interested in this land than they were years ago, but the interest displayed in the affairs of India is not always intelligent. The opium

question may be taken as an example. The evidence that has been delivered before the commission has been all on one side; still the enemies of the drug are not satisfied. They do not take into consideration the effects that would follow. The people would resent the stoppage of what they considered a necessity, and there would be riots far worse than those of Bombay last year. The people might rise in rebellion in different parts of the country, and the Government might not be able to stand the rising, at least not till after much blood had been shed. Again, it is feared that there will be a heavy deficit when the next budget is proclaimed, and, if the sum obtained from opium were added to this, bankruptcy would most certainly be the result. The people would resent the action of the Government for two reasons—first, for depriving them of a necessary of life; secondly, by putting on them heavy taxes on account of the stoppage of what they considered was their right. Then again, a large amount of money would be required to provide men to prevent the people from cultivating the poppy. This might require as much money as is now derived from the drug and we would ask from what source this supply could be obtained. It would thus be seen what a ruinous policy the anti-opiumists are recommending and it is remarkable that any man outside the walls of a lunatic asylum should ever put forward such views as they are doing. The British people, while protesting against opium, allow liquor to be brought into the country and sold to the people in any quantities. This is doing far more injury than opium is doing or is likely to do.

58. The Malayalam *Kerala Nandini* (Cochin), of the 26th January, notices that the Tirurangadi magistrate is alleged to use towards persons appearing in his court the Malayalam second person singular pronoun ("ní"), the use of which to men of respectability is considered very insulting. The paper remarks that judges should be careful to address parties in accordance with the rules of civility.

KERALA NANDINI, Jan. 26th, 1894.

Rudeness of the Tirurangadi magistrate.

59. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 31st January, supports the memorial sent to Parliament by the Pariahs protesting against the holding of the Civil Service examination in India. The paper remarks that, considering the harsh treatment Pariahs receive from the higher castes, there is nothing to be surprised at in this action of theirs.

KERALA SANCHARI, Jan. 31st, 1894.

The Pariah memorial against the holding of the Civil Service examination in India.

60. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper says that Mr. Caine, M.P., intends moving Parliament to put a stop to the Christian churches in India being maintained by the revenue collected from the Hindus and Muhammadans.

Mr. Caine, M.P., and church establishment in India.

61. Another paragraph in the same issue of the paper notices as follows:—In his evidence given before the Hemp Drugs Commission, Mr. Crole, First Member of the Board of Revenue, stated as follows:—"Government can, if it thinks proper, put a stop to the cultivation of hemp. If Government were to say that people should not even cultivate paddy, they would do so, for they are law-abiding folk; but the officials would be sure to trump up cases against them. In Malabar it is the custom with the Salt and Abkári officers to foist a pot of toddy into the possession of some innocent man and then bring a charge against him. If a law is made in the matter of hemp, such officers will have no difficulty, similarly acting with hemp also." Such is the opinion which the First Member of the Board of Revenue has of the Salt Department!!!

Mr. Crole's opinion of the Salt Department.

62. The Malayalam *Nazrani Dipika* (Mannanam), of the 1st February, says:—It appears that the neck of the stone bull in front of the Kóttayam Tirunakkara temple became broken, and the local officials reported the matter to the palace authorities, who ordered that a new head should be made of five metals and

NAZRANI DIPIKA, Feb. 1st, 1894.

A Hindu miraculous image.

affixed to the body of the bull. Accordingly a carpenter was sent for to take the measurement. The carpenter scraped off the black oily dirt, the accumulation of years, and took the measurement. The next day, it seems, there appeared on the right side of the bull's belly a kind of swelling from which there exuded a stinking watery matter (*sic*). The temple people at once reported the matter to the local magistrate Mr. Ramakrishna Aiyar, B.A., who, on examination, was convinced that it was a kind of tumour similar to those on living bodies. The chief priest having said that, in order to a cure, forty-one days' nivedya ceremonies would have to be performed, the magistrate wrote accordingly to the Diwan Peishkar, for whose examination he also sent on a tin containing some of the above "watery matter." We are lost in admiration at the ingenuity of people who are confident that they can even in these enlightened times succeed in making others believe such wonders, and we hope that the Diwan Peishkar will not be so easily duped as the simple-minded magistrate.

MANORAMA, Feb. 5th, 1894.

Temple money to be invested in a British bank.

63. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 5th February, says:—There was a theft in the Guruvayur temple and a good deal of jewels and money (gifts of devotees) was stolen. Certain of the temple servants were apprehended on suspicion and they not only confessed the theft, but also gave up a portion of the stolen property. The Zamorin and the Mallissiri Nambudri (co-trustees of the temple) had once, with a view of ascertaining the amount of the gifts deposited in the temple, counted and estimated the whole and found that there were jewels and coin to the value of eight lakhs of rupees. If this money had been invested in a British bank, it would have not only not been made away with by robbers, but would have been increased by the interest. We hope that the trustees will without delay invest all the temple money in a British bank and with the interest build close to the temple a chattram for the worshippers from distant places, who now are put to serious inconvenience for want of proper accommodation.

Postal savings banks.

64. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper notices that the Government of India has decided that from the 1st April next only $3\frac{5}{8}$ per cent interest will be paid on savings banks deposits instead of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. hitherto paid. The paper is unable to understand for what purpose the reduction has been made, but suggests that the maximum of the amount depositable should be raised from Rs. 200 to 300.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, Feb. 3rd, 1894.

Adultery charge against Mr. Norton.

65. The *Malayala Manorama* (Kóttayam), of the 3rd February, in referring to the adultery case brought against Mr. Norton by one Mr. Sullivan, remarks that many people are sorry for such a case having been brought against Mr. Norton at this juncture.

The *Malayalam Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 7th February, also refers to the above case and to the consequent resignation by Mr. Norton of his seat on the Supreme Legislative Council, and, naïvely asking what the adultery charge has to do with his seat on the council and what wrong the legislative council has done that he should refuse to be a member of it, hints that there must be something behind all this.

In connection with the same case, a correspondent in the last-named paper writes that, although people find amusement in this sort of reading, yet about this case against Mr. Norton they are very sorry. The correspondent further adds that, owing to this case, all the congressmen have hidden themselves in corners and that the resignation of Mr. Norton is only proper.

*CONFIDENTIAL.* [No. 4 OF 1894.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 28th February 1894.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "The Pariyan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 1st Feb. 1894. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Ayul Veda Bhaskaran" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 150 | 15th " " |
| 3 | "Swadesabhimani" .. .. .. | Salem .. .. .. | 200 | 15th " " |
| 4 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 120 | 15th " " |
| 5 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 150 | 15th " " |
| 6 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 120 | 5th and 20th Feb. 1894. |
| 7 | "Trichi Nesan" .. .. .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 150 | 15th Feb. 1894. |
| 8 | "Meignana Bhanu" .. .. .. | Karikal .. .. .. | .. | 15th " " |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 9 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 225 | 10th and 20th Feb. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 10 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,500 | 17th Feb. 1894. |
| 11 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 16th and 24th Feb. 1894. |
| 12 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 7th, 14th and 21st Feb. 1894. |
| 13 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 550 | 12th and 19th Feb. 1894. |
| 14 | "Bhaskara Gnanodayam" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 550 | 9th " 16th " " |
| 15 | "Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan" .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 350 | 11th Feb. 1894. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 13th, 16th, 20th and 23rd Feb. 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Dharmavardhani" .. .. .. | Bhimavaram .. .. | 150 | 23rd Feb. 1894. |
| 18 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | 27th " " |
| 19 | "Samrajyapradayini" .. .. | Vellatore .. .. .. | Not known. | 27th " " |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Kalanithi" .. .. .. .. | Guntúr .. .. .. | 300 | 21st Feb. 1894. |
| 21 | "Gnanodayamu" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 6,000 (?) | 22nd " " |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 26th Feb. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 4,600 (?) | 16th, 21st and 28th Feb. 1894. |
| 24 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. | 500 | 19th and 27th Feb. |
| 25 | "Vivekavardhani" .. .. .. | Rajahmundry .. .. | 350 | 19th Feb. 1894. |
| 26 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 22nd and 28th Feb. 1894. |
| 27 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 2,400 (?) | 28th Feb. 1894. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 400 | 12th and 19th Feb. 1894. |
| 29 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 20 | 17th " 24th " " |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 15th " 22nd " " |
| 31 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 14th and 21st " " |
| 32 | "Mysore Deshabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 3rd, 10th and 17th Feb. 1894. |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Sudershana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | Nov. 1893. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 15th Feb. 1894. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 500 | 21st " " |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 36 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 800 | 10th, 17th and 24th Feb. 1894. |
| 37 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 14th and 21st Feb. 1894. |
| 38 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 520 | 12th " 19th " " |
| 39 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 1,000 | 10th, 17th and 24th Feb. 1894. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 40 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 12th and 19th Feb. 1894. |
| 41 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 10th " 17th " " |
| 42 | "Tilism-i Hyruth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 5th Feb. 1894. |
| 43 | "Jalva-i-Sakhun" .. .. .. | Do. do. .. | 125 | 1st " " |
| 44 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 18th Jan., 5th, 8th, 12th and 18th Feb. 1894. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Mysore Deshabhimani*, of the 12th instant, has the following occasional note:—It is said that the authorities at the India Office have no desire to encourage a visit to England from the Amir of Afghanistan. This does not arise from any disinclination to receive him with cordial hospitality, but from the shrewd belief that his absence from his country would be a signal for an attack on his dominions by his watchful rivals.

Mysore Deshabhimani, Feb. 12th, 1894.

The Amir's visit to England.

2. In reference to the recent alliance between the Government of India and the Amir of Afghanistan, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 21st February, says:—"Russia has approached very near Afghanistan and has strengthened her position in all the places she has reached. Russia is very powerful and she has been aiming at India since a long time. If the natural fortifications of India, the unquestionable loyalty of the Indian people towards England, the power of England, and the recent alliance with the Amir are all taken into consideration, India has no reason to fear Russia."

Kerala Sanchari, Feb. 21st, 1894.

India need not fear Russia.

3. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th February, in connection with the subject of the grant of the insignia of "Turkish Grand Officer" by the present Khedive to Mehar Pasha, the former Under Secretary, whose conduct was once the subject of great comment in European and Native papers, remarks that the Khedive has committed a great blunder in this respect and states that, amongst the several blunders committed by His Highness since his installation, there are those of enmity against the British Government which has undertaken the responsibility of guarding and upholding the integrity of his kingdom. It further states that whenever he does anything against the will of the British Government with inadvertence he subsequently repents for it. In conclusion, it advises His Highness not to do anything against the will of the power which looks after his welfare and prosperity and protects his country from his enemies.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, Feb. 19th, 1894.

The Khedive and the British Government.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

4. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th February, dilating on the severity of police constables in their treatment of prisoners and on the evil they do by concocting cases against innocent persons and getting them punished by magistrates, makes the following suggestions:—

Swadesamitran, Feb. 13th, 1894.

Suggestions to the police authorities.

(1) Every prisoner, after the lapse of twenty-four hours after his arrest should be left to the custody and supervision of jailors and the prisoner should be confined in jails erected at the head-quarters of magistrates till his case is finally disposed of.

(2) During the period of twenty-four hours after a prisoner's arrest, the prisoner should be allowed the privilege of being watched by four of his friends and relatives to prevent constables from doing any injury or violence to his person.

(3) Police stations should be erected in the centre of a town or a village, so that people in the neighbourhood may know in case any constable oppresses and maltreats anybody in the station.

5. The *Gnanodayamu*, of the 15th February 1894, referring to a case of robbery committed recently on the Chintalapudi road, where a schoolmaster and two of his pupils, who were on their way from Ellore to Gokavaram, were robbed of their jewels and clothes, says that such robberies

Gnanodayamu, Feb. 15th, 1894.

Need of a police watch on the Chintalapudi road.

are of very frequent occurrence at the said place. It relates that some time ago, when the robbery panic was at its highest, the police erected a small shed and kept watch there, and that this was attended with very good results. It prays Government will see that the same precautionary measure is again resorted to.

Indolence of the police.

6. A correspondent to the same paper asserts that house-breaking is becoming very common at Gudivada and attributes this to the negligence of the police who are too lazy even to strike the gong for announcing time.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Feb. 17th, 1894.

Recruiting officers in the Police department from England.

7. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th February 1894, referring to the system now in vogue of recruiting the Police department with successful candidates at a competitive examination held in England, characterises it as exceedingly unfair and absurd. Are Europeans, it asks, who know next to nothing about the habits and ways of life of the natives of this country better fitted than Indians to detect crime? Again, it asks, when Indians are deemed fit to occupy the highest seats in the Judicial and Revenue services, why should they not be allowed the same privilege in the Police department also? It refuses to believe that in all India there are no persons who can equal Europeans in bodily strength and intellectual vigour.

The police arresting innocent men and coercing them to confess crimes and the High Court's intervention.

8. The same paper states that the High Court, when it found that the police were in the habit of arresting innocent men and coercing them to confess some crime of which they were not guilty, ruled that no confession should be recorded by any one except a magistrate, and that even the magistrate, if he suspects that the prisoner in his confession is influenced by fear of the police, should send him to the sub-jail and take the confession some time afterwards when his dread of the police ceased, and remarks that the latter part of the rule is liable to defeat its own purpose as the guards of the sub-jails are mere tools of the police, and as the police themselves have free access to these jails. It suggests that the jail warders should be appointed to guard these prisoners, for they having no interest of their own in the prisoner's confinement or release are not likely to act dishonestly or unfairly. To prove the truth of this suggestion it refers to the numerous cases wherein persons committed by a magistrate to jail guarded by warders deny their previous confessions on being tried at the district sessions.

MANORAMA, Feb. 12th, 1894.

Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents in the Police department.

9. In reference to the appointment of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents in the Police department, the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 12th February, says that it is matter for surprise that natives are excluded from the superior appointments in the Police and Military departments, while they are given higher appointments in the Civil and Revenue departments. All the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of the Madras Police department are either Europeans or Eurasians, most of them being relatives of European high officials in this country. Young Europeans who can pass neither the Civil Service and other English examinations, nor those of the universities out here, are billetted on the Police department. There are many native inspectors in the department who are very able in the discharge of their duties, and it is quite unfair on the part of the Madras Government not to appoint any of them Assistant Superintendents. If it is thought that there are no inspectors in the department competent to hold the post of Superintendent, there are in other departments many natives who, by their education and ability, are competent to fill that post. In other presidencies at least one or two natives have been appointed Police Superintendents, but in the Madras presidency no such appointments have yet been made. We regret to say that the Madras Government has not the courage to act contrary to routine.

10. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 10th February, writes that gambling is largely carried on in the Palghat taluk. In the village of Veidyanathapuram, the police recently apprehended certain of the gamblers, but the culprits were let off by the police. The report is that the gambling is carried on with the connivance of the police, who receive a portion of the profits made by the gamblers. The correspondent hopes that the authorities will inquire into the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, Feb. 10th, 1894.

Complaint against the Palghat police.

(*b*) *Courts.*

11. The *Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan*, of the 11th February, writes that Mr. Caine observed before the British Parliament that the judicial authorities in India do not administer impartial justice to the people and that the people are very much dissatisfied with the procedure of the judicial courts. The paper observes that the opinion of Mr. Caine is true.

TIRISIRAPURA TAMIL SELVAN, Feb. 11th, 1894.

Opinion regarding the miscarriage of justice in India.

12. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 21st February, reports that a certain Chetty woman was murdered by the Pariahs living in the village of Melachangam in Tiruvannámalai taluk, and that her body was thrown into a tank. He adds that on the third day an inquest was held on the corpse and that the authorities concerned passed a verdict that she drowned herself, as she had been suffering from a most painful disease. He is surprised to hear of this daring murder being left unnoticed by the authorities and hopes that the sub-magistrate of that place will make a searching inquiry into the matter and bring the offenders to justice.

DESABHIMANI, Feb. 21st, 1894.

A case of murder in Tiruvannámalai taluk.

13. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 14th instant, remarks as follows:—

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Feb. 14th, 1894.

The Guntakal murder case.

To obtain the acquittal of Ashford, the murderer of Humpanna at Guntakal, all Europeans from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin united together and concocted a tale which they called evidence for the defence, the theory of which was that Humpanna was a procurer, and, having disagreed with Ashford as regards payment, went to assault him, and that Ashford shot him in pure self-defence. It is a notorious fact that European soldiers, while hunting in the jungles of Northern India, kill the natives and then set up a plea of accidental shooting or of mistaking men for wild beasts, and so on, and escape punishment. We cannot sufficiently regret that even the High Court of Madras should have accepted such a plea and let go a murderer unpunished.

14. The Calicut papers are much dissatisfied with the acquittal of Ashford in the Guntakal murder case. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th February, remarks:

KERALA PATRIKA, Feb. 17th, 1894.

Guntakal murder case.

"If the evidence in the case be taken into consideration, we do not think that there are such strong grounds as would justify the prisoner's shooting Humpanna in self-defence. On the whole, the decision of the Chief Justice (*sic*) is not satisfactory. Although this is the first instance in Madras, a similar case once occurred in Calcutta. In that case also the prisoner was acquitted. Our opinion is that although perhaps the charge of murder may not stand, yet the prisoner is, at all events, guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Under the circumstances it is quite unjust that the prisoner should have been acquitted. We have heard that the whites in America shoot the aborigines as if the latter were animals. If four or five murders similar to the Guntakal case are dealt with in this manner, there is no doubt that what we have heard about America will, in course of time, come to be experienced in India. In cases of this sort, even when there is not sufficient evidence (*sic*), at least some slight punishment ought to be awarded; but, when there is more than average evidence, to acquit the prisoner in such a case becomes to natives a case of alarm, distrust and dissatisfaction.

A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 21st February, in referring to the same subject, says:—"In a similar case in Northern India the prisoner was acquitted. As this case, which is the second, has also ended in the acquittal of the prisoner, cause is given for such cases increasing hereafter, for, among soldiers, there will be no lack of many Ashfords. It is a matter for regret that there is occasion, and that occasion is being caused (*sic*), for an impression in the minds of the people that there is one law if the murderer is a European and another if he is a native."

A correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes:—"Taken in connection with the depositions of the witnesses, the dying declaration of Humpanna and other facts of the case, the acquittal of Ashford by the High Court has caused great surprise. The general opinion is that a great mistake has been committed by the High Court. Hereafter it is not safe for natives to live near a European military station. The soldiers will have no hesitation to commit any depredations or to shoot anybody. The soldiers going into the country on shooting excursions are sure to give chase to females just as a bull does (*sic*), and if any native resists them in order to protect their women, he will undoubtedly be shot. Then, if these soldiers rejoin their fellow soldiers, it will be impossible to identify the murderer, as these soldiers are of the some colour and appearance and look as like one another as one paddybird does to others (*sic*); and even if the murderer were, after great difficulty, to be found out, hats and hats (*i.e.*) Europeans would join together and twist the whole matter in such a way as to make out that the shooting was either in self-defence or from insanity or by accident. The persons of the natives are now not secure, and hence they are in a state of alarm. It would be expedient if Government ordered a retrial of the case before a full bench (*sic*) of the High Court.

### (*c*) *Jails.*

VRITTANTA BODHINI, Feb. 17th, 1894.

A Bill on prison discipline.

15. The *Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 17th instant, remarks thus:—A new Bill is before the Indian Legislative Council for prison reform, which contemplates the keeping apart of male and female prisoners as well as of juveniles in prisons and which provides that all prisoners should be weighed once a fortnight to see if they improve or deteriorate in health, and that no prisoner should be made to work for more than nine hours a day. This is no doubt a reform in the right direction.

### (*d*) *Education.*

PARIYAN, Feb. 1st, 1894.

Advisability of encouraging Pariahs by giving them appointments in the public service.

16. The *Pariyan*, of the 1st February, says that the memorandum of Dr. Duncan on the Pariah question moved Government to pass a certain order, the sum and substance of which, as published in an English paper, is as follows:—Missionaries and others working for the amelioration of the condition of Pariahs should be elected members of local boards; an extra allowance of 2 rupees should be given to Pariah normal students along with their scholarship; schools should be established exclusively for Pariahs and the buildings for such schools should be erected on poramboke lands of paracheries; the management of such schools should be left in the hands of municipal authorities, leaving the Director of Public Instruction to fix the rate of fees to be paid by Pariah pupils, which should be one-half of the rate fixed for other schools and an inspector of schools should be selected from among their class.

The paper urges the Pariahs to take steps to bring this order into execution.

The same paper, in another article, wishes Government to encourage Pariah matriculates by giving them appointments in the public service as it now encourages Muhammadans and not to attach much importance to the rule requiring higher educational qualifications in an applicant for public service.

17. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 19th February, says that, according to the late census report, more than 94 per cent. of the population of India are illiterate and remarks that it is very discreditable to Government to be indifferent in the matter of the education of the masses. The article observes that it is surprising that while Government is borrowing money in the name of India and daily imposing fresh taxes, it does not pay due attention to educational matters. It concludes by saying that if the Malabar temple funds, which are now wasted by the Uralers (trustees), were to be taken over and administered by Government, the surplus remaining after meeting the expenses of the temples might be utilized for educational purposes, and education thus might be spread (in Malabar) to ten times the extent it is now and that too without any expense to Government.

KERÁLA PATRIKA, Feb. 19th, 1894.

Government neglecting education.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

18. The *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 7th February, complains that the dyers of Tiruppápuliyúr foul the water of the Gadilam river, the chief source of water-supply to the taluk, and render it unfit either for drinking or washing purposes. The paper entreats the municipal council of Cuddalore to adopt stringent measures to put a stop to this growing evil. The paper also remarks that it is advisable that the municipality should have a sufficient number of sewage carts to secure good sanitation in the town.

DESABHIMANI, Feb. 7th, 1894.

Fouling the water of the Gadilam river and the indifference of the municipal authorities.

19. The *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 12th February, remarks that the people of Negapatam petitioned Government through the Collector to confer on them the privilege of electing three-fourths of the members of the municipal council—a privilege now enjoyed by all other municipalities—instead of only half. It adds that the Collector and the Head Assistant Collector have no sympathy with the petitioners and they are likely to pass unfavorable orders on the petition. The paper wishes Government to weigh their arguments sufficiently well before it passes its final order on the subject.

NAGAI NILALOCHANI, Feb. 12th, 1894.

A hint to Government regarding the petition of the people of Negapatam.

20. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 14th February, complains that a municipal councillor dismissed a municipal peon for refusing to carry home paddy belonging to the councillor notwithstanding his plea of pressure of municipal work. He appeals to the Collector to decide the equitableness or otherwise of the action of the councillor referred to.

DESABHIMANI, Feb. 14th, 1894.

An appeal to the Collector of Cuddalore.

21. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th February, while describing the difficulties which the people of Karikhalapakkam in Tiruvallúr taluk experience by the absence of a road between Sevvapet and the said village, appeals to the authorities to construct one as early as possible and adds that Government will not be put to the necessity of granting large sums in the shape of compensation to land-holders if the proposed scheme be taken in hand.

SWADESAMITRAN, Feb. 16th, 1894.

Necessity for constructing a road between Sevvapet and Karikhalapakkam in Tiruvallúr taluk.

22. A correspondent to the *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th February 1894, states that, owing to the recent heavy rains at Tiruvúr, a big water channel has been formed in the centre of the town, which not only engenders noxious smells, but subjects the carts and wagons that pass through to considerable danger. He remarks that, unless the zamindar of the place or the local fund authorities take steps in the matter, great harm will result to people, cattle and carts alike.

KALANIDHI, Feb. 15th, 1894.

Rain-water forming into a big channel at Tiruvúr and the local fund authorities.

SAMRAJYAPRADAYINI, Feb. 10th, 1894.

The maladministration of the Narasaraopet municipality.

23. The *Samrajyapradayini*, of the 10th February 1894, condemns, in very strong terms, the administration of the municipality in Narasaraopet. It says that they do not pay the slightest attention to the sanitation and proper lighting of the town. Everywhere throughout the town heaps of dirt and filth meet the eye. Nuisances are allowed to be committed without let or hindrance. The bazaars are not swept even once in eight days. Formerly there were eight scavengers for the town, but the Deputy Collector (perhaps the chairman ?) has now reduced the number to four. It wonders why this miserable state of the town does not attract the notice of the Collector when he goes there on circuit; but it tries to account for it by saying that the Collector perhaps lodges, on such occasions, in a bungalow outside the town and does not go into it. It asks what the municipality are going to do with the money they collect from the townsmen if they do not spend it for the welfare of the people.

KERALA PATRIKA, Feb. 24th, 1894.

The Malabar District Board and Municipalities.

24. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 24th February, says that the administration of the Malabar District Board and of the Municipalities is very unsatisfactory. The paper adds that as the nomination of members to the district board lies with the Tahsildars and other officers, they nominate their friends and that the members nominated are generally men who have neither experience in local self-government nor the intelligence to look into it and study it. As regards the municipalities, the paper observes that although the municipal councillors are not men of the above stamp, yet, as the majority of them are men of no public spirit, they neglect municipal matters and attend only to their own private business. The paper hopes that the Collector and Government will endeavour to improve the present deplorable condition of the district board and the municipalities.

## (*h*) *Railways.*

DESOPAKARI, Feb. 18th, 1894.

Irregularities in the management of the East Coast Railway.

25. The *Desopakari*, of the 18th February 1894, remarks that although the East Coast Railway is under the direct management of the wise and benignant British Government itself, the inconvenience caused by many irregularities is really too great to be endured. In some places, where stations are being newly built, no proper accommodation is provided for the passengers. The trains are also very irregular in their arrivals, and very often the unfortunate passengers have to wait for hours together. Again, sufficient time is not allowed at the stations for the passengers to get into the train. It hopes that the Government will kindly look into these irregularities and see them soon mended.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Feb. 17th, 1894.

Dispensing with the rule that allows breaking long journeys at intermediate stations.

26. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th February 1894, thinks that the proposal of the railway authorities to do away with the existing rule that a person who is travelling to distant places may, after journeying for 100 miles, break journey at any intermediate station, will be productive of no little inconvenience and discomfort. It asks why the present rule should be interfered with when the number of those that avail themselves of the convenience is very small and does not cause any trouble to the railway authorities.

DESOPAKARI, Feb. 25th, 1894.

The railway line near Ellore left unenclosed.

27. The *Desopakari*, of the 25th February 1894, regrets that the want of proper fences on the sides of the railway line near Ellore has occasioned the death of many poor animals which innocently strayed into the unenclosed grounds. It hopes that the railway authorities will do the needful at once.

28. The *Rajayogi*, of the 20th February 1894, under the head "Local" writes, in its supplement, thus in English :— "Complaint is rife amongst the railway employés at out-stations regarding the uncalled for delay in receiving their hard-earned salaries with a large staff engaged in the Audit office at Waltair for checking and passing pay and overtime sheets, and the submission of same to the heads of departments by the 24th of each month surely allows ample time for auditing and disbursement. Yet this is the 20th of the month and pay for last month not as yet issued. To those in receipt of small salaries the hardship must be very great, and we earnestly invite the attention of the 'powers that be' to take early steps to remedy the defect complained of."

RAJAYOGI, Feb. 20th, 1894.

Railway authorities and the delay in the payment of salaries to their employés.

### (i) *Public Works.*

29. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th February, reports that some of the people of Malayadippathur had of late refused to allow the water of the Malayadippathur channel—the chief source of water-supply to the village of Chengalkurichi—to irrigate the fields of Chengalkurichi, and, on the people of the latter village promising to pay Rs. 1,000, permitted them to make use of the water of the channel. He remarks that it is a matter for surprise that such nefarious dealings should have escaped the notice of Government.

SWADESAMITRAN, Feb. 13th, 1894.

Difficulties regarding the water-supply of Malayadippathur channel in Nanguneri taluk.

### (j) *Salt and Abkári.*

30. Commenting upon Mr. Crole's evidence before the Hemp Drugs Commission, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 10th February, says :— "In Mr. Crole's opinion the Malabar abkári officers manufacture cases by hiding (bottles) and then discovering (them). Although (*sic*) in these parts this fact is an open secret, yet (*sic*) as this has come from the mouth of an official who has for long time been the Commissioner of the Salt and Abkári department, it is surprising that Government has not yet taken any measures for putting a stop to this practice. In our opinion, out of the abkári cases detected in Malabar, not one has been 'detected' in a legitimate way but by manufacturing circumstantial evidence (*lit*, by hiding and discovering). There is no doubt that the higher authorities abet (*sic*) the abkári officers in doing this. If any abkári officer reports that there are no cases in his division or fails to enter at least two cases in his weekly diary, he will not only not get promotion for two years, but will be given a certificate of incompetency (*sic*). Besides the abkári officers are given rewards as an inducement to get accused persons convicted. Moreover, the promotion of an abkári officer is according to (*sic*) the number of convictions secured by him. There would be a large reduction in the number of abkári cases if the accused were to be dealt with by the magistrates strictly according to the merits of the case. Considering the relative position of the abkári officers and the petty magistrates (*sic*), it may very well be that though the latter may, in the majority of abkári cases, be very willing to acquit the accused, yet, on account of the urging and the influence of the abkári officers, a conviction is what generally follows. The majority of the European officers of the department down to the grade of assistant inspectors are the uneducated sons of Anglo-Indian officials. One might suppose that the Salt department was created as a refuge for this destitute lot who have no knowledge of the world, no experience and no education. How can such men appreciate the troubles into which the poor natives are being brought by their doings? Thus it is on the sub-inspectors that it devolves to make them understand both the country and the difficulties entailed on its people. But however honest and upright the sub-inspectors may be, they will look only to their

KERALA PATRIKA, Feb. 10th, 1894.

The Salt and Abkári department.

own interests. As some of the sub-inspectors cannot make up their mind to act wholly without conscience, they have shoved upon their subordinate petty officers under them and on the peons the burden of manufacturing cases. If we must mention the petty officers and peons, it can only be to say that police constables are much the more honest in comparison. As a means of checking the oppression of the abkári officers we would suggest that the abkári law should be altered; that the rewards should be abolished; and that the compulsory detection of cases should not be insisted upon."

### (*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, Feb. 13th, 1894.

Desirability of opening a permanent post office at Mathirvalur.

31. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th February, complains that the opening of an experimental post office at Mathirvalur has not altogether removed the difficulties of the people of that place as the postmaster is obliged to pay more attention to his school work, which is his legitimate duty. He is of opinion that the authorities will do more good by opening a permanent post office and appointing a postmaster exclusively for postal work.

SWADESADHIMINI, Feb. 15th, 1894.

A suggestion to the postal authorities.

32. The *Swadesadhimini*, of Salem, of the 15th February, does not like the idea that the postal authorities at Salem should contemplate the transfer of the delivery peons from one division to another, as that would cause much delay in the delivery of letters, &c. The paper remarks that the system of delivery now in vogue at Salem is highly satisfactory, and that it may be continued for some time longer.

SWADESAMITRAN, Feb. 13th & 16th, 1894.

A request to the Members of Council regarding the decision of the Guntakal murder case.

33. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th and 16th February, does not approve of the decision of the High Court regarding the Guntakal murder case on the ground that prominence was given to concocted evidence rather than to the facts of the case. It adds that people are greatly disappointed as Government failed to administer strict and impartial justice in this case. The paper thinks it desirable that the Honorable Messrs. Bliss and Grose, who have already become popular by their action in connection with the establishment of the Victoria hostel, should make inquiry regarding the decision.

SWADESAMITRAN, Feb. 16th, 1894.

Unsatisfactory nature of the medical aid given at Tiruvallur.

34. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th February, remarks, with pain, that the medical aid given by the medical authorities at Tiruvallur to the people living in its adjacent villages as Karikkalapakkam and so forth is highly unsatisfactory. It adds that the medical authorities delay giving medical aid even in cases of cholera which require their immediate attendance, and thus leave the people to die in large numbers of that dangerous epidemic. The paper desires the authorities to adopt remedial measures at once.

SWADESAMITRAN, Feb. 20th, 1894.

Advisability of opening a post office near Nannilam taluk.

35. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th February, reports that the villagers living in the northern parts of Nannilam taluk lose no opportunity to complain of the inconvenience and loss they sustain owing to delay in the delivery of letters, &c., in those parts. The paper thinks it advisable on the part of the postal authorities to open a post office in such a place as may be convenient to the said villagers.

SWADESAMITRAN, Feb. 23rd, 1894.

A remark on Mr. Qadir Padshah Sahib, Deputy Collector of Srirangam.

36. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd February, is glad to report that Government has begun to transfer Deputy Collectors. It is at a loss to know the reason that actuated Government to contemplate the transfer of Mr. Qadir Padshah Sahib, the present Deputy Collector of Srirangam, to Salem, while Government must be aware how the Hindus suffered at his hands during the Salem riots.

37. The *Desopakari*, of the 18th February 1894, regrets that considerable delay is occasioned in the carriage of letters from Ellore to Narsapur and Pálakollu. These letters ought, properly speaking, to be carried by the train as far as Nidadavólu and from thence by post-carriers; but, as the train arrives at irregular times, they are often carried the whole distance by them, which consequently takes a much longer time. Again, the mail from Narsapur very often arrives too late to catch the train at Nidadavólu. It requests the Postmaster-General to issue orders that letters from Ellore should not be despatched until the arrival of the train however late it might be, and that the mail from Narsapur should be despatched so as to catch the train at Nidadavólu in time.

DESOPAKARI, Feb. 18th, 1894.

Delay in the carriage of letters from Ellore to Narsapur.

38. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th February 1894, regrets that for the year 1894–95 only a sum of Rs. 6,44,415 has been allowed in the budget for loans to the ryots. Referring tc the alleged cause of this falling off in the amount, viz., that the agriculturists, being better off than they were before, do not stand so much in need of money, it says that the real reason however seems to be that the petitions of the ryots for loans being shelved as per subsequent orders, many of them withdraw their petitions and many do not put in any petition at all lest it should share the same fate. The intimation of the Collectors to the ryots that they will not henceforward easily obtain loans from Government has also, to a great extent, the same tendency. The paper expresses its astonishment at the fact that while the Government incurs useless and extravagent expenditure in many cases, it should be so stringent towards the poor ryots. It laments that the inevitable consequence of such policy would be to place the unfortunate agriculturists at the mercy of the usurious and exacting sowcars.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Feb. 24th, 1894.

Fall in the amount of agriculturists' loans.

39. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for February 1894, pronounces a condemnation of the administration of Lord Lansdowne. It characterises him as one who was thoroughly unfit for the high office which he held and who, during the whole tenure of his office, was no better than an ordinary Government servant and who was merely a tool in the hands of the officials. It says that when such incapable persons are sent out, it would be better to abolish the designation of "*Viceroy*."

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, Feb. 1894.

Lord Lansdowne's administration.

40. The same paper, referring to the proposals of the several Governments in India to remove their head-quarters permanently to hill stations, remarks that such a measure would at least have one good effect—it would save the enormous expenditure caused by the exodus to the hills.

Proposal of Government to make the hills their permanent head-quarters.

41. The *Dharmavardhani*, of the 1st February 1894, under the head "News and Notes" writes thus (in English):—"We beg to invite the attention of the Collector and the postal authorities to the fact that half-anna postage stamps and cards were not to be obtained from the 1st to the 20th January at either the taluk cutcherry or any of the post offices in our taluk. And we hear the same complaint from Narsapur. What can be the cause of this famine? Surely a little forethought at the time of the monthly indent would have averted so much public inconvenience."

DHARMAVARDHANI, Feb. 1st, 1894.

Bhimavaram taluk post-office running short of half-anna postage labels and post cards.

42. The *Sudarshana*, for November 1894, received in the course of this month, says that Government has lately called for an account of the incomes of mutts (religious institutions) and societies with a view to imposing a tax on them. "Is this not," says the journal, "a violation of the solemn pledge of Her Imperial Majesty not to interfere in the religion of the people?"

SUDARSHANA, Nov. 1894.

The taxation of mutts and societies.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Feb. 14th, 1894.

The fall in the value of silver.

43. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 14th instant, says:—The action of the late Viceroy in closing the mints was productive of numerous evils. By passing the measure he has not only incurred the odium of the people, but has also caused a great loss to the trade. In spite of the measure the value of silver is still going down day by day. The Government debt has increased. To meet the deficit in the budget a new form of taxation is to be resorted to. The value of the sovereign has risen to Rs. 17-8-0 and silver is being still imported as usual. Every plan adopted by the Government to counteract the downward tendency has failed. The merchants of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and other large cities are in great anxiety. The Viceroy, who brought about the change, has quitted the place and returned to England, leaving matters in an unsettled state. Nobody knows what the future will be.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, Feb. 22nd, 1894.

A tax on pilgrims.

44. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 22nd instant, says:—It is in contemplation to impose a tax on pilgrims to Benares, the tax being levied by the railway authorities and paid by them to Government.

KERALA PATHIKA, Feb. 17th, 1894.

The First Judgeship of the Small Cause Court.

45. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 17th February, says that it is reported that the post of the First Judge of the Small Cause Court is shortly to be vacant and that Mr. Kenworthy Brown, Barrister-at law, will be appointed. The paper remarks that it would be a great pity to give the appointment to Mr. Brown instead of to Mr. Subramaniam

The Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 19th February, in referring to the same subject, says that it would be a matter for regret if Mr. Subramaniam, who has acted as the First Judge on several occasions and who has much experience and is now a Judge, be not given the First Judgeship. The paper observes that Mr. Subramanian possesses all the necessary qualifications except that he has not the European's white skin.

MANORAMA, Feb. 12th, 1894.

The Panniyankara sub-registrar's office.

46. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 12th February, writes disapproving of the proposal to remove the Panniyankara sub-registrar's office to Feroke, but suggests the establishment of a new sub-registrar's office at Feroke instead of removing the Panniyankara one.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, Feb. 12th, 1894.

The acquittal of a murderer.

47. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 12th February, in briefly narrating the circumstances under which Humpanna, a gate keeper of the Madras Railway at Guntakal, was shot by Corporal Ashford, severely comments upon the judgment passed by the High Court acquitting Ashford, and states that the defence set forth by the culprit was the usual concocted story: and sarcastically remarks "Oh! what a marvellous and impartial judgment, it would no doubt encourage the soldiers, who are generally in the habit of pursuing females, to kill their defenders in defiance of law." It further notes that this is not solitary case; there have been several cases in which soldiers and other Europeans have shot down natives as if they were animals and have got off scotfree on the same plea or some other frivolous excuse. In conclusion, it observes that the withholding of justice in cases in which whitemen are concerned says that the authorities perfectly ignore the value of the lives of the natives and hence it is useless on the part of the community or the native press to raise its voice against it.

The Hindus and Muhammadans.

48. The same paper, *anent* the rumour that attempts are being made and funds are being raised in order to prevent the slaughter of cows during the ensuing Muhammadan festival of Baqr-id, remarks that it is incumbent upon the Government to make a searching inquiry into the matter and to appoint honest and trustworthy European officers to conduct the inquiry. It also states that the Hindus have latterly become too bold and impudent, and the vernacular press unreasonably and unjustly wounds the

feeling of Muhammadans by uncouth remarks, and observes that, in connection with the Azamgadh riots, several Muhammadans were unjustly imprisoned, although the Hindus were at the bottom of the mischief.

49. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 12th February, regarding an item which recently appeared in the *Civil and Military News* to the effect that a Muhammadan will be appointed as a member of the Madras Legislative Council in case of a vacancy occurring therein, remarks that a respectable, competent and experienced Muhammadan of excellent morals should be selected to fill the vacancy.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, Feb. 12th, 1894.

Suggesting the appointment of a competent Muhammadan to the Madras Legislative Council.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

50. The *Swadésamitran*, of the 20th February, rejoices to say that the Legislative Council is now proving to be a very useful institution, inasmuch as it exposes the misdemeanours of public servants, induces Government to administer the country with care and caution and serves to convince Government of the wants and sufferings of the subjects. While regretting to hear the unfavorable accounts given by newspapers regarding some of the non-official members, the paper advises them not to be discouraged by the prejudiced opinion of the Anglo-Indian Press, but to do what is just and equitable.

SWADESAMITRAN, Feb. 20th, 1894.

An advice to the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

51. The *Bhaskara Gnanodayam*, of the 9th February, remarks that the Government of Pudukkóttai accords kind treatment to its prisoners and incarceration produces little or no effect upon them in consequence. The paper advises the Native State to follow the example set by the British Government in its treatment of prisoners.

BHASKARA GNANODAYAM, Feb. 9th, 1894.

An advice to the Native State of Pudukkóttai.

52. A correspondent to the *Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan*, of the 11th February, dilating on the difficulties which the people of Tirvandrum experience from want of public latrines in that place, thinks it desirable that the State authorities should lose no time in constructing public latrines in some of the important quarters of Trivandrum.

TIRISIRAPURA TAMIL SELVAN, Feb. 11th, 1894.

Advisability of erecting public latrines at Travancore.

53. The *Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 17th instant, says:—That the position of the amildars in Mysore is growing more and more difficult, and that his superiors harass him with more work than he can attend to. The editor therefore suggests that the amildar should be relieved of all police functions and that it is to the disadvantage of the people that he should be judge, jury and prosecutor, all in one.

VRITTANTA BODHINI, Feb. 17th, 1894.

The position of amildars of Mysore.

54. The *Sudershana*, for November 1893, remarks thus:—The refusal of the English to allow Dhuleep Singh, even after he was deprived of everything he possessed, to spend the evening of his life quietly in a corner of his own native land, was cruel in the extreme. Even a criminal sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law is allowed to go to his home and take a final leave of his family. The Maharaja was not guilty of any such crime, and it is therefore very cruel on the part of the British to have refused to allow him to revisit his native land once again in his lifetime.

SUDERSHANA, Nov. 1893.

The late Maharaja Dhuleep Singh.

55. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 5th February, regarding the women and children's hospital, as well as the zenana hospital now under construction in Bangalore, suggests that they be called after the name of the present Resident Colonel Henderson in order to perpetuate his memory.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, Feb. 5th, 1894.

A suggestion regarding certain new hospitals in Bangalore.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Pariyan, Feb. 1st, 1894.

A request to Government regarding Pariahs.

56. A correspondent to the *Pariyan*, of the 1st February, regrets to report that Pariahs are ill-treated and looked upon with contempt and dislike by the people of Ayur, Killippasalai, Vannikudi and other villages in the zemindaris of Sivaganga and Ramnad. He concludes with the remark that Government will confer a boon on the Pariah population by adopting measures to relieve the Pariahs from their social bondage.

Swadesamitran, Feb. 13th, 1894.

Desirability of putting a stop to cow-slaughter.

57. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th February, attributes the poverty of the ryot population to cow-slaughter. After dwelling on the usefulness of this animal he prays Government to pass an order forbidding the slaughter of cows in future.

Sujanollasan, Feb. 20th, 1894.

The Natal Commission regarding emigrants.

58. The *Sujanollasan*, of the 20th February, says that the Government of Natal has sent a Commission to Calcutta to consult with the Government of India regarding the adequacy of a legal enactment requiring the emigrants of Natal to return to their country after the expiration of the period of their service. The paper desires the Government of India not to give their assent to the proposal of the Natal Government, but to pass some favorable measures to mitigate the sufferings of the emigrant population of Natal.

Swadesamitran, Feb. 23rd, 1894.

A remark regarding the contemplated resignation of Mr. Gladstone.

59. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd February, says that it is rumoured that Mr. Gladstone is seriously contemplating to resign his Primiership and that Lord Spencer is to be appointed in his place. The paper, after giving a short account of the remarkable and useful career of Mr. Gladstone, regrets to remark that his resignation would not only weaken his party in Parliament, but would also disappoint the people of Ireland, Scotland and India who depend much on him for many privileges.

Arya Jana Priyan, Feb. 24th, 1894.

Comments on the contemplation of Government to levy taxes on the people of India.

60. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th February, in view of the financial difficulty of Government, observes as follows :— It is said that the budget for 1894–95 requires an additional sum of four or five crores of rupees and that Government is seriously thinking to raise this sum by taxation. Government spends its money lavishly on the Military and Civil departments, and, whenever it is in a financial difficulty, it resolves at once to tax the people of India. It is hardly necessary to convince Government of the hardships which the people of India undergo in consequence of the heavy and numerous taxes already imposed on them. Any imposition of a new tax would subject the people to additional hardships. Government pleads want of funds whenever ryots petition Government to repair certain tanks, while it spends by millions as compensation allowance. It is only lately that the Secretary of State sanctioned two crores of rupees for constructing the Mushgab Bolan State Railway in the North-Western Provinces. It is rumoured that there is a proposal to levy a tax from passengers going by steamer and rail and to enhance the tax already levied on salt and on tobacco. Government may as well reduce its expenditure on both the Civil and Military departments, may do away with the system of granting compensation allowance to public servants, and may even go the length of levying duty on exports of rice and imports of cotton goods. Should Government impose additional burdens on the already overtaxed people, they will be reduced to a state of utter destitution ere long.

Samrajyapradayini, Feb. 10th, 1894.

Bestowal of title Rao Bahadur criticised.

61. The *Samrajyapradayini*, of the 10th February 1894, referring to the recent confirment of the title of Rao Bahadur on C. Lingayya Pantulu Garu and M. Ethirajulu Pillai Garu, of Bezwada, remarks that there are persons in the country who have done much greater good to the public,

and opines that when these gentlemen are so honored, many more important titles should be bestowed on Rao Bahadur K. Veerasalingam Pantulu, whose claims to public recognition and esteem are a thousand times greater than theirs.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Feb. 17th, 1894.

Payment of Parliamentary Members.

62. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th February 1894, referring to the now frequently made proposal to pay the members of the British Parliament, remarks that it would have no objection to the same, provided that the sum required for the purpose were levied from the British tax-payer alone. But it fears that, if the proposal were to be adopted, a portion of the burden might be laid upon India under a plea that Indian affairs are also considered by the Parliament. Already, it says, unjust and heavy charges have been debited to India's account—a notable instance being the impost on her of the greater part of the expenditure on the Abyssinian war. It fears that, under these circumstances, even a light straw would break the overburdened camel's back.

SUDERSHANA, Nov. 1893.

The violence of European soldiers in India.

63. The *Sudershana*, for November 1893, says thus:—Of late the British soldiers in India have begun to kill coolies, punkah-pullers, &c., and have become a terror to the poor native women. Englishmen say that women and property were not safe during the Muhammadan rule in India, but our Muhammadan rulers never took away a woman without first satisfying herself and her parents with money and lands. But the red-faced British soldier thinks of nothing but satisfying his lust for the time being.

KERALA PATRIKA, Feb. 24th, 1894.

A Hindu renegade murdered by a fanatic Mappilla.

64. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 24th February, says:—An old woman of the goldsmith caste, one Chittamma, of Tirurangadi, was recently murdered by a Mappilla of that place, a certain Kunni Moidien Kutti. From the confession of the prisoner the murder is apparently due to religious fanaticism. Some fifteen years ago this Chintamma professed Islam but subsequently went back to her own Hindu faith. At that time she put in a complaint in the Head Assistant Collector's office stating that some Mappillas were conspiring to murder her and the Head Assistant Collector inquired into the matter and punished some of the Mappillas, while the father of the present prisoner was made to execute a bail bond for good behaviour. From this it appears that the idea of murdering this woman had for a long time existed in the minds of the Mappillas and that they were waiting only for a good opportunity to execute their design. We hear that the then divisional officer Mr. Winterbotham even went to the length of issuing an order that no Mappillas should approach within seven yards of the woman's residence. The fact that the neighbours (Mappillas) did not try to save the woman when the prisoner was using his knife on her is very intolerable and is one to which the attention of Government should be drawn. Our own correspondent writes to us that the people say that the local magistrate did not go to the spot till the police inspector from Parapanangadi had been there. If this be true, we fail to understand what was the magistrate's reason for acting so. We have often heard other complaints against this magistrate. The appointment of a Muhammadan as the magistrate of a place where there are lot of ignorant and fanatic Mappillas was not at all a good one. We now suggest that it is absolutely necessary to transfer this magistrate at least until the inquiry into this murder case is finished.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th March 1894.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 1st Mar. 1894. |
| 2 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 100 | Mar. 1894. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Ayul Veda Bhaskaran" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 150 | 7th Mar. 1894. |
| 4 | "Swadesabhimani" .. .. .. | Salem .. .. .. | 200 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 5 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 6 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 7 | "Trichy Nesan" .. .. .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 150 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 8 | "Meignana Bhanu" .. .. .. | Karikal .. .. .. | .. | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 9 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 1st Mar. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 10 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 17th and 24th Feb. 1894. |
| 11 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 24th Feb. and 3rd and 10th Mar. 1894. |
| 12 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 1st and 8th Mar. 1894. |
| 13 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 7th Mar. 1894. |
| 14 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 575 | 26th Feb. and 5th Mar. 1894. |
| 15 | "Bhaskara Gnanodayam" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 550 | 23rd ,, ,, 2nd ,, ,, |
| 16 | "Arya Jana Paripalini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | .. | 1st Mar. 1894. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 27th Feb. and 2nd, 6th and 9th Mar. 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 1st Mar. 1894. |
| 19 | "Upadhyayopayogini" .. .. | Masulipatam .. .. | 500 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Suniti" .. .. .. .. | Rajahmundry .. .. | 500 | 3rd ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | 12th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Guntúr .. .. .. | 300 | 8th Mar. 1894. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 6th Mar. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 300 | 6th and 12th Mar. 1894. |
| 25 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 6th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 6th ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 4,600 (?) | 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 26th Feb. and 5th and 12th Mar. 1894. |
| 29 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 24th ,, ,, 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 500 | 28th ,, ,, 7th Mar 1894. |
| 31 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 1st and 8th Mar. 1894. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 1st and 11th Mar. 1894. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 1st Mar. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 3rd and 10th Mar. 1894. |
| 35 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 28th Feb. and 7th and 14th Mar. 1894. |
| 36 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 26th ,, ,, 5th Mar. 1894. |
| 37 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 3rd and 10th Mar. 1894. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 38 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 26th Feb. and 5th Mar. 1894. |
| 39 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Do. do. .. | 570 | 24th ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Mazhar-ul-Ajaib" .. .. .. | Do. do. .. .. | 125 | 11th and 21st Jan. and 1st and 11th Feb. and 1st Mar. 1894. |
| 41 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 19th, 22nd and 26th Feb. and 1st Mar. 1894. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram* (Cochin), of the 11th March, in referring to the intended resignation of Mr. Gladstone and to the changes likely to take place thereon, expresses a doubt whether he has tried to do as much for India as for other countries.

Mr. Gladstone's resignation.

Kerala Mitram, Mar. 11th, 1894.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

2. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 24th February, is at a loss to know why the Government of Rangoon insists on selecting police constables from the Burmese and the Punjabese alone disregarding other races domiciled in Rangoon. It remarks that the constables selected from these two races are notorious for their cleverness in concocting cases against innocent persons and that this perhaps is the reason for the Government of Rangoon sympathising with the said two races.

A remark on the Government of Rangoon regarding the selection of police constables.

Vettikkodiyon, Feb. 24th, 1894.

3. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 1st March 1894, says that, under the lime trees near the Budamapadu toll-gate, in Guntúr, gambling is being indulged in with the connivance of the police constables. It hopes that the local town magistrate will exert himself and take the necessary steps in the matter.

Gambling at Guntúr and police connivance.

Kalanidhi, Mar. 1st, 1894.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

4. The *Pariyan*, of the 1st March, after giving a short account of the useful services rendered by the talayaries in villages in spite of their receiving low and inadequate pay, says that, inasmuch as the function of the talayaries in villages corresponds to that of constables in towns, it is desirable that Government should furnish the talayaries with unifcrm and weapons of defence and should also raise their pay reasonably. The paper wishes Government to pass a measure requiring the talayaries to watch the houses of munsifs only when public money remains in their custody.

A suggestion to Government regarding talayaries.

Pariyan, Mar. 1st, 1894.

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th March, complains that the village munsif of Karikkalapakkam never remains in the village and consequently renders little or no help to the people of that place. The paper wishes the authorities to take steps to make him stay in the village at all times. It adds that the medical aid given at that place complained of in the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th February, as being unsatisfactory, is gradually improving in its usefulness.

A complaint against the village munsif at Karikkalapakkam.

Swadesamitran, Mar. 6th, 1894.

### (*d*) *Education.*

6. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th instant, says that the slaughter at the late Matriculation examination was something frightful and suggests as a preventive of such results in future that a minimum should be required only in English and a candidate should be allowed to make up the required number of marks in all the other subjects, and that, if a boy fails in one year, he should be allowed to go up the next year in those subjects only in which he has failed and not in all. It also remarks:—"It has been hinted that the University has received a hint from Government that only a few must be passed, but we can scarcely believe this. It seems altogether too

The Madras University Matriculation examination.

Karnataka Prakasika, Mar. 5th, 1894.

outrageous. It would be better to have the examination abolished than give such an order; but such a state of things, as is at present seen, is absurd and some change should be made and without delay.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

NAGAI NILALOCHANI, Feb. 26th, 1894.

Necessity for more lights at Védáranniyam.

7. A correspondent to the *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 26th February, while reporting that the rate-payers of Védáranniyam suffer great inconvenience owing to the absence or insufficiency of lights in some of its important quarters, requests the local fund authorities to furnish the said place with some more lights. He adds that the sanitation of the town is highly unsatisfactory and that the chairman of the union should adopt measures to prevent people from committing nuisance in public streets.

DESABHIMANI, Mar. 7th, 1894.

Advisability of appointing a watchman to guard the temple tank at Tiruvannámalai.

8. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 7th March, complains that the indifference of the temple authorities at Tiruvannámalai gives every facility for the people to foul the water of the temple tank, the chief source of water-supply to the town, and thus render it unserviceable both for drinking and washing purposes. He thinks it desirable that the local fund union of that place should adopt such measures as the appointment of watchman, &c., to make the water really useful to the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, Mar. 9th, 1894.

A complaint against the local fund authorities at Veliyanur.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th March, complains that the people of Veliyanur foul the water of the Veliyanur tank and render it unserviceable to the people, and the authorities take no notice of such irregularities.

MANORAMA, Feb. 26th, 1894.

Remarks about H. division of the Calicut municipality.

10. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 26th February, says as follows:—Although various letters of complaint have hitherto appeared in the newspapers regarding the Calicut municipality, it is a matter for regret that the councillors have made no attempt to ascertain to what extent the statements of correspondents are true. It is the dissension among the councillors that has induced Government to make its own appointment of councillors to this municipality. Government appoints as councillors men who are competent to know the wants and defects of their respective divisions. If these people make no effort to know the affairs of their respective divisions, who will there be to represent the wants of their divisions? What is the good of councillors who do not represent matters at meetings? If matters were discussed in the council some discussions at least would produce effect, and the condition of H. division would not be so bad. Great tumult has been caused by the action of certain lower municipal officials who sally out to collect taxes and return to the municipal office with four or five cooly loads of distrained property. There is no use of blaming them as they are obliged to execute twenty-five warrants a day on pain of a fine of eight annas. One should be ashamed to say that the neglected H. division is included within the municipality if we compare its state with that of Pannyankara, Nagaram and Tali. A glance at the dirty state of the roads and lanes in this division would show that sweepers never come there. It is usual to allow stinking fish to be sold in shops in Mankavu (H. division), but, if there were proper supervision, this and similar irregularities would be put a stop to. The only road (in H. division) by which one can walk without danger is the road from Muriyatt to Mankavu bridge. There is no other road in this division. The rest are foot-paths covered with thorns, stones and rubbish and infested by snakes. True, there is a road leading by the riverside from the Mankavu bridge to Kinasseri, but it can hardly be called a road; nor does it appear that any municipal officer has ever visited it, and, as it does not possess even a single municipal light, many people miss their way at night and fall into the river. Further on, there is no road, but only an open space of ground.

Is it consistent with justice to levy taxes on the people and do nothing in return? In the H. division on the road from Muriyatt to Mankavu there are not more than perhaps eight or ten municipal lamps. None of these are lighted in time. Some die out as soon as they are lighted, while others are not lighted at all as they have no chimneys. A small outlay would put all these matters right. When even this trifling expense is grudged, of course any idea of putting the much-needed bridge across the Mankavu river must be utterly out of the question. The traffic across the river is considerable. The bridge was washed away about five years ago. Since then the municipality has in the maintenance of a boat and boatmen spent nearly as much as would have put up a new bridge. The sale-proceeds of the old bridge too were credited to the municipality. It is a pity that the H. division councillor, who knows all this, does not moot these matters in the council.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th February, remarks that Mr. Clerk, the Settlement-officer of Tanjore, deals with the people so severely as to cause a great deal of discontent among them. It adds that inasmuch as Government is responsible for the irregularities of its subordinate officials, it is desirable that Government should take early steps to mitigate his severity in the interest of the people of Tanjore.

SWADESAMITRAN, Feb. 27th, 1894.

Advisability of moderating the severity of Mr. Clerk, the Settlement-officer of Tanjore.

12. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 3rd March, in referring to the re-arrangement of boundary stones ordered for the purpose of surveying each landholder's lands in a group, says that the expense of the arrangement should not be borne by the landowners, but by Government, for whose convenience in settling the assessment it is carried out. It also represents that, if the survey officers are bribed, they manage with less number of stones; but that otherwise they require more than double that number. It considers that Government should have communicated the order to be published for general information (should have published it in the Malayalam newspapers).

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 3rd, 1894.

Survey and settlement in Malabar.

A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 5th March, refers to the same subject and charges Government with having failed to fulfil its promise of affording people every opportunity of representing their case before any order was passed.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

13. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th March 1894, referring to the orders passed by the Government in connection with the recent murders in the Forest Department in Cuddapah and other offences against the forest laws committed by ryots, remarks that it is very strange that the Government, while admitting that the forest regulations are stringent, should be so severely disposed. It says that the people of this country had enjoyed from time immemorial the privilege of taking as much firewood from the forest as they needed—a privilege which no former Government, however cruel it might be, ever interfered with. Not content with depriving the people of this time-honored privilege, the British Government has determined to visit all offenders against the forest laws with very severe punishment. It adds that it is inconceivable what oppression the forest authorities will have recourse to while searching for red wood in the possession of ryots.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Mar. 10th, 1894.

Government directing offences against forest laws to be severely dealt with.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

14. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 10th instant, remarks:—Although the Government of India is in a hopeless state of finance, yet it is said to have sanctioned the construction of a railway, 59 miles long, in the north of Beluchistan at a cost of two crores of rupees. Can this be true?

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, Mar. 10th, 1894.

A railway in the north of Beluchistan.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 3rd, 1894.

Extortions by railway employés at Calicut.

15. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 3rd March, again calls the attention of the railway authorities to the alleged petty extortions on the part of the porters and the ticket examiners at the Calicut railway station.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

DESOPAKARI, Mar. 11th, 1894.

Suggestion to construct two locks on the Ellore canal.

16. The *Desopakari*, of the 11th March 1894, writing on the irrigation of the Gódávari district, recommends the construction of two locks on the Ellore canal, the one near Tadepalli or Ungutur and the other near Bhimadole, as this would bring under cultivation about fifty-five thousand acres of land which are at present left uncultivated. It believes that the expenditure on these two locks would be fully recouped by one year's revenue under the altered circumstances. It remarks that an addition of fifty thousand acres of land to the land already under cultivation would prove an incalculable blessing to the district.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

KARNATAKA, PRAKASIKA, Feb. 26th, 1894.

Smuggling of ganja into Burma.

17. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 26th ultimo, says:—Government has prohibited the export of ganja to Burma from any part of India, but some of the travellers from Madras to that place take large quantities of that drug concealed in kerosine-oil tins and sell it there. In Madras 700 tolas of the drug cost only Rs. 28, but in Burma it is sold at As. 8 a tola.

### (*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, Feb. 27th, 1894.

Comments on the contemplation of Government to levy import duties.

18. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th February, writes as follows:—With a view to make up the marked deficit revealed by the budget for the year 1894–95, Government seriously contemplates increasing the revenue by the imposition of indirect taxation in the form of import duties. The policy of Government seems to be all along to favour its own race at the expense of its subjects. Government may easily overcome its financial difficulty by curtailing its expenses on the Military and on the Public Works Departments, by doing away with the system of granting compensation allowance to European public servants and by abolishing the Teachers' college and Agricultural college. It therefore behoves the people to hold public meetings and to send in a memorial to His Excellency Lord Elgin praying for the carrying out of these suggestions.

SWADESABHIMANI, Mar. 1st, 1894.

A suggestion to the postal authorities.

19. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 1st March, complains that some of the delivery peons lately transferred to the district of Salem are acquainted with only one of the three languages—Tamil, Telugu and English—and consequently cause much delay in the delivery of letters, &c. The paper desires the postal authorities to appoint a new batch of delivery peons who are conversant in all these three languages.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, Mar. 1st, 1894.
SWADESAMITRAN, Mar. 2nd, 1894.

An advice to the people of India regarding the contemplated levy of import duties.

20. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st March, and *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd March, referring to the resolution of Government to levy import duties, remark as follows:—The resolution of the Imperial Legislative Council to levy import duties on all goods imported into India, except cotton goods and gold coins, seems to favour Government most, as it is enabled thereby to make an additional income of 12 crores of rupees; but the omission of duties on the cotton goods of Manchester exposes Government to the blame of being unjust to the people of India, for, if the cotton goods of Manchester were also included in the tariff, the levy of import duties on them would naturally enhance their

market price and their sale would in consequence be much affected, while there would be an increased demand for Indian manufactured cloths. Thus, by levying an import duty on the cotton goods of Manchester, Government will not only give an impetus to the development of local manufactures but will also help the material prosperity of the country. It will be reasonable on the part of Government to levy duties on cotton goods and spirituous liquors that are imported into India and on the raw cotton and rice exported from this country. It therefore behoves the people of India to memorialize Government on this subject.

21. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 7th March, says that the location of a post office at Mangalore (Vriddhachalam taluk, South Arcot) is of no convenience to the people of Sirupakkam, a place three miles from Mangalore. He is of opinion that, if the post office is located at Sirupakkam instead of at Mangalore, it will be of greater usefulness to the people of the villages around.

DESABHIMANI, Mar. 7th, 1894.

Necessity for a post office at Sirupakkam.

22. A correspondent to the same paper, dilating on the mismanagement of the temple at Tiruppáppuliyúr, suggests to the Devastanam Committee the advisability of entrusting the management of the temple to any respectable gentleman living in that place.

Suggestion regarding the management of the temple at Tiruppáppuliyúr.

23. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th March, in continuation of its remarks in its issue of the 1st March, observes as follows:—It is a mistake to suppose that England and India are similarly circumstanced and that whatever is applicable to the former is also applicable to the latter. That the resources of England are vast and manifold is beyond all question. It is their wealth that enables the people of England to bear any amount of taxation. The Government of England hardly complains of financial difficulty because its expenditure does not exceed its income; it does not lavish its revenue by paying its officers high salaries or compensation allowance. Lastly, the wealth of that country is spent within itself. But the case of India is quite different. Her resources are extremely limited. The wealth of the country is day by day carried away to England in crores; hence her poverty. It is her poor condition that makes her children grumble whenever a new tax is imposed. Government not unfrequently complains of financial difficulty unmindful of its own extravagance. That Government whenever it is in difficulty should resolve that the people of India alone should meet it seems unreasonable. The people are already groaning under heavy and numerous taxes. Any imposition of a new tax will simply be ruinous to the country.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, Mar. 8th, 1894.

Indigenous condition of India and the inappropriateness of levying import duties.

24. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th March, referring to the contemplated levy of import duties, says that, as the fortifications constructed in the North-Western frontiers of India are so strong as to bring home the idea that there is little or no chance of war arising between England and Russia, it is better for Government to utilize the sum which it has set apart for the construction of railways in Afghanistan and Beluchistan than impose any new taxes to meet the deficit in the current budget.

SWADESAMITRAN, Mar. 9th, 1894.

Expediency of utilizing the sum allotted for the construction of railways in Afghanistan.

25. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 10th March, *anent* the contemplated levy of import duties, remarks as follows:—The financial difficulty of Government is solely due to the grant of compensation allowance and to its exorbitant expense on the Military Department. That Government, unmindful of its own extravagance, should resolve in times of pecuniary difficulty to fleece the poor people of India alone by further taxation appears far from reasonable. Government may safely overcome this difficulty by doing away with the grant of compensation allowance

VIKATA DUTAN, Mar. 10th, 1894.

Certain suggestions to Government regarding the contemplated levy of import duties.

and by directing the public servants to refund the sum they have received as compensation allowance during the last one or two years.

DESOPAKARI, Mar. 4th, 1894.

Bellary post office.

26. The *Desopakari*, of the 4th March 1894, hears that the Bellary post office is situated at the distance of a mile and a half from the town and that this circumstance causes great inconvenience to the trading inhabitants.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Mar. 10th, 1894.

Delay in granting pensions.

27. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th March 1894, referring to the case of a certain first-class revenue inspector, P. Venkateswarasomayajulu by name, who, having been asked by the Collector to retire on pension, gave up his appointment and applied for pension in June 1891, and to the fact of the pension not being granted to him until two years after, remarks that the delay in granting the pension to him is very extraordinary and unaccountable. It believes that, had the applicant for pension been a European instead of a Native, no such delay would have occurred. It thinks that, if orders were issued in future directing that, before a man is compelled to retire from service, he should have his application for pension sent in to the Accountant-General, the service of the man could be easily reckoned (and pension, &c., settled) before he is replaced by a new man.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, Mar. 1st, 1894.

A proposal for taxing railway passengers.

28. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 1st instant, says that Government is contemplating to levy a poll-tax on all railway passengers. It is estimated that a tax at 1 pie per head will amount to Rs. 5,20,833 and at 3 pies on every rupee expended by the passengers for railway fare will come to no less than 16 lakhs of rupees. This tax will most probably be imposed shortly.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, Mar. 10th, 1894.

The new Viceroy's mode of administration.

29. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 10th instant, says:—It is said that Lord Elgin, our new Viceroy, is carefully looking into every paper that comes before him for disposal.

MANORAMA, Feb. 26th, 1894.

Improvements suggested in the Postal Department.

30. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 26th February, after alluding to the various advantages derived by the people from the Postal Department and to the enormous surplus that remains to the State after meeting the cost of working it, regrets that no decision has been arrived at in the matter of the representations of the postal authorities that the salaries of the officers of the department should be increased in proportion to their work and to the income derived from the department. It makes the following remarks:—"The complaint for the most part is not that the salaries of the controlling European officers are insufficient, but those of the poor Native subordinates. Again, the system of paying money-orders in the presence and with the countersignature of the head of the village—a system recently introduced in order to prevent misappropriation by postmen—may be a convenience to the department, but it is a great hardship to the public inasmuch as it is often difficult to find the village headman, and, unless there is a special order that the village headman should be at the amsam cutcherry from at least 7 to 10 A.M., the public will suffer great inconvenience. It would be sufficient if it were ordered that money-orders might be paid before Government officials residing in the village or before some respectable inhabitants of the village. To check the irregularities in this department (which is instituted for the convenience of the people as well as for securing a moderate income to Government) the authorities should make a small addition to the salaries of the lower subordinates.

Irregularities in the Lakkadi post office.

31. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper complains of the delay and irregularity in the delivery of letters, &c., by the Lakkadi post office.

32. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 28th February, says that the appointment of two police inspectors as deputy collectors by the Madras Government has caused disappointment to all the 158 tahsildars in the presidency. KERALA SANCHARI, Feb. 28th, 1894.

Appointment of police inspectors as deputy collectors.

33. Another paragraph in the same issue of the paper remarks as follows. Sunday is a holiday everywhere and to every one, but last Sunday was made a working day in the Calicut taluk cutcherry, because it was so ordered by Deputy Collector Chappu Menon. It is also known that he fixed the Sivaratri day for jamabandi at Ellattur. Perhaps we ought to see special advantages in working and making others work on such days, but our conviction is that the practice of making others work on Sundays and other holidays is objectionable.

Holding office on Sundays and other holidays.

34. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 3rd March, in disapproving of the proposed removal of the Pannyankara sub-registry office to Feroke, observes that a sub-registry office is no doubt wanted at Feroke, but to remove the Pannyankara sub-registry office thither would involve great inconvenience to Pannyankara and its neighbouring villages which furnish the greater portion of documents there registered; and suggests that a sub-registry office be established at Feroke for that and other amsams, such as Pazhanchannur, Mannur, Nallur, Azhinnilam, Chelampra and Pallikunnu and that the Pannyankara office be removed to Kasavu with Valayanatt, Cheruvannur, Beypore, Trinnallur and Kottuli attached to it. KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 3rd, 1894.

Pannyankara sub-registry office not to be removed to Feroke.

35. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 22nd February, regarding the membership now vacant in the Supreme Legislative Council, states that there are two parties in Calcutta—one of whom supports the claims of Bukhtiyar Shah, a member of Tippu Sultan's family, and the other party upholds the claims of Prince Jahan Qadar of the royal family of Oudh—and observes that the vacant seat should be given to a Muhammadan possessing superior talents, sound learning and judgment. KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, Feb. 22nd, 1894.

Suggesting the appointment of a Muhammadan in the Supreme Legislative Council.

36. The same paper, in writing that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce recently applied to Lord Elgin for a reduction in the scale of telegraphic charges and that the Viceroy promised to consider the question, remarks that the above proposal would undoubtedly benefit the public and add to the telegraphic income; this being so, it is surprising that it has not as yet been sanctioned by the Government.

Suggesting reduction in the telegraphic charges.

37. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 19th February, *anent* the recent proposal of the postal authorities not to send parcels weighing 50 pounds or less by rail but by post and to effect a reduction in the postal charges, remarks that the railway parcel system is productive of many inconveniences to the public and suggests that the postal authorities should reduce their charges. KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, Feb. 19th, 1894.

Suggesting reduction of parcel charges.

38. The same paper, with reference to the riots which recently occurred at Ula between the Hindus and Muhammadans, remarks that the slight punishment awarded to the offenders by the District Magistrate of Nassik is quite inadequate in comparison with the gravity of their crimes and is hardly sufficient to prevent similar outbreaks and enormities in future.

Hindu-Muhammadan riots at Ula.

39. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 26th February, states that latterly several serious occurrences took place owing to the manufacture of crackers, &c., and suggests that both the vendor of powder and its purchasers and the manufacturers of crackers and other fireworks without license should be severely dealt with. KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, Feb. 26th, 1894.

Serious results of the manufacture of crackers, &c.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, Mar. 1st, 1894.

Increase of dacoity in Rangoon.

40. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 1st March, writes that the increase of dacoity in Rangoon and its suburbs may be attributed to the negligence of the police.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, Mar. 2nd. 1894.

Opinion of the press regarding the ability of the Honorable Mr. Kalyanasundram Aiyar.

41. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd March, writes that, at a meeting convened by the mirasidars of Tanjore, it was resolved that mirasidars should memorialize the Government of India representing their grievances consequent upon the enhancement of land revenue under the settlement and should also send a deputation to the Viceroy to represent the same in person. The paper, after saying a few words regarding the ability and moral courage of Honorable Mr. Kalyanasundram Aiyar, thinks him to be the best person to take the lead and even desires that he should be elected member of the Viceregal Legislative Council.

SWADESAMITRAN, Mar. 6th, 1894.

An advice to the members of the Madras Legislative Council.

42. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th March, alluding to the question of the Honorable Mr. Kalyanasundram Aiyar, namely,—Why the Maharaja of Cochin did not confer the diwanship on Mr. Sankara Aiyar,—remarks that it is too irrelevant and is not one in which the public are interested. The paper advises the elected members of the Legislative Council to use their hard-won privilege of interpellation in a manner profitable to the public.

SWADESAMITRAN, Mar. 9th, 1894.

Nomination of the Honorable Mr. V. Bashyam Aiyangar a member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

43. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th March, announces that the Honorable Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar has been elected member of the Viceregal Legislative Council and remarks that he is wanting in sympathy and moral courage and that his nomination will do good to the people only if he can realize to himself the sufferings of the people, acquire moral courage and work in the interest of the people.

DESOPAKARI, Mar. 4th, 1894.

A suggestion that Government nominees to municipal councils should be selected only from those who are on the voters' list.

44. The *Desopakari*, of the 4th March 1894, states that, while there are rules defining the qualifications of municipal councillors who are to be elected by the people, no similar regulations exist in the case of those to be nominated by Government. In the absence of such directions, it is very possible that a person may be nominated who is destitute of any property and who is, according to the rules, excluded from the voters' list. Should such a person be appointed as the chairman of the municipality—a contingency by no means improbable—then there is very little guarantee that he will honestly manage the pecuniary transactions of the municipality. What security is there to compensate for any misappropriation of the municipal funds? The paper hopes that, to avoid such perilous contingencies, a clause will be put in the Municipal Act, which is under revision, prescribing that the Government nominees to municipal councillorships should be selected only from those who are on the voters' list.

Desirability of railway authorities paying taxes to municipalities.

45. The same paper remarks that the introduction of the railway into the Gódávari district and the neighbouring tracts has, while increasing the expenses of the municipalities threefold, diminished their income from various sources, notably that derived from the toll-gates. It might be urged indeed that the railway authorities are paying tax in a lump, in some place or other; but this money goes only to the larger towns and does not in any way benefit the smaller ones. To remedy this, it hopes that the Government will insert a new by-law in the Municipal Act to the effect that, if any money is obtained for

the municipalities from the railway authorities, each municipality, through whose limits the railway passes, should be paid its share of the money, or that each municipality should be empowered to levy a tax upon the railways that are laid within its limits.

46. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th March 1894, commenting on the Bill to amend the District Municipalities Act recently introduced by the Honorable Mr. Price and referred to a select committee, says that the Bill contains several objectionable provisions calculated to cause great trouble to the people. Up to this time, warrant fees have not been charged to the account of those who do not pay their taxes unless their property has been attached. According to the new Bill, however, warrant fees will be exacted from them whether their property is attached or not. Moreover, this Bill proposes to increase the already burdensome municipal rates. The paper laments that the British Government does not show any mercy to the poor people of this country.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Mar. 10th, 1894.

Bill to amend the District Municipalities Act.

47. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 12th instant, writing on the new Tariff Bill, remarks thus:—If petroleum be taxed, the price of the article will be doubled. It is now extensively used in the country, even in the villages. It can be purchased in all sorts of places and the people have found the oil very convenient to use; but, when the price is doubled, only the well-to-do will use it, while others will revert to the oil manufactured in the country. Probably not a quarter of the amount the Finance Minister hopes to obtain from the tax will be forthcoming.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Mar. 12th, 1894.

The cotton duties.

Again speaking of the cotton duties the paper says: "The manufacturers of Manchester waited on the Secretary of State for India and told him that he must not put a tax on their goods. Had he persisted, the Government to which he belongs might have suffered at the next election, so he betrayed India in order to gain a few votes. This is not the first time this country has been sold in the same manner. The duty on imported cotton goods was taken off at the bidding of Manchester, and, at the bidding of the same place, it is not to be put on again. It is thus plain to be seen that this country is not to be ruled for its own good, but that of a certain class at home. To secure a majority at the next election this country is to be sacrificed, taxes have to be imposed on all sorts of articles, and yet on those that would bring in a good sum of money not an anna is to be demanded. We are glad to see that the people are protesting against the exclusion of cotton goods from the articles to be taxed.

## IV.—Native States.

48. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 1st March, regrets to hear that the people of Nanjanad greatly suffer from the dire effects of drought caused by the failure of rain. It thinks that the State authorities should not refrain from giving help to the people in this crisis by sinking wells and by opening relief works and so forth.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, Mar. 1st, 1894.

Scarcity of water in Nanjanad.

49. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 3rd instant, says thus on the authority of the *Pioneer*:—According to agreement the Native States cannot appoint Europeans in their States without the sanction of the British Government, but Mr. Plowden wants the Nizam and his Ministers to obtain his sanction even to the appointment of Natives. The people of Hyderabad are very much exercised in mind owing to this unwarranted assumption of authority by the Resident.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, Mar. 3rd, 1894.

The Resident of Hyderabad interfering in the appointment of officials in the State.

50. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 10th instant, says that the Dowager Maharani of Baroda is about to sue the Government of India and of Baroda for the recovery of one crore of rupees worth of jewellery, of which she has been deprived.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, Mar. 10th, 1894.

The claim of the Dowager Maharani of Baroda.

KERALA SANCHARI, Feb. 28th, 1894.

Annoyance by military men.

51. A paragraph in the supplement to the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 28th February, in referring to a case of house-breaking and assault recently committed by two sepoys at Trichur, regrets that the military authorities do not take measures to keep the soldiery from being a terror to quiet people.

KERALA MITHAM, Mar. 1st, 1894.

Fire protection arrangements in Cochin.

52. Referring to the order of the Cochin Sirkar for the removal of the thatch of houses during the hot season in order to prevent the occurrence of fire, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram* (Cochin), of the 1st March, says that the intention of the Sirkar is no doubt good, but the carrying it out is attended with great inconvenience to the public, and suggests that, as a precautionary measure, each householder be directed to keep ready a pot of water and that suitable fire-engines be provided for immediate use in case of need.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, Mar. 3rd, 1894.

Improvement of Travancore coinage.

53. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama* (Kóttayam), of the 3rd March, complains that the Travancore chakram and kasu, &c., are too small and too irregular in shape and are more or less badly designed and badly stamped. It suggests that the British coin be adopted or that a larger and more neatly got up copper coin be introduced in place of the chakram.

Native Christians and Cochin Raja's visit to temple.

54. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper complains that certain police constables entrusted with the duty of clearing the way for the Raja of Cochin to pass to the temple and back exercise their authority in a way oppressive to Native Christians.

A leader in the same issue of the paper supports the complaint.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, Mar. 1st, 1894.

Mr. Plowden's undue interference in Hyderabad State affairs.

55. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 1st March, on the authority of the *Pioneer*, writes that Mr. Plowden, the present Resident of Hyderabad, wants to monopolise the power of making appointments in the State of Hyderabad to the exclusion of the Nizam and the Minister and states that the unjust interference of Mr. Plowden in the affairs of the State has caused much feeling in Hyderabad.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

KISTNA NEWS, Mar. 2nd, 1894.

Forest authorities reserving lands near Yerragudi, &c.

56. The *Kistna News*, of the 2nd March 1894, hears that, in consequence of the lands near the villages of Yerragudi, Nilakutrayanipet, and Dinnepadu being ordered to be "reserved" by the forest authorities, the poor cattle are reduced to great suffering, and that, consequently, the people have presented a petition to Government touching this grievance. It asks how poor ryots can go on with cultivation if some waste land is not provided for every village for the use of cattle.

MANORAMA, Feb. 26th, 1894.

Prevalance of epidemics in Palghat.

57. A correspondent writing from Palghat in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 26th February, says as follows: The heat is intense. Small-pox and cholera greatly prevail. There is famine with its accompanying evil—robbery. The police are sleeping. Lately there was a fire in the bazaar and eighteen shops belonging to certain poor artisans were burnt. The occupants have applied to the Collector and the municipal chairman for some pecuniary help. The Collector should kindly consider this application. In some of the interior parts, such as Edattara, Mankara, Mundur, &c., small-pox greatly prevails. The vaccinators are not to be found. The Superintendent of Vaccination should see to this.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

58. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 24th February, is glad to report that the Government of Rangoon is attempting to discourage prostitution in that place. It is better for that Government to pass a measure forbidding people from letting houses for prostitutes to live in.

Vettikkodiyon, Feb. 24th, 1894.

Attempt of the Government of Rangoon to discourage prostitution.

59. The *Kistna News*, of the 2nd March 1894, referring to the proposal under consideration by the Mysore Government to appoint certain officers to collect grain from every ryot at the rate of one seer per *putti* and store it up against recurring famines, expresses its approval of the measure, but fears that the employment of *paid* officers would considerably detract from the good effects which the measure might otherwise have, as the salaries of these officials must be met from the fund thus collected. It suggests, therefore, that these officials should not be paid men, but purely honorary, like the members of the district boards and the bench magistrates. It recommends that such honorary officials should be appointed for every village, and over these others should be appointed for the taluk as a whole, and over these again there must be a committee for the whole district.

Kistna News, Mar. 2nd, 1894.

Mysore famine relief proposal.

Three-fourths of the grain thus collected in every district should be reserved for the relief of the inhabitants of that district, while the remainder may be set apart for relief in other districts. It adds that the British Government would be well advised if it were also to adopt the above policy and points out reproachfully that, if only the thousands of educated men in this country were to exert themselves, they could bring about the establishment of famine prevention associations without any help from Government.

60. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 26th February, records a rumour that some native chieftains, who subscribed money for erecting a statue to Lord Lansdowne, have, from fear of being held up to ridicule in the newspapers, requested that their names should not be divulged.

Manorama, Feb. 26th, 1894.

Native subscriptions to Lord Lansdowne's statue.

61. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 3rd March, notices with pleasure the success of one Kunnahmed Koya, a Mappila of Tellicherry, in the late B.A. degree examination, and hopes that the Government will, in order to encourage other Mappilas to follow his example, give him a good appointment in consideration of the fact that he is the first Mappila that has ever passed the degree examination.

Kerala Patrika, Mar. 3rd, 1894.

A Mappila graduate deserving encouragement.

62. Another paragraph in the same issue of the (Calicut) Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, in noticing that the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* announces that Dr. Pearce was, without even proper evidence being taken, acquitted on the charge of shooting dead one Kochi Khan, says "anyhow in India natives and beasts are on the same footing."

Acquittal of Dr. Pearce.

63. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 14th March, indirectly hints that some of the non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council abuse their right of interpellation by asking unnecessary and silly questions.

Kerala Sanchari, Mar. 14th, 1894.

Questions by non-official members of the Legislative Council.

[Issued, 31st March 1894.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 31st March 1894.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | February 1894. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Ayul Veda Bhaskaran" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 150 | 24th Mar. 1894. |
| 3 | "Swadesabhimani" .. .. .. | Salem .. .. .. | 200 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 5 | "Trichy Nesan" .. .. .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 150 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 6 | "Meignana Bhanu" .. .. .. | Karikal .. .. .. | .. | 15th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 10th Mar. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 8 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Mar. 1894. |
| 9 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 17th and 24th Mar. 1894. |
| 10 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 16th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Arya Jana Paripalini" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 8th ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 28th Feb. and 14th and 21st Mar. 1894. |
| 13 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 575 | 12th and 19th Mar. 1894. |
| 14 | "Bhaskara Gnanodayam" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 550 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan" .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 350 | 4th, 11th and 18th Mar. 1894. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd and 27th Mar. 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Samrajyapradayini" .. .. | Vellatore .. .. .. | Not known. | 17th Mar. 1894. |
| 18 | "Dharmavardhani" .. .. .. | Bhimavaram .. .. | 150 | 19th ,, ,, |
| 19 | "Satyasamvardhani" .. .. | Rajahmundry .. .. | 300 | 19th ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,000 | 23rd ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Upadhyayopayogini" .. .. | Masulipatam .. .. | 500 | 26th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Guntúr .. .. .. | 300 | 22nd Mar. 1894. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 16th and 26th Mar. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. | 500 | 19th and 28th Mar. 1894. |
| 25 | "Kistna Newa" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 300 | 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 4,600 (?) | 22nd ,, 28th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 22nd ,, 29th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 19th and 26th Mar. 1894. |
| 29 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 500 | 14th, 21st and 28th Mar 1894. |
| 31 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 15th, 22nd ,, 29th ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Mysore Deshabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 3rd and 4th Mar. 1894. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 21st Mar. 1894. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 15th Mar. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 10th, 17th and 24th Mar. 1894. |
| 36 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 21st and 28th Mar. 1894. |
| 37 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 12th, 19th and 26th Mar. 1894. |
| 38 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 17th and 24th Mar. 1894. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 39 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 12th, 19th and 26th Mar. 1894. |
| 40 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Roypettah do. .. | 570 | 10th, 17th and 24th ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Tilism-i-Hyruth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. .. | 50 | 5th Mar 1894. |
| 42 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 12th, 15th and 19th Mar. 1894. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 19th March, quotes an article from the *Dar-us-Saltanath*, of Calcutta, of which the following is an excerpt. The movements of Russia should not be disregarded by the British Government. Russia, in order to lay her hands upon India, is slowly but steadily advancing towards it. She has taken possession of the Pamirs and has established her garrison in Ladakh, which is about 50 miles away from the Pamir valley, and forts are being constructed and railways are being pushed on rapidly. In conclusion it remarks that all the preparations and shifts of Russia clearly portend that some day or other her army will suddenly appear before Kashmir when it will be too late for the British Government to repel her attack.

Shams-ul-Akbar, Mar. 19th, 1894.

Russia's advance towards India.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

2. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd March, complains that during the recent car festival at Mylapore, it was painful to notice constables use abusive language towards the people that attended the feast. He thinks that such misbehaviour should be checked.

Swadesamitran, Mar. 23rd, 1894.

A complaint against police constables.

3. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th March 1894, referring to the recommendation of the Public Service Commission to select experienced native police inspectors for the posts of Assistant Superintendents, deprecates the system now in vogue of appointing raw untrained English lads to these places, and regrets that the wise suggestions of the commission have not been adopted by the Government. No native police inspector has been made an Assistant Superintendent, and the old system is still rigorously pursued. Two inspectors, however, have been appointed Deputy Collectors. But this step, the paper says, is utterly undesirable, for it means the taking away of two Deputy Collectorships from the reach of the Tahsildars, and, moreover, it is always good when promoting officers to higher posts, to see that these promotions are made in the same department. To transfer those who are well-experienced in one department to another with which they are wholly unacquainted is highly injurious and is like appointing a missionary to command an army. The paper adds that Lord Wenlock is not to be blamed in this matter, as it thinks that his good nature and good sense are being corrupted by the Anglo-Indian officers around him.

Andhraprakasika, Mar. 17th, 1894.

Police Inspectors not made Assistant Superintendents.

### (b) *Courts.*

4. The *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 14th March, remarks that Mr. T. S. Krishna Aiyar, the District Munsif of Tirukkóyilúr, does not treat lawyers in a becoming manner and goes the length of passing such open remarks as "the pleader advances stupid arguments and that he possesses but poor intelligence" and so forth. As this mode of treatment is not likely to secure for the munsif the hearty co-operation of the bar, he will do well to behave towards the pleaders in a more becoming manner.

Desabhimani, Mar. 14th, 1894.

Unbecoming treatment of the District Munsif of Tirukkóyilur.

5. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th March, remarks, with pain, that Mr. N. S. Brodie, the Acting Joint Magistrate in the Chingleput district, deals with the people rather too severely both in inflicting fines and in awarding imprisonments, and that he systematically doubles the rate of income-tax imposed on

Swadesamitran, Mar. 20th, 1894.

Severity of Mr. N. S. Brodie, the Acting Joint Magistrate in the district of Chingleput.

the people whenever they appeal to him for reduction, and that he is therefore an object of terror to the people of that district. He quotes an extract from *India*, a journal published in London, giving an idea of the way in which Mr. Brodie exercises his authority as Magistrate in Chingleput and of the questions put to the Secretary of State regarding his conduct.

MANORAMA, Mar. 12th, 1894.

Complaint against the delay in disposing of appeal suits filed in the Calicut District Court.

6. A leader in the Malayalam *Manaroma* (Calicut), of the 12th March, complains of the delay and the frequent adjournments made by the Calicut District Court in disposing of appeal suits filed in that court. Complaint is also made against the delay and the adjournments made by the Calicut, Palghat and Cochin sub-courts in disposing of such appeals as are transferred to the file of those courts from that of the district court with a view to get rid of the arrears in the latter court. It is complained besides that, in transferring cases, the convenience of parties is not consulted, and the transfers are not always discreet, as cases within the jurisdiction of one sub-court are transferred to that of another, *e.g.*, the cases within the jurisdiction of the Calicut sub-court are sometimes transferred to the Palghat sub-court, and parties are consequently put to great inconvenience and expense. It is therefore suggested that the Government or the High Court should adopt remedial measures.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 17th, 1894.

Tirurangadi murder case.

7. In referring to the acquittal by the Calicut Sessions Judge of one Kunni Moideen Kutti in the Tirurangadi murder case on the ground of insanity, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 17th March, thinks that, in view of the evidence recorded in the case, the decision of the judge is unsatisfactory. The statement of the accused on the 13th, 18th and 20th February (*sic.*), and the evidence of the witnesses sufficiently prove that the act was deliberately done. Dr. Lafernis, under whose observation the accused was placed from the 3rd to the 9th March (*sic.*), was of opinion that he could not discover any symptom of insanity.

### (*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, Mar. 13th, 1894.

A complaint against the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kumbakonam range.

8. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th March, regrets to to report that the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kumbakonam range, shows much indifference in the discharge of his duties and thus proves a source of hardship to the teachers of petty schools. As an instance in point, he adds that the Sub-Assistant Inspector examined a certain school in June 1893, and that he has not sent his certifying memorandum till now. He remarks, in conclusion, that the authorities will adopt prompt measures to make him pay more attention to his duty.

VETTIKKODIYON, Mar. 17th, 1894.

A request to the Madras University.

9. A correspondent to the *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 17th March, informs that commentators of text-books prescribed by the Madras University give different readings to suit their meanings and thus mislead students. He desires the University authorities to pass a rule forbidding the use of text-books giving different and wrong readings.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

VETTIKKODIYON, Mar. 3rd, 1894.

Wretched condition of the Kottawal bazaar, the chief market for the city of Madras.

10. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 3rd March, draws the attention of the President of the Madras Municipality to the wretched and insanitary condition of the Kottawal bazaar, the chief market for the city of Madras, and to the inconvenience suffered by the people in consequence. The paper expects the President to do the needful in the interests of the people at large.

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th March, reports that the Madras Municipality is contemplating to close the Red Hills tank for a year on account of certain repairs to be executed and to supply the town with the water of the Korattur and Ambattur tanks. He advises the municipality to convey water of the Chembrambakkam tank through the Perur tank and to supply the city of Madras with its water.

SWADESAMITRAN, Mar. 13th, 1894.

An advice to the Madras Municipality.

12. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th March, remarks that the villagers of Veliyanur, Athanappattu, &c., in Tindivanam taluk suffer much inconvenience from want of a road leading to those villages. He considers it unjust to call on the villagers to pay road-cess which does not benefit them.

SWADESAMITRAN, Mar. 16th, 1894.

Necessity for a road at Veliyanur in Tindivanam taluk.

13. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th March, after asserting that the election of Government servants as municipal councillors is productive of more evil than good, exhorts the people of Conjeeveram to appeal to Government to confer on them the privilege of electing all the members of the municipal council.

SWADESAMITRAN, Mar. 20th, 1894.

An advice to the people of Conjeeveram.

14. The same paper draws the attention of the chairman of the Bhavani Union to the nuisance committed by people on the banks of the river Bhavani and to the dangers sustained by the people owing to the absence of lights in public streets, and wishes him to adopt remedial measures at once.

Nuisance committed on the river Bhavani.

15. The same paper informs that the present system of vaccination at Bhavani is far from satisfactory, and says that if good vaccine lymph is not procurable the adoption of the old system of inoculating lanoline paste will be more beneficial to the people.

Unsatisfactory nature of vaccination at Bhavani.

16. A correspondent to the *Bhaskara Gnanodayam*, of the 23rd March, complains that the main road that leads to Rámesvaram at Ramnad is very narrow and causes great inconvenience and danger to carts and travellers. He adds that as this road is constantly used by pilgrims, it is desirable that the authorities concerned should take early steps to widen and improve the road.

BHASKARA GNANODAYAM, Mar. 23rd, 1894.

Wretched condition of the main road at Ramnad.

17. A correspondent to the *Dharmavardhani* for the month of March 1894 regrets that the money collected in the form of local fund cess from the village of Agarru is not spent on useful purposes. The road, made of earth, which leads from Poolapirla to his village has been washed away by the recent rains, and, in consequence, no proper means of communication exists between the said village and other villages. The ryots cannot carry their grain from one village to another. It hopes that this road will be repaired and extended as far as Agarthipalem. To add to this grievance the engineer of the place has cut off the transit of carriages along the western bank of the Narsapur main canal by laying big stones across the road.

DHARMAVARDHANI, Mar. 1894.

Want of a proper road between Agarru and other villages.

18. The *Desopakari*, of the 25th March 1894, says that it is but a mere waste of money for the Municipalities and Local Fund Boards to have their proceedings published once a month in the District Gazettes. These proceedings are of interest only to a limited circle of people, especially the proceedings of the municipalities, whose interest is practically confined to the limits of a single town. Moreover, the District Gazette is within the reach of only a few people. It recommends therefore that the Government should pass an order that the Municipalities and Local Boards should,

DESOPAKARI, Mar. 25th, 1894.

Desirability of publishing Municipal and Local Boards proceedings in local newspapers instead of in District Gazettes.

whenever they conduct business, send a report of the proceedings to the local newspapers and make them known to the public through their medium. It adds that it is at a loss to know why these municipalities and boards do not choose to announce their auction sales and other things in the local newspapers.

RAJAYOGI, Mar. 20th, 1894.

Municipal elections and municipalities.

19. The *Rajayogi*, of the 20th March 1894, in a long article on "Municipal elections and Municipalities," says that the people of this country have not yet learnt to use rightly the privilege of electing municipal councillors which has been granted to them by Government. Instead of electing those who are best fitted to represent their interests, they vote, through love of money, or a desire to win favour, or mere unwillingness to offend any persons although knowing them to be unfit. It points out that the prime duty of a municipality is to look after the health of the people. The three things on which the health of the people depends are food, water and air. Taking first the articles of food which are sold in the bazaar, it says that it is a well-known fact that fat and such other impure substances are generally mixed in ghee. It is a common practice to wash rice with chunam water and then thresh it to make it look white. Tamarind invariably and largely contains seeds and rubbish with dirty water which gives it a most repugnant smell. As these three are articles of daily food, it is lamentable that the municipality does not care to have their adulteration prevented. The paper states that it has heard that during the recent municipal elections at Cocanada a great deal of corruption and foul play was resorted to, and adds that if the people of that town do not elect a proper man to the seat left vacant by the death of Mr. Krishnamoorthy, bearing in mind the principle that it is always desirable that their representative should be a fellow-townsman and not a stranger, they will be in danger of losing their privilege of election as the inhabitants of Masulipatam have lost theirs.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Mar. 24th, 1894.

Kuppusawmy Iyengar's suggestions regarding municipalities.

20. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th March 1894, approves of the suggestion of Mr. Dindigul Kuppusawmy Iyengar to the Government, that two brothers, or a father and son, should not be allowed to sit in the municipal council at a time, and recommends that it should also be ruled that no one should be appointed a municipal councillor whose son or some near relative holds a high appointment in the municipality.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Mar. 17th, 1894.

Distraining for municipal taxes.

21. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th March 1894, referring to the representation made by the chairman of the Calicut Municipality to the Government that, under the provisions of the existing Municipal Act, a person that fails to pay his taxes to the municipality and locks up his movable property in his house or shop cannot be prosecuted, and his suggestion that municipal officials should be given the power to break into houses or shops so locked up and attach the property by force, says that, should this power be granted, it would be a dangerous weapon in the hands of the municipal bill-collectors. For instance, these officials may take occasion, when a Brahman is performing his father's annual ceremony, to break into his house and seize the rice and other things collected for the purpose, or they may break open shops and houses by force and carry away the goods, depriving, in the latter case, the inmates of the house of the day's meal. It therefore prays that such dangerous power should not be placed in the hands of the municipal officers.

KISTNA NEWS, Mar. 23rd, 1894.

Oppression of two Bezwada municipal officials.

22. The *Kistna News*, of the 23rd March 1894, complaining of the oppression exercised by municipal and police officers in Bezwada, states that, at a meeting of the Vijayavada Sabha held on the 18th March, several merchants declared, with one voice, that Veerithabena Durgayya and Bapatla Rathnayya, two municipal officials, are very oppressive and arbitrary in the exercise of their duties. It remarks that it would be better to remove such oppressors of the people from office.

23. The same paper says (in English) on the municipal elections that "the rules regarding the elections were framed and published in the local gazette in October last." . . . that "the voters' list, which should have been published three months after the publication of the rules in the gazette is not yet brought to light though overdue for two months, and we cannot understand what the intentions of the council might be for such a state of things. Even supposing that the voters' list will soon be published, it will certainly take some time before objections to it are heard and the list is revised. And then again a period of one and a half months should elapse before the elective system can be introduced.

Bezwada municipal elections.

"We believe some vacancies will occur among the councillors in April or May next, and we do not know how they will be filled up. Can it be that the council is putting off taking any action regarding the new elective system until these vacancies shall have been duly filled in as seems to be the popular opinion in Bezwada? Certainly not; the number of councillors to be elected by the people will then only be four instead of six as sanctioned by Government. There will not be a chance of making up the deficiency until three years or more. We hope our municipal chairman will not take any hasty steps and foster the discontent already existing in the hearts of the rate-payers."

24. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 10th March, reports that the chairman of the Calicut Municipality has asked Government to empower him to break open the doors of houses and distrain the property of defaulters of municipal tax, and considers that the request is not one for compliance. The article says that the trouble at present given by the municipality to the rate-payers is very great; and if the request of the chairman be also acceded to, it would be much better to leave the municipal limits for good. The opinion is also expressed that when all the other municipalities are satisfied with the present law and are managing the municipal affairs properly, the request of the Calicut Chairman for a more stringent law shows his incapacity and want of force of character. The article hopes that Government will give the matter serious consideration and come to a decision which will not be oppressive to the people.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 10th, 1894.

Collection of taxes by the Calicut Municipality.

25. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 21st March, disapproves of the proposal of the chairman of the Calicut Municipality to give out on contract the repairs of municipal roads for one year from April or May next in accordance with A. system introduced by Mr. Dumergue, which, it is generally known, is productive of more evil than good. The article says that the municipality has, for the last fifteen years, been giving the contract to supply gravel to one Impichikutti, and fails to see why this individual should alone be preferred. It is hoped that the municipal council will act more satisfactorily in the matter of this contract.

KERALA SANCHARI, Mar. 21st, 1894.

Disapproving of the proposal of the Calicut Chairman to give the repairs of roads on contract system.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

26. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd March, advises the mirasidars of Tanjore to appoint agents for each taluk in the district to furnish them with correct information regarding the settlement of the district and to make representations of their grievances through persons who are trustworthy in the estimation of Government.

SWADESAMITRAN, Mar. 23rd, 1894.

A suggestion to the mirasidars of Tanjore.

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th March, says that the Deputy Commissioner of the Settlement Department in Tanjore imposes enhanced rates of assessment unmindful of the poor condition of the ryots. He adds that the settlement officer will be convinced of the

SWADESAMITRAN, Mar. 27th, 1894.

Enhancement of settlement in Tanjore.

poor condition of the mirasidars only when he is asked to supervise the collection of kist.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Mar. 17th, 1894.

Collection of kist on the inam lands attached to Conjeeveram mutt and Government order thereon.

28. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th March 1894, referring to the order passed by the Collector of Chingleput with regard to an inam land in the enjoyment of the Conjeeveram mutt, the appeal therefrom to the Revenue Board, the decision of the Board, and the Government order overruling that decision on the ground that, if any land is found the kist for which has been by oversight left uncollected for many years, they are entitled to recover the arrears, says that this principle is exceedingly severe and unjust. There are many similar lands of which the kist if required to be collected greatly exceeds the value of those lands. The owner of such a land must therefore either sell it or hand it over to Government to pay a portion of the kist, and for the rest must have his other property too disposed of by sale.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 24th, 1894.

MANORAMA, Mar. 25th, 1894.

Settlement of garden lands in Malabar.

29. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th March, and the *Manorama*, of the 25th (?) idem, emphatically condemn the adoption by Government of the (Travancore) scheme submitted by Mr. Stuart for the settlement of garden lands in Malabar. The first-named paper says that, on examination of the proceedings bearing on the Malabar settlement furnished to it by Government, it has no hesitation in stating that the action of Government in connection with the subject "would appear to be contrary to the policy of the British administration, but in accordance with the wishes of the European officials."

### (*h*) *Railways.*

DESABHIMANI, Feb. 28th, 1894.

Advisability of placing the benches intended for third-class passengers to rest upon outside the platform at Tiruvannamalai station.

30. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 28th February, says that the benches intended for the third-class passengers to sit upon at Tiruvannamalai railway station are of little or no use to the passengers, inasmuch as they are placed on the platform into which passengers are not allowed before the arrival of trains. He thinks that the benches will really serve the purpose for which they are intended if they are placed outside the platform.

DESOPAKARI, Mar. 25th, 1894.

Want of a cross-bridge at Guntakal station.

31. The *Desopakari*, of the 25th March 1894, referring to the case of one T. Bapayya, who, while crossing the rails at Guntakal station to go up to the platform, was overtaken by a train from Cuddapah and died of the severe wounds he received thereby, says that this accident is attributable to the want of a proper cross-bridge at the station for passengers to go over to the platform.

RAJAYOGI, Mar. 20th, 1894.

Incivility of East Coast Railway officials.

32. The *Rajayogi*, of the 20th March 1894, writes thus (in English) concerning the incivility of railway officials at Cocanada station:—"Complaints are rife regarding the exclusion of respectable native gentlemen from the railway station platform on the arrival or departure of a train who go for the purpose of receiving a relative or friend or speeding his departure by a last farewell. Our stationmaster (Mr. Strong) probably is unaware of the petty acts of unnecessary high-handed officialism which is daily carried on by his subordinate staff. We trust this brief allusion to the matter will be the means of permitting an alteration being made in the existing unpleasant state of affairs, and that respectable native gentlemen may receive at the hands of the East Coast Railway officials such treatment as becomes their education and position without infringing the railway rules and regulations.

33. A Calicut correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 10th March, complains of the irregularities in the delivery of goods sent through the (Madras ?) Railway. The correspondent adds that if goods of the same kind but of different qualities are consigned to different persons at the same station, they are unloaded and kept together at their destination; but owing to the carelessness of the railway employés, any of the consignees who pays the charge first takes away goods other than those consigned to him.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 10th, 1894.

Irregularities in the delivery of goods sent through the Madras Railway.

34. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 15th March, writes that the railway authorities have provided every sort of comfort for the first and second class passengers, whereas the third-class passengers suffer every sort of inconvenience and hardship especially for lack of latrines and urinals which are essential for their use. It states that the larger portion of the income derived from railways is obtained from the third-class passengers. Such being the case, it is matter for pity and surprise that their convenience and comfort is entirely neglected. The *Khasim*, after narrating the various difficulties and inconveniences to which third-class passengers are subjected, suggests the necessity of providing every third-class carriage at least with a latrine which is most essential for the comfort, convenience and health of passengers.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, Mar. 15th, 1894.

Suggesting to provide latrines and urinals in third-class carriages.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

35. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd March, complains that the Perur tank in Saidapet taluk fails to give a good supply of water to villages adjoining it owing to insufficiency of water and that the crops often get withered in consequence, thus causing loss to ryots and to Government as well. He appeals to Government to direct the water of the Chembrambakkam tank through the Tanji channel for a week so that the Perur tank may be filled with water sufficient for a year. He remarks, in conclusion, that Government will confer a boon on the people of Perur by complying with the suggestion herein made.

SWADESAMITRAN, Mar. 23rd, 1894.

An appeal to direct the water of the Chembrambakkam tank through Perur in Saidapet taluk.

### (*k*) *General.*

36. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th March, remarks as follows:—At the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Indian Tariff Bill was passed into Act. Perhaps Government, thinking that the inclusion of the cotton goods in the tariff would create the displeasure of about seventy members of the House of Commons—a strong body representing Lancashire, the important seat of cotton trade,—made the tariff inapplicable to cotton goods and preferred the other alternative of oppressing the meagre and quiet people of India by further taxation. There is not one in India who does not feel the injustice and partiality displayed by Government in passing the Tariff Act.

SWADESAMITRAN, Mar. 16th, 1894.

Passing of the Indian Tariff Act.

37. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd March, is glad to announce that the Inam Commissioner in South Arcot levied quit-rent on the maniams of the talayaries and toties, thereby giving them the privilege of selling and buying lands like others. As complaints are frequently made that maniamdars never pay the salaries of the toties and talayaries, he thinks it desirable that they should be ordered to draw their pay directly from the kasba office.

SWADESAMITRAN, Mar. 23rd, 1894.

A suggestion regarding payments to the talayaries and toties.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, Mar. 24th, 1894.
SWADESAMITRAN, Mar. 27th, 1894.

38. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th March, and the *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th March, observe as follows:—With a view to make up the heavy deficit in the current budget Mr. Westland recommends to Government three courses, namely, first, the levy of import duties which is calculated to bring an income of one crore and fourteen lakhs of rupees; secondly, the withholding of the annual grant of one and a half crore of rupees given for the famine relief—a sum collected from the people of India under the name of "license tax"; and, thirdly, the appropriation of the sum allotted to the public good of each Presidency. It is unnecessary to say that the financial disaster of Government was due to its own extravagance. Why, it may as well abolish the grant of compensation allowance and cut short its profuse expense on the civil and military departments, on the India Office and in the erection of lunatic asylums in England rather than leave the poor of India to suffer in thousands during famine. By withholding the grant for the famine reliefs, Government does rob Peter to pay Paul. History teaches that it was the imposition of numerous taxes that enraged the people of the United States and Ireland to form governments of their own. God forbid the occurrence of such misfortunes here.

Three ways of making money.

KALANIDHI, Mar. 15th, 1894.

39. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th March 1894, hears that it has been resolved to remove the post and telegraph offices of Guntur from within the town to the old jail which is at present vacant, and about a mile from the town. It complains that such a step is attended with great inconvenience to the people, as Guntur is no petty village but a large town full of commercial activity. It urges that if the post and telegraph offices were situated at such a distance, people would have to sacrifice a good deal of their time and energy for the mere posting of their letters. Again, in case of emergency, when a great deal depends upon the immediate and urgent despatch of letters, the post office would not be very serviceable. It learns that the Guntur Tax-payers' Association contemplates presenting a memorial to Government regarding this grievance, and hopes that the Government, who have always the welfare of the people at heart, will consider this matter and let the post and telegraph offices remain where they are.

Guntur post and telegraph offices.

40. A correspondent to the same paper, writing about the grievances of subordinate officials in Government offices, says that the life which these officials lead is very miserable and pitiable. These poor officials have to hurry to the office at the early and inconvenient hour of 10 A.M. and then sit at their desks all the day long and work away like machines, while the superior officials go to the office at their leisure at 1 or 2 P.M. and remain till 9 P.M., sitting at ease in their chairs. The subordinate officials who attend at 10 should, in all justice, be allowed to go away early in the evening. But they are obliged to remain in the office until their superior officers leave. He requests that the superior officials will pay the same attention to others that they do to themselves and redress the great injustice which they are doing to their poor subordinates.

Grievances of subordinate Government officials.

DHARMAVARDHANI, Mar. 1894.

41. The *Dharmavardhani*, for the month of March 1894, states that during the time of the late tahsildar of Bhimavaram three maunds of oil per month were barely sufficient for the use of the office at night. Under the present tahsildar's administration even three times three maunds are found insufficient. The clerks in the office are seen working at their desks even as late as 10 o'clock in the night; and, though their salaries are small, the work they are required to do is most disproportionately heavy. It acknowledges that it is not aware of the rules of Government with regard to the working hours in such office, but it firmly believes that they are not so severe as to justify this oppression on the part of these superior officials.

Bhimavaram tahsildar's office working till late in the nights.

42. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th March 1894, referring to the annual exodus of the Government to the hills, declares it to be a matter for great surprise that the Anglo-Indian officials who, so long as they are in the Revenue department, can very well do without a visit to the hills during summer, should find it indispensable when they get into the Governor's Council, and that while other European officials, such as the High Court Judges and members of the Revenue Board, do not find it difficult to spend the summer in Madras, the Governor and his Secretaries alone should require to remain for nearly eight months in the year on the hills. It remarks that all the vehement denunciation of newspapers and all the questions of the members of the Legislative Council have hitherto proved as fruitless as crying in the wilderness.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Mar. 24th, 1894.

Annual exodus to the hills.

43. The same paper, regretting that village munsifs commonly abuse the criminal powers entrusted to them, and are too often guilty of corruption and subornation of false evidence, attributes this to the hereditary character of the office. Government confers this office on the head of some respectable family in every village and makes it hereditary in the belief that the inhabitants of that village will bring their grievances before the office-holder and abide by his decision. But this very circumstance, far from proving a boon, has proved a curse to villages. If one person is good, respectable or benevolent, it by no means follows that his son also will be the same. Moreover, the very consciousness of the fact that the office is hereditary and cannot be transferred to another makes the holder fearless of consequences and encourages him to be arbitrary and self-willed. The paper prays the Government to take this matter into their immediate consideration and makes the following suggestions:—(1) The office of village munsif should be deprived of its hereditary character; (2) the munsif should be elected by the villagers once in three years; (3) the offices of maniam and village munsif should be held by different individuals; (4) criminal powers may be added to the civil authority of the village munsif; (5) he should receive no pecuniary remuneration, his office being purely honorary; (6) in civil and criminal matters he should be authorised to exercise the powers referred to in Act I of 1889, chapter 9, sections 2—8; (7) every village court should have a clerk.

Criminal powers of village munsifs.

The paper adds that the Government may, if it thinks fit, attach a fixed salary to this office, but it should at least introduce one desirable change, viz., the election of the munsif once in three years by the villagers. That, it says, is what the people most desire, and they are far better fitted to judge than the Government as to who possesses the requisite qualifications for the post in the village.

44. The *Kistna News*, of the 23rd March 1894, referring to the rates which have been recently levied for the grazing of cattle on the public common and to the reference which the Revenue Board made to the Collectors asking them to consider whether an equal rate upon all cattle was not preferable to the existing unequal rates, says that, while other Collectors replied that an equal rate reduced to half the amount is on the whole best, the Collectors of Cuddapah and Kistna alone replied that there was no necessity for disturbing the existing arrangement in their districts as the ryots were not dissatisfied with it. It denies the Collector of Kistna's assertion that the ryots are not dissatisfied with the existing arrangement and is at a loss to see why the Collector should have made such an unfair reply. It is still more grieved that the Revenue Board, following the suggestions of the Collectors, should have retained the rate as it is in the Kistna and Cuddapah districts, while reducing it by one-half in other districts. It hopes that this matter will be taken into consideration by the forthcoming Kistna District Conference.

KISTNA NEWS, Mar. 23rd, 1894.

The Kistna Collector and the levy of rates upon cattle.

VRITTANTA BODHINI, Mar. 17th, 1894.

Crime and justice in the Madras Presidency.

45. The Mysore *Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 17th ultimo, in its review of the report on crime and justice in the Madras Presidency, remarks:—During the year 1892-93 there had been, we are sorry to say, a marked increase in the number of crimes and offences against the Penal Code and special and local laws in the Madras Presidency. It is a strange commentary on the administration that, while education and civilization are advancing, crime, instead of decreasing, is increasing.

MANORAMA, Mar. 12th, 1894.

Registration of documents relating to lands.

46. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 12th March, writes that when documents relating to lands are presented for registration, some of the sub-registrars return them unregistered with the remark that the measurements shown in them should be in acres and cents. If the Inspector-General of Registration has issued an order to the effect that documents prepared as above should alone be registered, it is unjust. The present practice is to enter the measurements taken by a six-feet *kol* (pole) and not in acres and cents. If it is intended that measurements should be exhibited in acres and cents according to the new survey, previous instructions should be published in the gazette indicating the method for arriving at the acreage as well as the period within which the new system will be enforced.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, Mar. 19th, 1894.

Sale of medicines.

47. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 19th March, writes that advertisements regarding European and native medicines are always to be found in newspapers under the authority of certain European and native doctors and chemists. As the genuineness and efficacy of medicines so advertised is suspicious, the paper suggests that a commission consisting of experienced doctors should be appointed to test their efficacy. It further states that several evils have invariably resulted from the use of such medicines. In conclusion, it suggests that Government should levy a tax on such medicines and should also regulate and restrict their use.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

VETTIKKODIYON, Mar. 10th, 1894.

Necessity for a rule regarding ownership of land and of the superstructure on it.

48. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 10th March, says as follows:—Difficulties constantly arise as to the ownership of a house when the land belongs to one and the superstructure on it belongs to another. Though a provision is usually made in agreements that the owner of the superstructure should, when demanded by the land owner, either remove it or sell it to him, yet the absence of a statute to legalize such actions gives rise to many difficulties. It therefore behoves the members of the Legislative Council to legislate on the subject.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Mar. 19th, 1894.

The duties on imports.

49. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 19th ultimo, remarks thus:—Notwithstanding the imposition of duties on a large number of articles, there is still a deficit of nearly two crores of rupees. If the curtailment of expenditure was possible the Government should not think of imposing a new tax. There is the compensation allowance which ought to be withdrawn, and, if this were done, the Government would make a saving of a crore and thirty lakhs of rupees a year, and if there is still a balance of about 70 lakhs of rupees to be raised, then, by all means, reimpose the import duties. But the selfishness of the Indian Government stands in the way of the discontinuance of the compensation allowance, and the selfishness of the Home Government prevents the reimposition of the import duties. The Government ought not to impose the import duties before it has done away with the compensation allowance, for the import duties are an indirect tax upon the poor people who will purchase the imported cotton goods.

Remarks on the Tariff Bill.

50. The Calicut papers, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th March, and the *Manorama*, of the 19th March, are much dissatisfied with the Tariff Bill and condemn the exclusion of cotton goods from import duty. The last-named paper says that it is quite unfair on the part of Government to exclude finer goods from import duty, while an increased duty is levied on kerosine-oil and coal imported into India. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th March, in reporting that the Tariff Bill has been passed into law, remarks that it is surprising that the Bill was passed notwithstanding that the whole of India protested against such a measure. The paper attributes the passing of the Bill to the fact of there being a larger number of official members in the Supreme Legislative Council. The paper strongly animadverts on the speeches of Messrs. Lee-Warner and Clogstoun during the debate in the Council, and remarks that the passing of the Bill is an illustration that India is not governed for the welfare of its people nor in deference to their wishes, but merely according to the whims (*sic*) of the officials.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 10th, 1894.
MANORAMA, Mar. 19th, 1894.

Reflections on the Malabar Marriage Bill.

51. In reference to the orders passed on the Malabar Marriage Bill Commission, the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 17th March, says:—"The opinion of the Honorable Sir T. Muthuswami Aiyar is that a marriage which does not affect the caste observances of the Nayars can be registered, but we do not think that the point has been made clear. The *sambhandham* (union) between a Nambudri Brahman and a Nayar woman is recognized as a marriage under the Malabar custom, and such marriages are also very common. It ought to have been distinctly stated whether such marriages can be registered or not, and we hope that this will be done in the new Bill. The second point is that an *anantravan* (nephew) who is maintained by a *karnavan* (head of a family) should get the permission of the *karnavan* for divorce. In our opinion a *karnavan* should not be regarded as a court of justice. In Malabar *anantravan* (nephew) generally marries the *karnavan's* daughter and therefore the *karnavan* will not consent to the divorce of his daughter however questionable her character may be. We would accordingly recommend that the provision relating to the *karnavan's* consent in respect of divorce should be omitted from the Bill. A mere notice in writing served on the party is not, in our opinion, sufficient for the divorce. At least it should be decided by a *panchayat*. Or it should be provided that the Judge through whom the notice is served should take evidence from both parties and decide the case. Thirdly, it has been proposed that the Hindu Wills Act of 1870 should be extended to Malabar and South Canara. If so, it should be clearly stated in the Bill whether the Hindu Wills Act, and the wife's and children's claim for maintenance from the husband and the provision that half of the self-acquired property of a man who dies intestate should go to the wife are applicable to those whose marriages are not registered under the proposed enactment. Our opinion is that the above circumstances should apply to all alike, otherwise the wife and the children in Malabar will be quite unprotected. A provision should be inserted in the Bill to the effect that marriages contracted before the passing of this law shall, if the parties so require, be registered and that the parties shall then enjoy all the privileges and advantages of the proposed enactment."

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 17th, 1894.

A correspondent in the same issue of the paper disapproves of the provision to be made in the Bill to the effect that half of the self-acquired property of the husband should go to his wife and the other half to his *tarwad*. He suggests that if the law provides that the whole of the self-acquired property of the husband should go to his wife and children, it will save his children and the *tarwad* people from litigation which would otherwise be inevitable for obtaining an equal distribution of the self-acquired property.

Adverting to the same subject, a leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th March, hopes that, as it is doubtful whether the Hindu Wills Act applies to marriages other than those effected under the proposed enactment, a provision might be made in the new Bill for removing the doubt. The article

concludes by saying that, as Government particularly wants to elicit public opinion on the question of free divorce, public meetings should be convened and the Government furnished with their opinions either through the press or by means of petitions.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, Mar. 15th, 1894.

52. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 15th March, regarding the Tariff Bill recently passed in the Imperial Legislative Council, writes that the object of the Act is to levy a tax on the imported English articles in order to make up the deficit in the State revenue. It is estimated that the above tax will yield an income of one and a half crores of rupees and it is said that to make up the other two crores reductions will be effected in the Public Works Department and in the military expenditure, &c. It states that the above deficit is not incidental to the expenditure incurred in the administration of India, but is the result of the Home charges and the compensation paid on account of fall in exchange. It further notes that, in order to save the Lancashire and Manchester merchants from loss, English cotton manufactures have been exempted from the above tax. After dwelling on the subject at some length, the *Khasim* winds up the article with the following remark:—"What can India do, but cry aloud and complain in vain. It knows well that the Viceroy, being a creature of the Liberal party, will always act according to the advice and proposals of that party. India will patiently wait for the return to power of the Conservative party which will hear her just complaints and redress the wrongs done to her by the Liberals."

The Tariff Act.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESAMITRAN, Mar. 13th, 1894.

53. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th March, informs that advocates and parties repeatedly complain of the miscarriage of justice by the inefficiency of the Chief Judge at Puddukkottai, and that the Diwan Regent remains as quiet as ever without adopting measures to avoid further complaints. The paper regrets to remark that the court of justice of Pudukkottai, as it is, is no more than a debating society of school boys.

Miscarriage of justice at Pudukkottai.

RAJAYOGI, Mar. 20th, 1894.

54. The *Rajayogi*, of the 20th March 1894, writes thus (in English) about the heavy expenses incurred by the Court of Wards in defending the Pithapuram Zemindari case:—"It is to be hoped that the Government will look into the matter and check further extravagance, for we have before noted in our columns how Rs. 17,000 was spent by the Court of Wards in getting two witnesses examined in this case, and arrange with the lawyers to do the case on cheaper and consolidated terms."

Pithapuram Zemindari case.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Mar. 28th, 1894.

55. Regarding the rumour that the Resident in Hyderabad has forbidden the appointment of any officer in the State without his sanction, the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 28th ultimo, says:—We are glad that the *Pioneer* has authoritatively contradicted the rumour. All that we wish is that it should be known that any interference by the Residents in the appointments in Native States is quite unjust.

Interference of Residents in the appointments in Native States.

VRITTANTA PATHIKA, Mar. 15th, 1894.

56. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 15th March, remarks thus:—In many departments of the State the Diwan has not been careful enough to introduce reforms. The Revenue Department and the Engineering Department have been considerably enlarged and the expenditure has been unnecessarily increased by him partly for his own benefit and partly for the benefit of his relations. But the Medical Department remains in the same state in which it was left by the late Diwan. There is a vast difference in the salaries paid to the native medical men and their European compeers, although in professional attainments they stand on a par. We therefore wish that the position and salary of the native surgeons should be improved so as to be in keeping with the salaries of the officers in the other departments.

Reforms required in the Mysore State.

57. Regarding an order of the Mysore Government suspending the publication of a Canarese weekly paper entitled the *Deshabhimani*, the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 22nd ultimo, says:—Even if a paper should express its opinions in a derisive or calumniating tone, we do not think Government would be justified in punishing it. We admit that the *Desabhimani* was disrespectful in its tone towards His Highness the Maharajah. Neither do we think that the articles which the paper generally publishes are good or calculated to do good to the people. But we do not approve of the action of the Government in suddenly inflicting such a heavy punishment on the editor for the following reasons:—(1) The order attaches unnecessary and undeserved importance to the editor who is neither an educated man nor a man of importance, (2) we do not think the words taken exception to are seditious. If the Government had suspended the paper for a short period and simply warned the editor, it would have met all the ends of justice or policy. We hope that this action of the Government would not prevent the other papers from fearlessly criticising the measures of Government.

The suspension of a newspaper in Mysore.

Vrittanta Patrika, Mar. 22nd, 1894.

The *Karnataka Prakasika* makes the following remarks on the same subject:—The dialogue published by the paper may be everything bad, it may be seditious, it may be libelous. But we should like to know why the editor of the paper and the proprietor were not tried in a court of law. This would have been the best plan, and it is a great pity it was not tried. Besides, many people will think and say that the Government has been very arbitrary in the matter; that it had no right to stop the publication of the paper and attach the plant. There is no press law in Mysore, and if the Government of the Maharajah thought proper to establish one, the consent of the Government of India would be required before it could be brought into requisition. The law should have been appealed to at first, and, if it failed, then something arbitrary might have been tried. Those opposed to native rule will not fail to make capital out of the incident. They will declare that what has been looked upon as a model native state has been guilty of an arbitrary act.

Karnataka Prakasika, Mar. 26th, 1894.

The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini* has the following on the same subject:—We are very sorry that His Highness' Government has taken this step. It is only lately that vernacular papers were started to spread civilization among the people. During the last few years some of the papers have been punished for some reason or other. It is such arbitrary conduct of the Government that prevents the starting of native papers and keeps the people in ignorance of the intentions and actions of the Government. We hear that the editor of the suspended *Deshabhimani* has gone to represent his case to the British Resident of Mysore.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, Mar. 24th, 1894.

58. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 17th ultimo, strongly animadverts upon the practice resorted to by the amildars in Mysore of deputing low-paid taluk servants to collect revenue from the ryots. These servants, it says, are entrusted with the seal of the amildar for issuing warrants, &c., in his name and the power which is thus put into their hands is grossly abused by them.

The practice of deputing low-paid taluk servants to collect revenue.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, Mar. 17th, 1894.

59. The *Mysore Deshabhimani*, of the 10th ultimo, denounces the Maharajah and invokes curses upon His Highness and his advisers for pulling down a temple established by His Highness' predecessor and dedicated to the god Krishna.

Destruction of a temple in Mysore.

Mysore Deshabhimani, Mar. 10th, 1894.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

60. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th March, observes as follows:—Anglo-Indians all over India have been during the last week organizing public meetings to express to the Government of India their disapproval of the exclusion of

Advice to the natives of India.

Swadesamitran, Mar. 13th, 1894.

cotton goods imported into India from the operation of the new Tariff Act. What may be the motive of such a public movement? Is it for the good of the people of India, as it is professed to be? If so, this is the first time that Anglo-Indians have come forward as friends of the Indian people. The tariff duty to be imposed will not cover the whole of the deficit of three crores and a half. If cotton goods are exempted from import duty, then Government may be driven to retrenchments which may affect the interests of Europeans in this country. Hence the cry for the extension of import duty to cotton goods also. Let not the Indian people join the cry unless it be on the clear understanding that the Government of India should be petitioned for—

(1) the abolition of the compensation allowance;
(2) the appointment of a commission to devise measures for the curtailment of Indian expenditure;
(3) the inclusion of cotton goods in the tariff, if only in the event of there being still a deficit, after all reasonable means of reduction of expenditure have been tried.

SWADESAMITRAN, Mar. 16th, 1894.

Opinion regarding Lord Rae.

61. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th March, observes as follows:—Lord Rosebery has been appointed Premier of England and Lord Kimberly the Secretary of State *vice* Lord Rosebery in Council. The British Government contemplates the appointment of Mr. H. H. Fowler as the Secretary of State for India. As this gentleman seems to be quite new to Indian affairs, Government will do well to confer the appointment either on Lord Rae or on Lord Ripon.

SWADESAMITRAN, Mar. 23rd, 1894.

Resolution of the people regarding the Tariff Act.

62. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd March, applauds the moral courage of the public meeting held recently in Madras, consisting of Europeans and natives, in resolving to convey to the Government of India their opinion that every effort should be made to reduce expenditure on the India office in England and in the Civil and Military departments of the State before resorting to fresh taxation.

DESOPAKARI, Mar. 25th, 1894.

Rules regarding applications for water-supply for cultivation purposes.

63. The *Desopakari*, of the 25th March 1894, complains of the great inconvenience and suffering caused to the ryots in the Godavari district by the existing rules concerning applications for water-supply, and requests the Hon. Mr. N. Subba Row Pantulu to bring the matter to the notice of the Government in the Legislative Council. It suggests that some such rules as the following should be framed and should be published in every District Gazette:—

(1) All applications for water-supply should be disposed of within two months of their receipt.
(2) Applications not disposed of within that time are to be regarded as having been accepted.
(3) In the matter of water-supply, preference should be given to low-lying fields over fields at a higher level.
(4) No restrictions should be imposed on a ryot in his payment of the water-tax should he, through difficulties, fail to cultivate his field after his application has been granted.

The paper adds that an order has been passed that ryots should not commence sowing in their fields till the 15th of July, and that in the case of fields which would be submerged in water by that time, the owners should apply to the engineer and obtain special permission to sow before the prescribed time. This order, it protests, entails untold suffering on the poor ryots, as the obtaining of such a sanction year by year is attended with numerous difficulties. It asks why the engineer should not mark out such fields in every town and exempt them once for all.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Mar. 28th, 1894.

A refined mode of extortion by high officials.

64. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 28th ultimo, remarks thus:—If a chuprassee in court extorts a few pice from the parties and is caught, he is punished for extortion. But there are many men in high offices

who are no less guilty of extortion in the eyes of the people. A few men holding high offices are collecting money from the native rajas, zemindars and others for the various funds, such as the Lady Dufferin fund, the Imperial Institute fund, the Lansdowne Memorial fund, &c. Does this not amount to extortion? Lord Lansdowne has done a great deal of harm to the country and is therefore so far from having won the affection of the people that if the work of collecting funds for his memorial had not been taken up by some high-placed Europeans no one would have subscribed anything for it. Nobody will believe that the princes of India have subscribed such large amounts towards the object from a love for Lord Lansdowne, and yet the Government does not think of questioning the conduct of the officials who take part in collecting these subscriptions.

65. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 22nd ultimo, says that the Marathi Brahmans of Nagpur held a meeting in the previous week and addressed a memorial to the Government on the subject of cow-protection, and that now it is time for Government to take some notice of the movement.

The cow-protection movement.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, Mar. 22nd, 1894.

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[Issued, 16th April 1894.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th April 1894.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 100 | Apr. 1894. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st Apr. 1894. |
| 3 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 120 | 5th and 20th Mar. 1894. |
| 4 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 100 | 1st Apr. 1894. |
| 5 | "Meignana Bhanu" .. .. .. | Karikal .. .. .. | .. | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 2nd Apr. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 31st Mar. and 7th Apr. 1894. |
| 8 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 31st ,, ,, 7th ,, ,, |
| 9 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 1st Apr. 1894. |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 28th Mar. ,, |
| 11 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 575 | 26th ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan" .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 350 | 8th Apr. ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 13 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 30th Mar. and 3rd and 6th Apr. 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 14 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | 3rd Apr. 1894. |
| 15 | "Suniti" .. .. .. .. | Rajahmundry .. .. | 500 | 13th ,, ,, |
| 16 | "Law Varthamani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 2,600 (?) | 13th ,, ,, |
| 17 | "Purusharthapradayini" .. .. | Masulipatam .. .. | 310 | 13th ,, ,, |
| 18 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrug .. .. | 200 | 14th ,, ,, |
| 19 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,000 | 14th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Guntúr .. .. .. | 300 | 11th Apr. 1894. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 9th Apr. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. | 500 | 2nd Apr. 1894. |
| 23 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 300 | 2nd ,, ,, |
| 24 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 3rd and 12th Apr. 1894. |
| 25 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 4,600 (?) | 4th ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | Not known. | 5th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd and 9th Apr. 1894. |
| 28 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 31st Mar. and 7th Apr 1894. |
| 29 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 500 | 4th Apr 1894. |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 5th and 12th Apr. 1894. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 1st and 11th Apr. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 31st Mar. and 7th Apr. 1894. |
| 33 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 4th Apr. 1894. |
| 34 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd and 9th Apr. 1894. |
| 35 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 31st Mar. and 7th Apr. 1894. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 36 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 300 | 2nd and 9th Apr. 1894. |
| 37 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Roypettah do. .. | 570 | 31st Mar. 1894. |
| 38 | "Tilism-i-Hyruth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. .. | 50 | 25th ,, ,, |
| 39 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 29th Mar. and 2nd Apr. 1894. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 2nd instant, says:—It is generally believed on the continent that the war of the near future in Europe is undoubtedly a war between France and Germany. Other nations will take part in it, but they will be pretty evenly balanced and the result will be as if Germany and France had fought alone.

The impending war in Europe.

Karnataka Prakasika, Apr. 2nd, 1894.

2. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 9th instant, hears that the Russian Government is erecting 200 new batteries with a view to be able to fire 1,600 cannons simultaneously in the land.

The Russian Government strengthening their defences.

Karnataka Prakasika, Apr. 9th, 1894.

3. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 12th instant, says that the Amir having found that one of his officers named Azam Shah was holding treasonable correspondence with the Kalabash has arrested him and confiscated his property amounting to about Rs. 30,000.

The punishment of Azam Shah by the Amir.

Vrittanta Patrika, Apr. 12th, 1894.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

4. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 5th instant, is surprised to hear that there were so many as 44 murders in a week in Rangoon and asks how the people can feel a sense of security under such circumstances.

Murders in Rangoon.

Vrittanta Patrika, Apr. 5th, 1894.

5. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 31st ultimo, brings to notice a case of inconvenience caused by the illiterate condition of the police constables. It says that some people came to a police station in Mysore to report an offence, but had to go away because there was no constable in the station who could take down the report in writing. The paper therefore calls upon the police authorities to see that a constable able to read and write is always present in a station.

Illiterate police constables.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, Mar. 31st, 1894.

6. Referring to the issue of the late Guruvayur theft case, a leader in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 9th April, says as follows:—Of those that had made away with property worth about a lakh of rupees, only five persons were found out with property worth about ten thousand rupees. Property to the value of many thousands of rupees and some of the culprits are still in concealment. We regret to have to say that in the Guruvayur theft case, in which so much property was lost, no proper inquiry was made. Soon after the theft His Highness the Zamorin had telegraphed to the Collector and the Superintendent of Police having stated the importance of the affair and the necessity for local investigation, but as these gentlemen did not visit the place accordingly and conduct the necessary inquiry with zeal, only a few of the culprits and but a small amount of the property were traced. We have reliable information that in this case the irregularities of the police were great. It is a pity to hear that in this case the art of arresting and then discharging has been a source of gain to some. We know that the police at first arrested many, and that they confessed the crime. Among them only a few were produced before the magistrate. In such important cases as this if the offenders had soon after their arrest been taken before the magistrate and their statements duly recorded the result would have been quite different. If the police now at Chavakkad are removed from that place and better men from elsewhere substituted and further inquiries be conducted in the Guruvayur theft case, the balance unspent and

Police irregularities in the Guruvayur theft case.

Manorama, Apr. 9th, 1894.

many of the offenders will yet be forthcoming. We further suggest that inquiries conducted will produce no satisfactory results so long as the police now at Chavakkad are allowed to remain there. It is incumbent on the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police to give some attention to this mater.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN, Apr. 6th, 1894.

A remark on the District Munsif of Tiruvarur in Tanjore district.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th April, observes that the District Munsif at Tiruvarur, in Tanjore district, is slow in the disposal of the large number of cases that are filed in his court and that he is therefore obliged to adjourn them and thus puts parties to great inconvenience. The paper thinks it advisable that he should be transferred to a place where litigation is not heavy and a more active man appointed in his stead.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 7th, 1894.

Disapproving of the decision in an adoption case in Malabar.

8. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 7th April, says:—In one Payyatt *tarwad* in South Malabar, there were only two brothers. The eldest brother, Kuññunni Nayar, adopted, as his heirs, his son and daughter. Some time after the adoption Kuññunni Nayar died, and his younger brother, Nasm Nayar, filed a suit in the Calicut Sub-Court to invalidate the adoption on the ground that the adoption was not made with his consent. The Sub-Judge, in giving a decision against the plaintiff, stated that the adoption is valid; that the *karnavan* (head of a family) has power to make an adoption which is not contrary to caste observances; that the consent of *anantavars* (brothers and nephews) is not required for the adoption; and that the children of *karnavans* have preferable rights for such adoption. The decision, though it establishes a right in *karnavans* of Malabar *tarwads* to make an adoption, will not, in our opinion, give satisfaction to the people generally. The *karnavar* has not any right in the *tarwad* property more than that of the other members of the *tarwad*. He is only a manager of the *tarwad* and, as such, he has no power to make an adoption without the consent of the members of the *tarwad*. The enforcement of such a law in respect of Malabar *tarwads* will not be beneficial unless the right of partition is given to the Malabar tarwads.

### (*d*) *Education.*

MALAYALA MANORAMA, Mar. 31st, 1894.

Matriculation text in Malayalam for 1894.

9. The *Malayala Manorama* (Kottayam), of the 31st March, has the following remarks as regards the Matriculation text in Malayalam for 1894 edited by the University:—Krishnarjuna Vijayam, a well-known work of a famous poet, forms a portion in the publication before us. The lines of the poem are distorted in all possible ways and typographical errors abound in hundreds.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

DESABHIMANI, Mar. 28th, 1894.

Advantage of having educated men as members in Tiruvannamalai Union Board.

10. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 28th March, says that out of the twelve members of the Tiruvannamalai Union Board, nine were nominated by Government. He adds that as most of these members are ignorant of English it will be well if the remaining three members be from among vakils and persons employed in the Educational department.

VARTHADARSANI, Apr. 9th, 1894.

A neglected road at Nellore.

11. The *Varthadarsani*, of the 9th April 1894, regrets that a certain road at Nellore, along which people might easily journey to and from the railway station, has

been closed by the railway authorities upon the municipality declining to accede to their request that the road should be repaired. It remarks that the first duty of the railway authorities is to look after the convenience of the passengers and hopes, therefore, that they will utilize this highly useful road for the public benefit, and that, as the municipality also is bound to provide for the well-being of the people within its limits, it would interest itself in this matter and do the needful.

12. The *Suniti*, for February 1894, says that the inhabitants of Gonchala, Achchampetta, Thimmavaram and other villages in the Godávari district are subjected to great inconvenience in going through Undoor to the Samalkot railway and police stations and the hospital for want of a proper road, and that they have already presented petitions on the subject to the Collector. It hopes that the Collector will put an end to this inconvenience as soon as possible.

SUNITI, Feb. 1894.

Want of a proper road to Samalkot.

13. The *Desopakari*, of the 8th April 1894, learning that the municipality of Ellore is preparing, as usual, the voters' and the councillors' lists, suggests that the privileges of the people would be better safeguarded if, instead of preparing written lists, which would necessarily be very long, and pasting a few copies here and there, the lists were printed and freely stuck up in the streets.

DESOPAKARI, Apr. 8th, 1894.

Desirability of printing municipal voters' list.

14. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 1st April 1894, complains of the oppression of the municipal bill collectors of Guntur, who extort money from poor people by threats. It hopes that the philanthropic and public-spirited citizen, Mr. Bhavana Chariar, will look into the matter and take steps to have this evil removed.

KALANIDHI, Apr. 1st, 1894.

Guntur Municipal bill collectors.

15. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 31st March, complains that the Calicut municipal authorities do not pay proper attention to the sanitation of the town. The insanitary condition of the Robinson road and the neighbourhood of the Kuttichira tank and the old Customs house is noticed. The indifference of the municipality in the matter of watering roads this year is also bitterly complained of.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 31st, 1894.

The insanitary condition of the Calicut Municipality.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

16. In referring to the Malabar settlement, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 7th April, says to the following effect:—The present system of settlement will not give satisfaction to the people. It is true that the table of assessment is prepared only after measuring and classifying lands and also taking the productive power of the soil into consideration, but it is doubtful whether these things will in any way tend to redress the grievances of the land-owners. If a comparison be made between the former and the present survey measurements, the present one will undoubtedly be one and a half times in excess of the former. This is not due to any larger area of land being brought under cultivation, but to the difference in the former and present survey measurements, and so the fixing of assessment calculating upon the present measurement will be injurious to the land-holders. There will be no reason for complaint if the assessment be fixed according to the productive power of the soil and irrespective of the measurement. According to the present method adopted in Malabar all the lands belonging to one landlord are taken as one block, and there will therefore be lands of different qualities included in that block; and if a small quantity of soil be taken from any corner of the land so included and examined, the assessment of the whole block based on that result can never be equitable.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 7th, 1894.

The Malabar settlement.

MANORAMA, Apr. 2nd, 1894.

Assessment on garden lands in Malabar.

17. In reference to the assessment on garden lands in Malabar, a leader in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 2nd April, says:—The settlement scheme submitted by Mr. Stuart has no bearing on any Government rule, or the principles of settlement, or the agreement of 1805, or the Travancore settlement scheme. The scale adopted in the proposed settlement scheme is said to be a perplexing one and is intended solely for the purpose of increasing the revenue. We affirm that to the question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nayar in the Legislative Council in connection with the Malabar settlement, the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Grose, that the settlement scheme submitted by Mr. Stuart was rejected by Government, is, if we cannot call it a bare lie, inasmuch as it comes from the mouth of a great man, not true at all. Government have accepted the principle of the scheme, but have not agreed with Mr. Stuart in his opinion that 100 cocoanut, 50 jack and 800 areca trees can be fixed as a fair standard per acre; and so Government have again referred the matter for inquiry and report. In Palghat taluk trees are, as Mr. Moberly says, planted on compounds to serve as an ornament to the house. The soil of that taluk is not adapted for cocoanut and areca trees. If the expenses for planting and protecting the trees be deducted from their outcome, the owner does not gain anything, but, on the contrary, loses something. Trees that have been classified in thirteen sorts in Travancore have been arranged in eight sorts in Malabar. Is this classification just? The rate of assessment for first-class cocoanut trees in Travancore is As. 2–3 per tree, but for similar trees in a country less productive than Travancore the Government and the Board have blindly accepted the rate of As. 3–6 per tree. The present assessment on cocoanut trees in Palghat taluk ranges from 6 to 10 pies per tree, and we are at a loss to understand on what grounds that rate has been increased from 6 pies to As. 2–3 per tree. Government are mistaken in having ordered the necessary arrangements to be made for assessing the garden lands in the Palghat taluk without ascertaining the correctness of the statement of an official whose intention is to somehow increase the revenue and also without making proper inquiry into the matter.

MANORAMA, Apr. 9th, 1894.

Strictures about Malabar settlement.

18. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 9th April, in referring to the Malabar settlement, says to the following effect:—During the former settlement the respectable inhabitants were summoned and made acquainted with all the particulars, and, with their consent, the rate and amount of assessment were settled. Why is it that such discretion not shown by the present authorities? At any rate this action of the Madras Government is very hard. There could have been no grievance to the people if, as in the case of the Malabar Marriage Bill, a commission were appointed and proper inquiry conducted, evidence taken and then the point settled. The sense of justice on the part of Government that determined upon deciding this important question *ex parte* is of an astonishing kind. If by reasonable action there is no means of increasing the assessment, let them, without increasing the assessment, be contented with what is justly their due, or, let them, following the course adopted by Tippu and others, publicly announce that so much is required, whether the demand be just or unjust. Then at least there would be no loss of public confidence. Such loss of confidence is a greater foe than ten thousand Russias put together (*sic*). So long as the enemies are quiet, the power of Government might prevent the result of these unjust measures from assuming a serious aspect. It is when the power of the enemy is more formidable than that of the Government content and discontent of the people will be tested. If the contentment and confidence of the people of India are maintained in future as in the past, there is nothing to fear even if the Government were to dispense with the military force and call Russia to war. Our regret is that Government officials without mature consideration do things which might weaken the power of Government by affecting the loyalty of the subjects. The only remedy in the present case is for the people to bring the settlement question before the Parliament.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

19. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 31st March, reports that forest officers in Lower Burma oppress and maltreat their clerks. He wishes the authorities concerned to take steps to moderate their severity.

VIKATA DUTAN, Mar. 31st, 1894.

Severity of the forest officers in Lower Burma.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

20. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 7th April, complains that it is a common grievance with passengers in the South Indian Railway that they are not supplied with water at all stations and that they fail to get water even at stations where there is a watershed, as a single Brahmin is unable to meet the requirements of all the passengers in a short interval of time. The paper therefore suggests to the railway authorities the advisability of opening watersheds in all the stations especially during the hot season and of ensuring the supply of good drinking water to every thirsty passenger.

VETTIKKODIYON, Apr. 7th, 1894.

A suggestion to the South Indian Railway authorities.

21. Referring to the rather unusual number of railway accidents which have occurred of late, the *Rajayogi*, of the 1st April 1894, writes thus (in English):—"Railway accidents have become rather frequent of late on the East Coast Railway, and it behoves the railway authorities to insist on greater care being taken by their subordinates when coming into, or departing from, a station, by cautious driving and a sharper look-out for station signals. Passengers also amongst the lower classes of natives should on no account be allowed to enter a carriage or depart from one when once the train has been put in motion. A little stricter observance of the rules and regulations might obviate in future the unfortunate accidents which have of late occurred."

RAJAYOGI, Apr. 1st, 1894.

Railway accidents.

22. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 1st April 1894, regrets that cases of theft are becoming very common at the Guntur railway station and suggests that the following regulations should be adopted to remove this danger:

KALANIDHI, Apr. 1st, 1894.

Theft at Guntur railway station.

All coolies entering the station must have their names registered and must obtain a license on condition of paying a certain fixed sum every year and should wear some badge to indicate the same. They must also be held responsible for the goods entrusted to them by the passengers. The police should take care not to let in coolies who have not got the license.

The paper is at a loss to know why the railway authorities, when they have imposed a tax upon the vendors of fruits, &c., in the station, have not dealt so with coolies also. It hopes that the authorities will take prompt and immediate steps in the matter and that the police, instead of staring at the passengers (male and female) and filching money from them, will henceforward keep a vigilant eye upon thieves.

23. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 4th April, in referring to the large number of passengers during the last week at most of the railway stations in Malabar, more especially at Calicut, owing to the Cock feast at Kodungallur, complains of the great inconvenience experienced by the passengers for want of proper accommodation, &c., and that some of them even sustained personal injuries in their hurry and confusion to obtain accommodation, and hopes that the railway authorities will make necessary arrangements in future for meeting the increased wants on such occasions.

KERALA SANCHARI, Apr. 4th, 1894.

Special arrangements to be made at railway stations to meet increased passenger traffic on special occasions.

A correspondent in the same issue of the paper refers to the same subject and hopes that the railway authorities will make in future special arrangements on such occasions.

MANORAMA, Apr. 2nd, 1894.

Calicut railway employés taking bribes!

24. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 2nd April, says that a correspondent writes that to get goods worth ten rupees consigned in the Calicut goods shed the sender has to give (the employés) a bribe of one rupee. The paragraph invites the attention of the authorities to the matter.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, Apr. 6th, 1894.

Necessity for water at Karikkalapakkam in Trivellore taluk.

25. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th April, remarks that the village of Karikkalapakkam in Trivellore taluk is greatly suffering from scarcity of water and that the crops are withering in consequence. It adds that if the Nakkavar tank is sunk a little deeper than it is now it will serve as a good water reservoir to the village. The paper prays Government to undertake the work, and believes that the improved revenue collections that will follow will cover the expense.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, Apr. 9th, 1894.

Dilapidated condition of the road leading from Sholingur to Kaveripak.

26. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 9th April. A correspondent invites the attention of the Public Works Department and the Madras Railway authorities to the dilapidated condition of the road leading from Sholingur to Kaveripak, a village of the North Arcot district. It states that the road is quite uneven and is intersected at different places by small canals and other impediments which obstruct the free passage of loaded carts, &c., and cause much inconvenience to public traffic. It briefly narrates the excellence and fertility of the soil of the village of Kaveripak and the usefulness of its magnificent lake which irrigates upwards of 60 villages, and observes that, on account of the impediments complained of, persons who go to Kaveripak from Madras and other places break their journey at Arcot instead of at Sholingur station and take the circuitous route of Wallajanagar, and grain and other produce of the village is, by reason of the bad state of the road, taken either to the Conjeeveram station, which is 15 miles away from that place, or to Arcot, in order to be booked and sent by rail to Madras and other places. It further notes that the Collector of the North Arcot district and the engineers visit the above lake and see the condition of the road which runs parallel to its huge bund, but notwithstanding the imposition of the road fund, no repairs have yet been executed. In conclusion, the correspondent remarks that the improvement, maintenance and periodical repairs of the above road would not only tend to the benefit of the people of Kaveripak and its suburbs, but would prove advantageous to the railway also.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

SWADESAMITRAN, Mar. 30th, 1894.

Necessity for a rule forbidding the use of intoxicating liquors.

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th March, after giving a short account of the evils of drunkenness, remarks that any measure introduced by Government forbidding the use of liquors will be regarded as a boon conferred on the people.

### (*k*) *General.*

VETTIKKODIYON, Mar. 31st, 1894.

A new rule relating to the levy of duties at Kandamangalam.

28. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 31st March, comments in severe terms on the inconvenience caused to the passengers in the South Indian Railway from Pondicherry at the frontier station Kandamangalam. Until recently only a few articles, such as spirits and cotton goods, had been subject to customs duty; but now almost every thing carried by passengers, including articles of food, is subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 1 anna on every rupee worth, and the result is endless annoyance to the passengers who have to unpack all their bundles before the custom house officers and servants.

The confusion and misery caused are, the paper says, more easily imagined than described. The paper adds that the spectacle is such as to reflect ridicule on British Government.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th April, referring to the annual exodus of Government to the hills, remarks as follows :— Year after year it has become the fashion of all Indian Governments from the Government of India downwards to migrate to the hills during the months of summer. The migrations have been loudly protested against by the Press and the people on the ground that they are expensive and interfere with public business. No heed has been given to these complaints. Even this year, when a heavy financial deficit necessitates retrenchments of even the most useful expenditure, Government is going to the hills, bent on the pleasures of its members and regardless of the sufferings of the people.

SWADESAMITHAN, Apr. 6th, 1894.

A remark on the removal of Government to the hills.

30. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 7th April, says that the Collector of Chingleput issued a circular that Government would be glad to give gratis to Pariahs waste lands on the banks of the canals in the districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool if they were willing to cultivate them at their own cost. The paper adds that as most of them are very poor, it is but reasonable that Government should also help them with cattle and agricultural implements.

VIKATA DUTAN, Apr. 7th, 1894.

Grant of land to Pariahs.

31. The *Purusharthapradayini*, of the 7th January 1894, desires to bring to the notice of the Madras Government what it calls a grievance in the villages of Pallevada, Vatharlapadu, &c., in the Kistna district. The ryots of these towns, it says, have to pay on an average a sum of Rs. 1,000 a year as kist to the Government. Last year, fearing that they might not have the required money in hand when the time for the actual payment of the kist came, they paid a sum of Rs. 425 into the Bandar taluk treasury and presented two petitions respectively to the Collector and the Tahsildar praying that this sum should be regarded as part of the kist they would have to pay. Notwithstanding this Mr. Mukkanteswarudu, the new Tahsildar of Masulipatam, ordered the lands of the ryots to be attached and to be sold by public auction in a fortnight. It remarks that this arbitrary procedure, involving a total disregard of the petitions of the ryots, and the failure to reckon the Rs. 425 as part of the kist to be paid, must cause great loss to the poor ryots and is calculated to rouse disaffection among the people. It prays the Madras Government to look into this matter and do justice to the injured parties.

PURUSHARTHA-PRADAYINI, Jan. 7th, 1894.

Grievance of the ryots of the Kistna district.

32. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 1st April 1894, states that there is a tank in Angara which, being overgrown with moss and grass, is unfit for purposes of drinking and bathing. When the late Sub-Collector, Mr. Hamnett, visited the place some time back, the inhabitants represented to him the necessity of repairing and improving this tank and offered to bear one-fourth of the cost, provided the Government paid the remainder. Mr. Hamnett consented to the proposal and the money was raised by subscription and deposited in the taluk treasury. But nothing practical has been done in the matter. It hopes that the Government will soon bestow upon the inhabitants the boon they are so anxiously soliciting.

KALANIDHI, Apr. 1st, 1894.

The tank in Angara.

33. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 12th instant, in commenting upon the new Tariff Act, says:—There is no doubt that an import duty on foreign articles will affect only the higher classes since it is they that chiefly purchase them and therefore it is the best tax to be imposed under the present circumstances. But we are sorry that no duty is imposed on cotton goods imported from England which form the larger portion of the imports. It appears that the Secretary of State asked the Government of India to exclude Lancashire goods because the Lancashire traders form the bulk of the supporters of the present Govern-

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, Apr. 12th, 1894.

The new Tariff.

ment and a loss of their votes would tell seriously upon the strength of the Liberal party. This act of the Secretary of State is one for which we can find no justification and we never thought the ministry would be so selfish as to sacrifice Indian interests for the sake of a few votes.

KARNATAKA, PRAKASIKA, Apr. 9th, 1894.

English injustice to India.

34. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 9th instant, remarks as follows:—Those who expected that England would do justice to this land must be miserably disappointed. Everything has been done to the advantage of the former. There is a great talk sometimes at home of doing justice to India, but this never gets beyond the region of talk. When it comes to payment, to even the smallest cost, the subject is dropped and for ever. Last year a certain party in England insisted on sending out a commission to inquire into the evils which, it was declared, opium was causing. But this country has been saddled with half the cost of the commission which was never asked for and never required. The matter was forced on this country by fanatics at home, but when it came to a question of payment it was declared that India must pay half the money spent. This piece of gross injustice will not be easily forgotten and ought not to be. It shows in what light the people of England view India. They look upon it as a milch cow from which they may gain as much as possible without giving anything in return. But this injustice sinks into insignificance by the side of that lately perpetrated—the refusal to impose a duty upon the cotton goods imported into this land. The whole of India is unanimous that a duty should be placed upon cotton goods manufactured in England; the people feel that such a step would only be just and right; the duty would fall upon the well-to-do, not upon the poor, but still the Home Government positively refuses to allow that of India to stir in the matter. These goods are manufactured in Lancashire, and Lancashire has votes. An election may take place before long and the Government could not afford to lose the support of the manufacturers and workmen of Manchester and the other places where cotton is turned out. India has been sold in order that the present Government may be kept in power, and the House of Commons cannot see anything wrong in the act. It upholds the authorities, it refuses to do justice to this land and considers the wants of a small portion of the British people to be of far more consequence than the wants of all the population of India. The House of Commons and the Government are willing to do justice if it costs them nothing, but if it interfers in the smallest way with their interests, India is neglected, India is ignored altogether. Although the Home Government will not allow a duty to be placed on cotton, it taxes heavily many articles sent from this land, notably tea, rice and silver goods. This is another instance of the onesided manner in which England rules India.

KERALA SANCHARI, Apr. 4th, 1894.

Iniquities of the ferry contractors.

35. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 4th April, charges the ferry contractors generally with infringement of the terms of their contract, in that they carry more than the maximum number of passengers allowed for each boat; that they levy fees on passengers' goods and luggage allowed free under the rules; and that boats are not provided with boatmen, &c., and hopes that the authorities will take necessary steps to check such irregularities in future.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, Apr. 2nd, 1894.

The acquittal of Corporal Ashford.

36. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 2nd April, in connection with the court of inquiry held by Captain Hawkes, the Commandant of the Welsh Regiment, to try Corporal Ashford for murder and also two Sergeants and one Corporal, who pleaded ignorance respecting the above crime, states that the above Sergeants and Corporal were committed to jail on charge of intentionally giving false evidence before a military court of inquiry and observes that no confidence should be placed in any military court's inquiry or other investigation inasmuch as such proceedings are a mere pretence when Europeans are accused of murder and other heinous offences. In conclusion, it remarks that had it been otherwise, Corporal Ashford, who to all intents

and purposes, committed an intentional murder would not have been let off scotfree on the frivolous and trumped up excuse of self-defence.

37. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 29th March, in writing that on the termination of the Supreme Legislative Council of Calcutta, the Honorable Mr. Fazulbhoy Vishram will move a question in the council as to the proportion of Muhammadans to Hindus in the public service, remarks that it is an obvious and patent fact that the number of Muhammadans in the public service is far below than that of the Hindus and until and unless the Viceroy gives prompt attention to this matter it will be quite impossible for Muhammadans to come to the front in official life and ameliorate their condition.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, Mar. 29th, 1894.

Muhammadans in the public service.

38. *Tilism-i-Hyruth*, of the 25th March, writes that dissensions between the Hindus and Muhammadans are of frequent occurrence in British India, whereas in native states these two rival parties live in concord with each other. It notes that if similar events were to occur in native states, their rulers would be reprimanded for maladministration and misgovernment and would run the risk of being dethroned.

TILISM-I-HYRUHT, Mar. 25th, 1894.

Hindu and Muhammadan dissensions.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

39. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd April, says that the expenditure of Government in the current budget exceeds its income by four lakhs and sixty-seven thousand rupees owing, as is conjectured, to the grant of the compensation allowance. The paper advises the non-official members of the Legislative Council to ask Government to furnish them with a detailed account of the expenses incurred under the heading of compensation allowance.

SWADESAMITRAN, Apr. 3rd, 1894.

A suggestion to the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

40. The *Rajayogi*, of the 1st April 1894, referring to the new Indian Tariff Act, says that it is very remarkable that from one end of the country to the other all the people of whatever creed or race should have joined in an emphatic protest against the exemption of cotton goods from import duties, and that even the Anglo-Indians on this occasion should be at one with the people. It hopes therefore that the House of Commons will inquire into this matter with due weight and consideration.

RAJAYOGI, Apr. 1st, 1894.

The Indian Tariff Act.

41. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 2nd instant, says:—Expert opinion in India appears to be dead against the proposal to put an excise duty on Indian cotton goods concurrently with an import duty on Manchester goods. An excise duty would do unnecessary harm to Indian trade that does not compete with Lancashire and would handicap the Indian hand-looms 5 per cent. against Lancashire, for they would first have to pay the duty on the fine yarn and also the excise duty on the woven cloth subsequently.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Apr. 2nd, 1894.

Excise duty on Indian cotton goods and an import duty on Manchester goods.

42. The same paper says:—The question of controlling and superintending Hindu charitable and religious endowments is again attracting a great deal of attention in different parts of India. It is a healthy sign that the present pernicious system, under which misappropriation of funds could be carried on with impunity, is arousing public indignation. If all classes of Hindus loyally support the proposed measure of reform an end will soon be put to the worst scandals.

Hindu religious endowments.

43. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 31st March, says that the Government of India has accorded sanction for drafting a Bill in respect of the Hindu temples (in this presidency).

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 31st, 1894.

The proposed Hindu Temples' Bill to be passed soon.

The present state of the temples in Malabar is said to be very deplorable, and if a law is not enacted soon, they will gradually be ruined. Some of the Malabar temples that had a net income of three or four thousand rupees some twenty years ago have not got at present sufficient funds even for the legitimate expenses; and such a state of affairs is attributed to the worthlessness of the Uralers (trustees). As the funds belonging to the religious institutions are public contributions and the responsibility of duly administering them lies with the sovereign, those institutions ought to be brought under the management of Government. The article remarks that it is a matter for surprise that Government does not pay any attention to the management of the Hindu temples, while it controls and manages the English churches in this country. And it hopes that the proposed Bill will soon be passed into law.

KERALA SANCHARI, Apr. 4th, 1894.

The Malabar Marriage Bill.

44. In reference to the Malabar Marriage Bill to be drawn up by the Hon. Mr. Sankaran Nayar on the lines suggested by the Government of Madras, a correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 4th April, says that as soon as the Bill is drawn up by Mr. Sankaran Nayar it should, before its being forwarded to the Government of India for approval, be published in the gazette and the Malayalam papers so as to allow people to express their opinions on the measure with a view to the necessary changes being made in the Bill. The correspondent is of opinion that if Mr. Sankaran Nayar had dealt with his former Bill in this way, he could have saved a good deal of opposition from the people and expense to Government. He strongly objects to free divorce and adds that it is absolutely necessary to provide in the new Bill that a divorce shall not be granted without sufficient reasons. He further expresses the opinion that the Hindu Wills Act should be extended to all marriages whether contracted under this Act or not.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, Apr. 1st, 1894.

Comments on the suppression of the publication of the *Desabhimani* of Mysore.

45. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st April, condemns the conduct of the Mysore Government in suppressing the publication of the Kanarese paper *Desabhimani* of Mysore for the alleged misconduct, of abusive language, unfair criticism, and disrespect to authority. Whatever the accusations might be, it was improper and unjust for the Government of Mysore to have combined in itself the functions of the accuser and the judge without referring the matter to a court of justice.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, Apr. 2nd, 1894.

Dispute regarding the ownership of the Sarkarai tank at Cape Comorin.

46. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 2nd April, reports that the temple authorities at Cape Comorin, assuming ownership of the Sarkarai tank, forbid people of certain castes from using the tank. The paper says that the tank belongs to the State, and, as such, every one has a right to use it and it therefore behoves the State to condemn the procedure of the temple authorities as it is an invasion of a public right.

VRITTANTA PATRIA, Apr. 5th, 1894.

The suspension of the Mysore *Desabhimani*.

47. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 5th instant, says:—The suppression of newspapers by Government at its own sweet will and pleasure without bringing the offenders to a court of justice is, in our opinion, fraught with serious danger to the State. Should not the people criticise the conduct of great men? Should not the faults of Government be exposed? If Government punish a paper for doing this, it amounts to saying that nobody should have the courage to speak out the truth about Government or its officials. The Diwan has crushed a fly that teased him, but by that very act he has brought into prominence the editor of the *Desabhimani* and in part admitted the truth of its allegations. We do not think that by this he has done any service to His Highness.

48. A correspondent to the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 12th instant, regrets very much the severe punishment (*sic*) of the *Desabhimani* for a very trifling fault and says that that paper was the only means which many people had of ventilating their grievances through, and hopes that the Government would now at least see the undue severity of the punishment and let the paper off with a warning.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, Apr. 12th 1894.

The suspension of the *Desabhimani* paper in Mysore.

49. A correspondent in the *Malayala Manorama* (Kottayam), of the 31st March, writes that as the measures and weights used in the Travancore State are of different sizes and sorts, the Sirkar should either issue stamped measures or require the people to get their measures stamped. The correspondent adds that the Sirkar should further issue an order prohibiting the use of measures other than those stamped.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, Mar. 31st, 1894.

Use of false measures and weights in Travancore.

50. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram* (Cochin), of the 1st April, while noticing with regret the transfer of one Paduva, hospital assistant of the Mattancheri hospital, to Vadakancheri, says that since his transfer patients resorting to the Mattancheri hospital are not properly attended to and that the Cochin Sirkar should therefore send him back to Mattancheri.

KERALA MITRAM, Apr. 1st, 1894.

Regretting the transfer of one Paduva, hospital assistant of the Mattancheri hospital.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

51. The *Meignana Bhanu*, of the 1st April, remarks that the water supplied for the town of Karikal is extremely insufficient and the dire effects of drought are therefore more keenly felt there than elsewhere. It adds that even the little water available in the wells is rendered useless on account of people committing nuisance around them. The paper expects the authorities to take early steps to secure a good water-supply for the town of Karikal.

MEIGNANA BHANU, Apr. 1st, 1894.

Drought at Karikal.

52. The *Rajayogi*, of the 1st April 1894, referring to the present deplorable condition of Indian finances and the large excess of expenditure over revenue, declares it a matter of great surprise that the Government should have made matters worse by the strange and unwise resolution of granting exchange compensation allowances to its European servants. Moreover, it says, the groundless and fanciful fear of an invasion by Russia has led to an enormous increase in military expenditure. Again, the home charges, that heavy burden upon poor India, contain many items which are wholly unjustifiable and iniquitous, as, for instance, the cost of maintaining a lunatic asylum at Ealing. It sarcastically describes that the Government attends to its Anglo-Indian officials at the expense of the suffering inhabitants of the country. It hears that Government have in view another iniquitous measure, the resumption of the Famine Insurance Fund, a measure which, if passed, cannot but recall, in its opinion, the old days of Muhammadan misrule. It hopes that the members of the Viceregal Council, official as well as non-official, will work together conscientiously and in the interests of justice in this cause, and thinks that if Lord Elgin were to be instrumental in obtaining justice for India, his name would become as renowned for all time to come as the far-famed Rama of old.

RAJAYOGI, Apr. 1st, 1894.

Financial crisis.

53. The *Desopakari*, of the 8th April 1894, commenting on the suggestion made by a correspondent to the *Statesman* of Calcutta that the imposition of a marriage tax in India would bring in an annual revenue of 160 lakhs and would go a long way towards relieving the Government of their present financial embarrassment and his justification of the proposed tax on the grounds that it is no new thing in India but was resorted to by the rulers in the past, that even now the people are in the habit of inviting Government officials on marriage occasions, incurring heavy expense for their reception, and that consequently

DESOPAKARI, Apr. 8th, 1894.

A marriage tax in India.

the tax would cause no great pressure on the people, admits the truth of all this, but contends that the invitation of Government officials is not done merely to honour them, but with some ulterior end in view, with the hope of securing their favour. It acknowledges, however, that, on the whole, the tax would not be felt as oppressive, but suggests that it would be better if it took the form of a small registration fee for every marriage rather than of a direct tax.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Mar. 31st, 1894.

Attachment of military officers' pay.

54. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 31st March 1894, referring to the order passed by the Government of India with regard to the attachment of the pay of military officers for debt—that if a court passes a decree that the pay of a certain officer should be attached, the attachment should be made even if the officer is outside the jurisdiction of the court without there being any necessity for a further decree by the court in whose jurisdiction he resides, and that if two or three decrees are passed against the same officer the paymaster should give effect to them in the order of time in which he receives the prohibitory orders, says that, according to the Civil Procedure Code, if the property of a man against whom a court passes a decree is within the jurisdiction of another court, the decree must be executed through that court, and thinks it is desirable to adopt the same procedure in the case of military officers also, as they generally have no houses of their own or any other landed property. It also adds that as the order is not very clear as to whether it applies only to the pay or to the property of the officers too, it would be better to have a distinct regulation on the subject.

KALANIDHI, Apr. 1st, 1894.

Brutal conduct of a European towards native passengers on the high road.

55. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 1st April 1894, relates a piece of gross insolence and brutality on the part of a European towards natives. On the night of the 24th March, Kothoori Kamayya, a merchant of Guntur, was returning with 30 carts after the performance of his daughter's marriage on the hill of Nallapati, when at the Chouk he was met by a European in the employment of the cotton manufacturing company who, under the pretence that the carts came across his carriage, horse-whipped not only the cart drivers, but also the male and female occupants of the same and told them to smear their wounds with fresh lime when they got home. It expresses its astonishment at such extraordinary insolence and asks if such be the case in towns, what should be the condition of the poor villagers. It hopes that the Government will do justice in this matter and says that no punishment will be too severe for this man's brutality which has exceeded that of the soldiers in the Guntakal murder case.

VARTADARSANI, Apr. 2nd, 1894.

Child marriage.

56. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 2nd April 1894, referring to the case of a young girl of thirteen who, having become pregnant, died in consequence of the child perishing in the womb, laments that so many poor girls fall victims to the accursed practice of child marriages. It regrets that even the Government do not take any steps to pass an Act for its total abolition.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, Mar. 1894.

Financial crisis.

57. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for March 1894, referring to the present financial embarassment of the Indian Government, fears that although many benefits result from British rule, its inability to rule the country with less cost and less heavy and oppressive taxes might prove ruinous to its own interests. It is not right on the part of the Government, it says, to burden the people with innumerable taxes, to extort revenue from lands without any allowance made for bad seasons and harvests, to levy an income-tax upon those whose annual income does not amount to Rs. 1,000, to defray the military and civil expenditure incurred in India for Imperial defences out of the Indian exchequer, and to refuse to employ a larger number of natives in their service than they do now. It thinks that the root of the whole financial difficulty is not having settled the silver question by an international agreement.

58. The same paper, referring to the proposals of the Christian missionaries for Pariah colonization and their request to Government to grant large tracts of land in the Chingleput, Kistna and Kurnool districts, and to the refusal of Government to accede to their request, says that the object of the missionaries is to deprive the high-caste people of their privileges and lower their status and rank and regrets to observe that Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Mullaly and Mr. Tremenhere and such other Collectors are aiding them in this matter. It warns the high-caste people to be on the alert and watch with jealous attention the attempts of these missionaries.

The Pariah question and Christian missionaries.

59. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 12th instant, says that the villagers in the neighbourhood of Rangpur having heard that the value of the rupee has gone down, look upon it as equivalent only to As. 14 and demand 2 annas in addition whenever they are offered a rupee coin to make up the rupee. The paper hopes that Government would take measures to rehabilitate the rupee in the eyes of the cunning villagers and impress upon them that it is always equivalent to 16 annas.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, Apr. 12th, 1894.

The value of the rupee gone down in the eyes of the villagers.

60. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 31st March, says that the Secretary of State, replying to a question in the House of Commons in favour of the imposition of an import duty on cotton goods, said that an excise duty on Indian cotton goods would remove the objection to import duty. The paper remarks that the Indian cotton manufacturer now sends most of his goods and yarns to China and Japan, and if an excise duty be levied on those goods so as to shut him off from the foreign markets, it will result in disastrous consequences to the future of India. The article says that the present financial crisis may be got over by a reduction and readjustment of the exchange compensation allowances, the Home charges and the Military expenditure. As regards the compensation allowances it is stated that it is a great pity that the Eurasians who have not been to England and who do not entertain any idea of going to that country should be given the benefit of the compensation allowances. The hope is expressed that if Government do not think of abolishing the compensation allowances, they should at least follow the method adopted by the Mysore Government in respect of its European employés that a special allowance will be given in the matter of home remittances for educational purposes.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 31st, 1894.

How to get over the present Indian financial crisis.

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[Issued 28th April 1894.]

CONFIDENTIAL. [No. 8 OF 1894.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 30th April 1894.

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| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | Mar. 1894. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Ayul Veda Bhaskaran" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 150 | 4th Apl. 1894. |
| 3 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 15th Mar. and 15th Apl. 1894. |
| 5 | "Trichy Nesan" .. .. .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 150 | 1st and 15th Apl. 1894. |
| 6 | "Meignana Bhanu" .. .. .. | Karikal .. .. .. | .. | 15th Apl. 1894. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 20th Mar. and 10th and 20th Apl. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 8 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,500 | 14th and 21st Apl. 1894. |
| 9 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 8th ,, 16th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Arya Jana Paripalini" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 23rd Mar. 1894. |
| 11 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 7th, 14th and 21st Apl. 1894. |
| 12 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 11th and 18th Apl. 1894. |
| 13 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 575 | 9th ,, 16th ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan" .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 350 | 15th Apl. 1894. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 10th, 17th and 20th Apl. 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | 21st Apl. 1894. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 16th and 25th Apl. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 16th and 23rd Apl. 1894. |
| 19 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 4,600 (?) | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 200 | 18th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 23rd Apl. 1894. |
| 22 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 300 | 23rd ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 23 | "The Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | Dec. 1893. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 16th and 23rd Apl. 1894. |
| 25 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 14th, 21st and 28th Apl. 1894. |
| 26 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 500 | 18th and 25th Apl. 1894. |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 21st Apl. 1894. |
| 29 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 10th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 21st Apl. 1894. |
| 31 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 18th and 25th Apl. 1894. |
| 32 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 23rd Apl. 1894. |
| 33 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 14th and 21st Apl. 1894. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 34 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 16th and 23rd Apl. 1894. |
| 35 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Roypettah do. .. | 570 | 7th, 14th and 21st Apl. 1894. |
| 36 | "Tilism-i-Hyruth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. .. | 50 | 5th and 15th Apl. 1894. |
| 37 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 575 | 12th ,, 15th ,, ,, |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 14th April, in stating that a correspondent of the *Standard* has recorded the fact that Russia gained the upper hand in the Pamir question and that China has become entrapped in her snares, remarks that China has unmistakeably become a true and sincere friend of Russia inasmuch as the Emperor of China recently conferred on the Russian ambassador a title of the highest order to which kings and princes alone are entitled and gave Russia the right of free exercise of power in Pamir and that Russia in turn promised to hold herself aloof from the affairs of Corea. It is asserted that the above arrangement is kept secret and will not be disclosed. In conclusion, the *Jaridah* notes that this correspondent has warned the British Government to be on the alert and to carefully watch the movements of Russia.

Russia and China.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Apl. 14th, 1894.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

2. A correspondent to the *Pariyan*, of the 7th April, after giving a short account of the sufferings which Pariyahs in villages undergo at the hands of Brahmans and Vellalas, says that the Venkundram paracherry in the taluk of Vandavasi is too damp for Pariyahs to live in, and that, whenever they build their huts in any dry land, the police constables, with the help of Brahmans and Vellalas, concoct criminal cases against them and thus compel them to remove their huts. He remarks, in conclusion, that, if the police itself were to take a leading part in oppressing and maltreating Pariyahs, then how will the Pariyahs prosper?

Maltreatment of Pariyahs in the hands of the police.

Pariyan, Apl. 7th, 1894.

3. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 18th April, complains that the cases of burglary and theft are daily increasing in large numbers at Tiruppathirippuliyur and at Chidambaram and that the constables take no pains to detect the offenders, but keep themselves engaged in gambling and wrestling and in such other pastimes even while on duty. He remarks that this unsatisfactory state of matters is due to the police inspector being a Mussalman and thinks it inadvisable to increase Muhammadan officers in the district of Cuddalore.

Evils of appointing Muhammadans in the Police Department.

Desabhimani, Apl. 18th, 1894.

4. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 23rd April 1894, states that during the car festival celebrated on the 20th April in Santhapet in Nellore a serious accident happened through the negligence of the police. While the procession was going on, a bullock cart rushed into the crowd and passed over and severely wounded the head of a boy, ten years old. It says that such accidents would never happen if the police took due precautions on occasions when a large crowd assembles. It opines that the police should be held responsible for this accident and should be adequately punished.

A cart accident.

Vartadarsani, Apl. 23rd, 1894.

5. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st April 1894, referring to the case of Mr. Muhammad Azim, a police inspector in Madura district, and three police constables who were sentenced by the Sessions Judge to five years' imprisonment each for unlawfully confining in the police lock-up the revenue inspector of Palattur and some others and for extorting from these the sum of Rs. 1,300, and referring also to the commutation of the sentence by the High Court to one year's imprisonment in the inspector's case, acquitting all the constables, regrets that the High Court should have taken so lenient a view of the matter. It remarks that any mercy shown to

Preservers of the public peace violating it themselves.

Andhraprakasika, Apl. 21st, 1894.

the police when they are guilty of misconduct is but encouraging them in their misdeeds. It enumerates a series of instances of oppression and crime on the part of the police and the sepoys and laments that those who are appointed for the very purpose of preserving the peace do themselves violate it and commit shameful and horrible crimes.

DESOPAKARI, Apl. 22nd, 1894.

Drunkards in Ellore and the police indifference.

6. *Desopakari*, of the 22nd April 1894, says that walking in the streets during the day in Ellore has been rendered somewhat dangerous by the low-caste, vulgar drunkards of the town, who, intoxicated with drink, swagger and quarrel in the streets, using indecent language and making indecent gestures and obstructing the public road. It remarks that the police, though they overlook all this brawling and disturbance of the peace, are yet on the alert to arrest persons for committing petty nuisances, such as making water. Roadside gutters, giving out a nasty stench, are allowed to remain as they are, but the slightest nuisance even in a solitary place is at once laid hold of.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Apl. 23rd, 1894.

Crimes still undetected in Bangalore.

7. *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 23rd ultimo, remarks as follows:—There are few places, we fancy, where there have been more crimes, the authors of which have not been brought to justice, than Bangalore. For many years past this has been the case. Both portions of the place—the civil and the military station and the city—are alike in this respect. The crimes undetected are numerous in both. Some years ago a Sowcar was found dead in his house with his head beaten in. Then there was what was known as the Seppings Road murder. Then again another atrocious murder was committed in Ossoor Road, where an old woman was killed, her head beaten in, and the body put in a sack. These are only a few of the crimes committed in the civil and military station still undetected, and to the list may be added the fatal stabbing case that took place about the middle of the last month. If we turn to the city we find there a long list of undetected crimes. We have heard it said that a criminal has a better chance of escaping detection in Bangalore than anywhere else and this is not far from the truth. There must be a reason for this. In the first place the police must be held to be to blame for this wretched condition of things. The detective ability of this body appears to be at fault. They try for a time to get hold of the criminal and then give up the pursuit. It is our opinion that a selection should be made from the body and the men thus picked out should turn their attention solely to the detection of crimes. When a man is found to have some ability in the line he must not be put to keep guard on the roads, but should be employed in the work of discovering perpetrators of crimes. This change in the police system has long been called for, but the authorities do not appear inclined to make it. Then again it must be confessed that our magistrates often let off criminals when they ought to punish them. This is the case more especially in the civil and military station. Magistrates are often appointed who know little or nothing of law. A man stabbed another about the middle of March last, and, on being tried, he was acquitted though to most people it appeared clear enough that the man who was tried did commit the deed. Probably the result will be that a good many more crimes of the kind will take place before long.

KERALA SANCHARI, Apl. 18th, 1894.

Constables absenting themselves from police stations.

8. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 18th April, complains of the conduct of constables in occasionally absenting themselves from the police stations for a long time, especially from those in the interior. As an instance, the article says that, during the late Mappila outbreak, Mr. Wilkinson, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Malappuram, on his way to that place went to the Feroke police station for some purpose, but he could not find any constable in the station at the time nor during the hour that he stayed there. The article concludes by stating that, if the authorities do not keep an eye on the police, their iniquities will greatly increase.

(*b*) *Courts.*

9. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th April, referring to the Villupuram sub-magistrate's court, writes as follows:—The location of the Villupuram sub-magistrate's court in the old record room instead of in the taluk cutcherry presents considerable difficulties and inconveniences to parties and witnesses on account of its being very small in area just sufficient for the sub-magistrate and his office establishment only. The parties and witnesses, with a view to escape the dire effects of the burning sun, are obliged to seek the shelter of any tree standing at some distance from the court premises and consequently fail to answer their names when they are called; hence the frequency of *ex-parte* dismissal of cases. It is therefore suggested that a pandal in front of the court premises may be erected or that the office may be removed to its former place in the taluk cutcherry.

SWADESAMITRAN, Apl. 10th, 1894.

Necessity for the erection of a pandal in front of the Villupuram sub-magistrate's court.

(*d*) *Education.*

10. The *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 11th April, is glad to learn that the Trichinopoly Teachers' Association has submitted a petition to the Director of Public Instruction protesting against the revised rates at which the salaries of teachers in primary and lower secondary schools are to be calculated in future. It says that elementary education requires to be more widely imparted to the masses and the course now adopted by the Director of Public Instruction in fixing low rate of salaries will not induce competent men to undertake the work and the diffusion of primary education will consequently be very unsatisfactory. The paper is of opinion that teachers living in other districts should lose no time to follow the example set by the Teachers' Association of Trichinopoly.

DESABHIMANI, Apl. 11th, 1894.

An advice to primary school teachers.

11. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 23rd April 1894, laments that education is still at a very low ebb in this country seeing that the school-going population in the whole community stands only at twenty-six per cent. among boys and less than two per cent. among girls. It wishes that a law were passed by the State requiring all boys to be sent to school as in Germany.

VARTADARSANI, Apl. 23rd, 1894.

Education in India.

12. The same paper regrets that the primary schools in Nellore are not, on the whole, making good progress. It hears that the inspecting schoolmaster of the taluk has picked up a quarrel with the pial-school teachers, and hopes that the Sub-Assistant Inspector will institute a proper inquiry into the matter. It regrets also to note that the number of boys in the high schools is also on the decrease.

Nellore primary schools.

13. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 16th ultimo, in commenting on the observations made by His Excellency the Governor at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, Madras, with regard to State aid to private educational institutions, remarks thus:—His Excellency does not yet fully understand his duty in this respect. He thinks it is the duty of the Government to think first of its own schools, and then, if there is any money left, it may be doled out among the rest. If Lord Wenlock had thought about the matter for a moment he would have seen that a great saving might be effected by withdrawing money from Government schools and giving it to grant-in-aid institutions. The amount required for the latter is small as compared with what is to be forthcoming for the former, and it is strange that those in authority cannot see the matter in this light.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Apl. 16th, 1894.

The Governor of Madras on education.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

DESABHIMANI, Apl. 1st, 1894.

A request to the union panchayat in regard to the temple tank at Tiruvannámalai.

14. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 1st April, complains that, as the temple tank at Tiruvannámalai is left unguarded, people feel no scruple whatever to foul the water and make it unserviceable either for drinking or washing purposes and that the temple authorities remain inert notwithstanding that their attention has been drawn to this drawback. After showing how difficult it is to get water in this hot season, he wishes the union panchayat to adopt adequate measures to prevent people from fouling the water of the said tank.

RAJAYOGI, Apl. 10th, 1894.

The Cocanada municipality.

15. The *Rajayogi*, of the 10th April 1894, enumerating "a few of the most glaring inconsistencies" of the Cocanada municipality, writes as follows (in English):—"Has, or is, any effort being made to procure at an early date a good and sufficient water-supply for the town? Has Government been solicited in the matter? and, above all, is the sanitation of the town conducted in such a way as to secure a minimum of sickness in case of an epidemic breaking out at any time."

VARTADARSANI, Apl. 16th, 1894.

Drowning in a well at Nellore through municipal and police negligence.

16. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 16th April 1894, states that in Nellore a boy happened to fall into a well situated near the police station in the big bazaar at about eight o'clock in the night and that the cries of the boy for help were unheeded although the police station was hard by. It adds that the well belongs to the municipality and that nothing can therefore excuse the gross negligence of that body in not having raised a parapet wall round the well.

DESOPAKARI, Apl. 22nd, 1894.

A filthy tank in Ellore.

17. The *Desopakari*, of the 22nd April 1894, regrets that the tank near the temple of Ganganamma in Ellore gives out a nasty stench and that, although the matter was brought to the notice of the municipality in its last issue, the municipality has taken no steps to remove this nuisance.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, Apl. 23rd, 1894.

The Red Hills tank.

18. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 23rd April, after giving a brief description of the Red Hills tank, which supplies the town of Madras with water, states that it has been reported latterly that the Madras municipality is contemplating the execution of certain repairs thereto and will close it for one year for the above purpose and supply the town of Madras during that period with the water of the Korattur and Ambatur tanks. It also remarks that, with the exception of the above tanks, there is none other of any consequence near Madras and it is not known whether the water of these is wholesome. The *Shams* recommends the water of the Chembrampaukum tank in preference to that of any other. In conclusion, it observes that, as the above tanks are situated nearer to Madras than Chembrampaukum, it is certain that the municipality will arrange to supply the town with their water from considerations of economy, but regard should at any rate be had to the health of the tax-payers.

### (f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, Apl. 16th, 1894.

An advice to the mirasidars of Tanjore.

19. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th April, after giving a lengthy account of the miserable condition of the mirasidars of Tanjore, especially those of Tiruvádi, and attributing their wretched plight to the arbitrary measures of the settlement officer, exhorts the mirasidars to make a direct representation of their grievances to Her Majesty with the help of the Honorable Mr. Kalyanasundram Aiyar and the editor of the *Hindu*.

20. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 21st April, disapproves *in toto* of the Malabar land settlement scheme submitted to Government by Mr. Stuart and remarks to the following effect:—Although Mr. Stuart's scheme is based upon the agreement of 1805, yet it is quite improper to re-settle lands in Malabar under an agreement which was executed so long ago as 1805, and also to make that agreement applicable to the present land-holders. The sum of Rs. 16, which Mr. Stuart mentioned in his report as a sufficient amount for the tenants to meet the cultivation expenses and other incidental charges, has been accepted by Government, but we are at a loss to understand the calculation by which Mr. Stuart has arrived at that amount. In support of Mr. Stuart's view, the Government quotes the scale adopted in the Coimbatore district. In the latter district, however, Government renders all the necessary assistance for the ryots in agricultural matters, whereas in Malabar nothing of that sort is done to the tenants, and so the Coimbatore scheme cannot be adopted in Malabar. The expenses of cultivation have now increased. There is great difficulty in getting laborers. The green leaves and manure formerly bought by the tenants in Malabar for a measure of paddy cannot be had now for even four annas, and moreover the tenant sometimes sustains great loss owing to the death of cattle from diseases and also to the unfavorable seasons. All the charges incurred by the tenant for cultivation ought to be deducted from the gross produce before division is made between the tenant, the Government and the landlord. According to the scheme, a sum equal to the value of the seed-corn is deducted as cultivation expenses, while even four times the value of the seed-corn are now inadequate to meet such expenses. It does not appear that either the Government or Mr. Stuart has given due consideration to the matters above referred to. However, from what we have understood after perusal of Mr. Stuart's report and the order of Government thereon, we are constrained to remark that the action of Government is not on the whole fair.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apl. 21st, 1894.

Disapproving of the Malabar land settlement scheme submitted by Mr. Stuart.

### (h) *Railways.*

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th April, reports that the ditches found on both sides of the gates of a railway level-crossing lying on the road that leads from Kangalancherry to Nagore present considerable difficulties to the people that pass by the road and even cause them injury of a serious nature. The paper desires the railway authorities to take early steps to remove the evil here complained of.

SWADESAMITRAN, Apl. 17th, 1894.

Dangerous state of a railway level-crossing on the Nagore road.

22. The same paper complains that many of the railings placed on the overbridge of the Erode railway station present spear-shaped sharp ends which prove very dangerous to passengers, inflicting wounds in their hands or tearing their cloths. The paper thinks it desirable that the railings should present blunt ends, and requests the railway authorities to do the needful.

Sharp ends of the railings on the overbridge of the Erode railway station and the dangers sustained by passengers in consequence.

23. The *Rajayogi*, of the 10th April 1894, writes as follows (in English) regarding the officials on the East Coast Railway:—"A report has reached us from a trustworthy source regarding acts of incivility to passengers by some of the guards on the East Coast Railway. This is a serious charge, for all railway servants are liable to dismissal if such a charge is brought home to them, and we trust therefore this brief allusion to the matter may be the means of checking the evil complained of."

RAJAYOGI, Apl. 10th, 1894.

Incivility of guards on the East Coast Railway.

DESOPAKARI, Apl. 22nd, 1894.

24. The *Desopakari*, of the 22nd April 1894, states that on Wednesday, the 18th April, a sepoy belonging to the 15th regiment was killed by sun-stroke while travelling on the East Coast Railway and thinks that such accidents might be prevented if the various railway companies granted an hour's rest to passengers at 10 A.M. and again at 6 P.M. every day in order that they might comfortably take their meals.

Allowance of sufficient time to railway passengers to take their meals.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

SWADESAMITRAN, Apl. 10th, 1894.

25. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th April, regrets to say that the abkári contractors at Villupuram sell spirits at 9 pies per dram thereby placing these spirituous liquors within the easy reach of even the poor. He adds that it is to be regretted that Government should be bent upon making money by means of liquors without paying the least consideration to their demoralizing effect on the people.

A remark on the Abkári Department.

TIRISIRAPURA TAMIL SELVAN, Apl. 15th, 1894.

26. The *Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan*, of the 15th April, says that the accounts of the Salt Department for the year 1892–93 show a heavy downfall in the production of salt at Védáranniyam and at Penugudam and that Government is trying its best to trace its main cause. The paper adds that the downfall was due to the resignation of many of the menial servants working in the salt-pans owing to the unbearable maltreatment they received from the hands of the superior officials of the department. The paper prays Government to adopt measures to make the officers of the Salt Department deal with their subordinates with more moderation.

Loss sustained by Government in consequence of the severity of the officers in the Salt Department.

### (*k*) *General.*

TRICHY NESAN, Apl. 1st, 1894.

27. The *Trichy Nesan*, of the 1st April, says that the postal authorities at Lalgudi have of late issued an order requiring postmen of that place to deliver letters in the villages adjoining Lalgudi thrice a week instead of daily and to take the signature of the addressee of every letter so delivered. It adds that this system of delivery causes considerable delay and consequently puts people to a great inconvenience. It thinks that the authorities will greatly help the villagers by appointing a delivery peon exclusively for delivering letters in the villages lying within five miles of Lalgudi.

Expediency of appointing another postman to deliver letters in villages adjoining Lalgudi.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, Apl. 16th, 1894.

28. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th April, referring to the suggestion of His Excellency Lord Elgin to do away with the famine relief fund and to expend the sum on matters connected with the State, remarks that Government would not be justified in adopting the suggestion of His Excellency Lord Elgin as the famine relief fund was opened exclusively for protecting the poor of India in times of great famine and pestilence.

A suggestion to Government regarding the contemplated abolition of the famine relief fund.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Apl. 14th, 1894.

29. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 14th April 1894, regrets to learn that the Government, seeing that the ryots are making an extensive use of dried leaves, &c., as manure for their fields, have imposed a tax upon it at the rate of 5 annas, 1 anna, 6 pies, and 3 pies for what a cart, an ox, an ass, and a man can carry respectively. It says that this is but adding one more restriction to the already numerous restrictions that the Forest Act imposes on the poor ryots.

The new tax on dried leaves, herbs, &c.

30. The same paper referring to a suggestion made by the *Statesman* of Calcutta to impose a tax on marriages—a suggestion which had already been made to

A marriage tax in India.

Government in 1864 by Mr. Srinivasa Row, Principal Sub-Judge of Vizagapatam (in a pamphlet), on the grounds that, although nothing was said of such a tax in the Hindu codes of law, yet the people were in the habit of giving presents on marriage occasions to the local village officials and others, that this custom was still observed in many villages, and that, in the time of the Muhammadan emperors, as, for instance, in the time of Akbar, such a tax was imposed, graduated according to the status and means of the parties concerned—expresses its strong disapproval of such a course of policy. It says that taxes are collected by the Government only to be spent for the benefit of the people, for instance the taxes collected by the municipality are all spent on the construction of roads, the providing of good water and proper drainage, and other useful purposes; but it fails to see in what possible way the performance of marriages will be benefited by the imposition of the marriage tax. It is true that the Government is now sorely distressed by financial pressure, but then Government has itself to blame for this inasmuch as it has gone in for useless and extravagant expenditure. It cites, as an instance, the exchange compensation allowance granted to "civilians" notwithstanding the fact that they draw far higher salaries than the natives and that some of them do not remit any money to England.

Non-acceptance of currency notes from other presidencies.

31. The same paper complains of the great inconvenience caused to passengers and travellers from other presidencies by their currency notes not being accepted here. It says that, as no note belonging to a different presidency or a different country is accepted by the post office savings' banks, an authoritative decision from the Government is required upon the matter. It remarks that it does not much matter if the notes of other countries are refused acceptance; but that the notes of other presidencies too should meet with the same fate is highly unjust and is calculated to increase the belief in the minds of the people that Government will at some future date demonetise the whole paper currency. It deems it necessary therefore that a central place should be established for the issue of these notes and that the limits within which they can be circulated should be strictly defined.

Government ruling regarding appeals.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Apl. 21st, 1894.

32. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st April 1894, referring to the case of Mr. Srinivasa Iyer, a magisterial clerk, in Tanjore, who, having been found guilty of misconduct by the Revenue Board, was dismissed from his post, but who, on an appeal to the Government, had the judgment of the Board reversed, and to the correspondence which thereupon passed between the Government and the Board, disapproves of the ruling laid down by the Government, viz., that any officer desiring to present an appeal to the Government must do so through the authorities against whose decision the appeal is preferred.

Lord Elgin.

TILISM-I-HYRUTH, Apl. 15th, 1894.

33. *Tilism-i-Hyruth*, of the 15th April, states that it is rumoured at Calcutta that, should the Conservative party return to power on the re-opening of the British Parliament, Lord Elgin, the present Viceroy, will resign and Lord Harris, the Governor of Bombay, will be appointed in his stead. The *Hindu* writes that Lord Harris is not a good governor and that he has not proved successful in his administration of the Bombay Presidency; that he does not moreover appear to be sympathetic with the natives. In case of his appointment to the viceroyalty he will render himself unpopular as the late Viceroy Lord Lansdowne did.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

Last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apl. 21st, 1894.

34. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 21st April, says that the reply given by the Honorable Mr. Grose to the Honorable Mr. Sankaran Nair's question regarding the assessment to be

imposed on pepper vines under the new settlement in Malabar is very surprising. The writer fails to understand the meaning of the statement that Government are not prepared to give a reply to the Honorable Mr. Sankaran Nair's questions, seeing that they have prepared the scales of assessment and obtained the sanction of the Government of India thereto. As regards the reply of the Honorable Mr. Bliss to the question relating to the convictions of abkári offenders, the article remarks that the reply is likely to make one suppose that Government have a great desire to conceal the truth. Considering that Government knows fully well to what troubles people are put by abkári officers, its evasive reply on this occasian leaves no other alternative but to conclude that it does not look to the welfare of the people in general, but wants only to get rid of a question by some reply or other.

KERALA SANCHARI, Apl. 18th, 1894.

Considering that the replies to most of the questions in the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council were satisfactory.

35. In referring to the above subject, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 18th April, says that, although many questions were asked in the last meeting of the Legislative Council, yet there is no doubt that all of them were very beneficial. The article says that the replies given to most of the questions were very satisfactory, though with some this was not the case. It is remarked that it is quite derogatory to Government to give replies that are calculated to produce an impression that Government is not in possession of information about certain current public matters.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, Apl. 23rd, 1894.

Utterance of foul expressions or words in any public place.

36. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 23rd April, in stating that it is laid down in section 294 of the Indian Penal Code that no person should sing obscene songs or utter foul expressions or words in any public place to the annoyance of others and that three months' imprisonment and fine are laid down as punishment for the above crime, asks—Is not a person who sings obscene songs or utters foul words in any street or in any house or pial liable to the above punishment—and further questions as to whether the provision of the above section is in full force in Madras and elsewhere and whether its transgressors are regularly apprehended and duly punished. The *Shams* regretfully remarks that the above law is only nominally in force inasmuch as the recitation of obscene songs and the utterance of foul words and expressions are to be heard in every nook and corner of Madras daily and especially in Moharram time and during the Holy festival to the entire disgust and annoyance of the good folks. Either police should take steps to prevent such occurrences effectually or Government should expunge the above provision from the Indian Penal Code.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, Apl. 10th, 1894.

Unsatisfactory nature of the transit system at Trivandrum.

37. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 10th April, remarks that the transit system at Trivandrum is highly unsatisfactory as passengers constantly complain of their being exposed to many risks and dangers in consequence of the transit carts being overcrowded with passengers. The paper thinks it desirable that the Diwan should take early steps to make the transit system a really convenient mode of locomotion to the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, Apl. 10th and 17th.

Opinion regarding the judicial administration by the Chief Judge at Pudukkóttai.

38. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th and 17th April, publishes a letter addressed by the vakils of the High Court at Pudukkóttai, the sum and substance of which is—

(1) That the administration of justice by the Chief Judge of the High Court of Pudukkóttai is far from satisfactory.

(2) That the Chief Judge in his dealings with the parties and vakils uses unbecoming language, which, it is feared, will throw him into disrepute ere long.

(3) That he does not care for law but decides cases according to his own whim.

39. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 14th ultimo, regrets that, among the candidates chosen to compete for the Civil Service examination in Mysore, there are only two natives of Mysore, and says that, if neither of these pass, the people of Mysore will be left to be administered by foreigners ignorant of the vernacular of the country. This, the paper remarks, would be like handing over the children of a mother to the tender mercies of a step-mother.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, Apl. 14th, 1894.

The Mysore Civil Service examination.

40. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 26th ultimo, says that the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore acted beyond his powers in attaching the plant, press and types belonging to the office of the *Desabhimani* inasmuch as the Mysore Government order simply ordered the suspension of the paper and gave the Deputy Commissioner no authority to attach its property; that, accordingly, the editor of the paper has issued a lawyer's notice to the Deputy Commissioner claiming damages. The *Vrittanta Patrika* thinks that the editor of the *Desabhimani* should even ask the court to set aside the order of suspension itself because it is against law and is of a despotic character.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, Apl. 26th, 1894.

The editor of the suspended *Desabhimani* suing the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore for damages.

41. A correspondent to the *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 21st ultimo, says that the suspension of the *Desabhimani* paper by the Mysore Government is a great blow to the independence of the press in Mysore and earnestly calls upon the Government to release the paper from suspension.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, Apl. 21st, 1894.

The suspended *Desabhimani*.

42. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 14th April, touching a leading article in the *Nineteenth Century* by Sir Roper Lethbridge regarding the Berar question, writes that several efforts were made by the late Nawab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk (Sir Salar Jung) regarding this question. It was said by the British Government that this question would be considered after the Nizam attained his majority; but, after the Nizam attained his age, no successor of the late lamented Minister cared to moot the question again. After commenting on the subject at some length, the *Jaridah* requests the British Government to reconsider the matter and to restore the above province to the Nizam which action will add to the good name of Lord Elgin, the present Viceroy of India.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Apl. 14th, 1894.

The restoration of Berar to the Nizam.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

43. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th April, referring to the village of Yathanappattu in Vandavasi taluk, remarks as follows:—Of all the villages in the presidency, Yathanappattu, which lies nearly forty miles from the Tindivanam kasba office, seems to be very unfortunate as it is never visited either by the Divisional officer or the Collector. The village officers, taking advantage of this, do not scruple to give false accounts and misrepresent the state of the village, and, in order to escape detection, they adopt devices to prevent the Collector from paying a visit to the village. The water-supply of the village is very unsatisfactory. The villagers have in vain sent repeated appeals to the Minor Irrigation authorities requesting them to secure a sufficient water-supply to the village. In these circumstances what could the people do? Where to go for remedy? It is very desirable that the Jamabandi officer should pay a visit to the village and ascertain the real state of things.

SWADESAMITRAN, Apl. 20th, 1894.

Misdemeanours of the village officers at Yathanappattu in Vandavasi taluk.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

44. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th April, observes as follows:—In reply to the memorials submitted by the people of India objecting to the grant of compensation allowance to European public servants, Mr. Westland made a touching speech in the

SWADESAMITRAN, Apl. 17th, 1894.

Comments on Mr. Westland's speech about the grant of compensation allowance.

council, in the course of which he remarked that European public servants in India have more work to do than their colleagues in England; that they are obliged to spend much to maintain their dignity; that they sometimes hardly have anything left to make home remittances and that they deserve compensation for the high rate of exchange. Thus Government evinces a good deal of sympathy with its European public servants and helps them in spite of the princely salaries they draw, and yet this benevolent Government will impose upon the poor people of India oppressive taxes.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, Apl. 19th, 1894.

Provision for enabling convicts who have been released from jail to earn an honest living.

45. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 19th ultimo, says that a few influential men in Allahabad assembled in meeting and considered the desirability of providing convicts released from jail with tools, &c., to enable them to pursue the industry they have learnt in the jail or their ancestral trade and to earn an honest livelihood. The Lieutenant-Governor has promised assistance in the matter.

The treason of the Pathans in Derajat.

46. The same paper says that some of the Pathans belonging to the troops stationed by the Government at Derajat having written to the Sultan of Turkey that they acknowledged no other sovereign than the Sultan himself have been arrested by the Government on the charge of holding treasonable correspondence.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apl. 21st, 1894.

Mappila outbreak in Malabar.

47. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 21st April, in giving an account of the recent Mappila outbreak in Malabar, says that some people are of opinion that the Mappila outbreak is due to the intolerable oppression of the landlords, others that it is due to religious fanaticism. The paper remarks that, if it were possible for Government, without instituting an inquiry into the cause of such occasional rebellion, to pacify the Mappilas by killing the rebels and confiscating three-fifths of their property and that of their relations, these disturbances ought to have ceased long ago; but, as it is not the case, it is to be supposed that the action of Government affords only a temporary check. The Mappilas of Malabar are said to be very backward as regards education, and their frequent outbreaks are attributed to their ignorance. It is therefore suggested that education should be made compulsory among the Mappilas and that for this purpose a small tax may be levied from them. A suggestion is also made that a commission should be appointed to inquire into the causes of these outbreaks.

Adverting to the same subject, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 18th April, says that one of the chief causes of the Mappila outbreak is the oppression of the Hindu landlords. It remarks that the recent outbreak would not have reached such critical dimension if the authorities had taken prompt action on the report of the then Angadipuram police inspector, Chekkutti. That officer's report stated that some of the Mappilas entertained a grudge against their landlord, who was charged with having burnt the Orumpuzha mosque, and were secretly trying to create a disturbance; but, instead of vigilantly conducting an inquiry into the matter, the authorities discredited the report. The paper is of opinion that it is necessary to know whether any one, who was mentioned in the above report, afterwards joined the thirty-three men who caused the recent disturbance. It remarks also that it is quite inadvisable to transfer the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police so often from one place to another, and that, if these officers are kept at a station for a long time and are in close touch with the people as Messrs. Robinson and Hole were, any secret thing that may be arranged to take place in any creek or corner will immediately be brought to the notice of these officers.

In alluding to the same subject, a leader in the *Malayala Manorama* (Kóttayam), of the 14th April, says that, of all the people of India, the Mussalmans are as a class unwilling to be subjected to any authority and are moreover the most backward in education. It hopes that the conduct of

the Mappillas, to whom the above remarks equally apply, will improve in proportion to the efforts made by Government in the matter of spreading education among them.

48. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 25th April, gives a translation of the question asked by the Honorable Raja Rampal Singh in the North-Western Provinces Legislative Council regarding the throwing of dead bodies into the Ganges and also of the reply given by the Government of Allahabad to the effect that they do not contemplate the prohibiting of that immemorial religious custom, and remarks that, although Government do not think of prohibiting that custom, yet, as the Government has already put a stop to more solemn religious observances, such as sati, &c., the Government will be ready to put a stop to the dangerous and meaningless rite above alluded to if the Hindus join together and show the way to do so.

KERALA SANCHARI, Apl. 25th, 1894.

The Ganges.

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[Issued 14th May 1894.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* [No. 9 OF 1894.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th May 1894.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Satya Dutan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 5,000 | Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr. and May 1894. |
| 2 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | Apr. 1894. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Ayul Veda Bhaskaran" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 150 | 8th May 1894. |
| 4 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 5 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 120 | 20th Apr. ,, |
| 6 | "Meignana Bhanu" .. .. .. | Karikal .. .. .. | .. | 1st May 1894. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 1st May 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 8 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 14th, 21st and 28th Apr. and 5th May 1894. |
| 9 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 28th Apr. and 5th May 1894. |
| 10 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 24th ,, ,, 1st ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 25th ,, ,, 2nd ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 575 | 30th Apr. 1894. |
| 13 | "Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan" .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 350 | 22nd and 29th Apr. 1894. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 14 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 24th and 27th Apr. and 1st, 4th and 8th May 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Suniti" .. .. .. .. | Rajahmundry .. .. | 500 | 1st May 1894. |
| 16 | "Dharmavardhani" .. .. .. | Bhimavaram .. .. | 150 | 3rd ,, ,, |
| 17 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | 8th ,, ,, |
| 18 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | 11th ,, ,, |
| 19 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 14th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Guntúr .. .. .. | 300 | 7th May 1894. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 7th May 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 1st, 7th and 14th May 1894. |
| 23 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 300 | 1st and 14th May 1894. |
| 24 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 200 | 2nd and 10th ,, ,, |
| 25 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 4,600 (?) | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 12th May 1894. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 30th Apr. and 7th and 14th May 1894. |
| 28 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 5th and 12th May 1894. |
| 29 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 1st and 11th May 1894. |
| 32 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 20th and 30th Apr. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 28th Apr. and 5th and 12th May 1894. |
| 34 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 2nd and 9th May 1894. |
| 35 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 30th ,, 7th (*sic*) May 1894. |
| 36 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 5th May 1894. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 37 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 30th Apr. and 7th May 1894. |
| 38 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 21st and 28th Apr. and 5th May 1894. |
| 39 | "Tilism-i-Hyruth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. .. | 50 | 25th Apr. 1894. |
| 40 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 575 | 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th Apr. and 7th May 1894. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 28th April, has an extract from *The Gohar* (place of publication not given) to the effect that the imams and leading men of Egypt submitted a memorial soliciting His Imperial Majesty the Sultan to rescue that country from the clutches of the wine-bibbing foreigners, who have found their way into it under different pretexts, but are now reluctant to evacuate it. The same paper says the *Crescent of Liverpool* writes thus:—"Although the British Government has always recognized and still recognizes the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan over, and the rights of His Highness the Khedive in Egypt, yet it is not willing to evacuate that country in spite of its being repeatedly asked to do so by the Sultan and the Khedive. In consequence of this England has lost her credit in the whole world and the friendly disposition of the Turks and Egyptians towards her has become altered. If England keeps the Muhammadan world well-satisfied and contented she will be greatly benefited. It therefore behoves her to evacuate Egypt at once.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Apr. 28th, 1894.

Evacuation of Egypt.

2. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 5th May, touching the lecture recently given by Mr. Curzon on the subject of "India between two fires," states that the lecturer quite correctly observed that India is hemmed in by two great powers. Russia is descending upon her like a thunderbolt from the north-western, and France is steadily advancing towards her from the south-eastern direction. In this perilous state of affairs, it is advisable that England should be more vigilant and careful in guarding her interests in India. If India, on which the greatness and prestige of the English nation depend, slips from her hands, it is apprehended that English trade will be entirely upset and that England itself will eventually be conquered by some foreign and predominating power. It notes that England owes her supremacy to India, in that thousands of English manufacturers and artisans earn their bread owing to Indian trade, while millions of rupees find their way to English manufactories. India is in fact a continent and not a country and to its possession Her Majesty the Queen of England owes her title of Empress. In conclusion, the *Jaridah* remarks that the speeches delivered by Lord Roberts on the same subject advocated the improvement of the efficiency and strength of the army and the uneasiness displayed by that gallant, brave and far-seeing soldier, was not without reasonable cause.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, May 5th, 1894.

India between two fires.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

3. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 28th April, says as follows:—The Madras municipality frequently complains that the collection of tobacco duties is far from satisfactory without understanding that it is due to the audacious acts of smuggling that are carried on at toll-gates. Now and then cases of smuggling are being detected, but the punishment imposed on the offenders to such a small extent as Rs. 10 or 15 is too inadequate to check malpractices. The best way to eradicate this evil practice will be to punish smugglers with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Vettikkodiyon, Apr. 28th, 1894.

Advisability of inflicting severe punishment on smugglers.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

4. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th April, reports that the Sub-magistrate of Nannilam allows parties to discuss the merits of their cases in the open court, which naturally takes up a greater portion of the time,

Swadesamitran, Apr. 24th, 1894.

An advice to the Sub-magistrate at Nannilam.

and he is therefore obliged to keep a large number of cases in arrears. After showing that there are 74 cases on the file undisposed of, the paper hopes that the magistrate will not in future allow unnecessary discussion on the part of the parties.

TIRISIRAPURA TAMIL SELVAN, Apr. 29th, 1894.

Advisability of transferring tahsildars once in three years.

5. The *Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan*, of the 29th April, asserts that the long stay of tahsildars and revenue inspectors in a district is calculated to do more evil than good as these officers are thereby led to misrepresent to the higher authorities the state of the district under their jurisdiction and the sufferings of the people therefore remain unabated. After showing how the Tahsildar of the Trichinopoly district misrepresented to the Collector the nature and quantity of the crops reared in the nanjai lands of Puthur, a village of that district, and how the ryots suffer in consequence, the paper says that a systematic transfer of tahsildars once in three years will soon put an end to the irregularities here complained

SWADESAMITRAN, May 1st, 1894.

Contemplated removal of the taluk cutcherry from Satyamangalam to Gopichettipalayam.

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st May, referring to the rumour that is abroad that the authorities contemplate the removal of the taluk cutcherry from Satyamangalam to Gopichettipalayam, says that the latter station has many local disadvantages detrimental to the people and thinks it advisable to retain the office in the place where it is at present.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 14th, 1894.

Some reflections on the administration of justice.

7. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 14th instant, says:—The other day a soldier named O'Hara, who had murdered two Europeans, was hanged. As the victims in this case were themselves Europeans, no plea of accidental shooting or drunkenness was set up, nor were the witnesses found to be untruthful, and the jury found no excuse to acquit the murderer, which they would have done had the victim been a native of the country. This will afford an example as to how the balance of British justice swings.

### (*d*) *Education.*

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 14th, 1894.

Faults in the educational system.

8. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 14th instant, remarks that the University examinations have been now made much more difficult than they were a few years ago. This arises, the paper thinks, from a desire on the part of the University to keep out as many as possible from qualifying themselves for Government employment. It therefore says that the University examinations should cease to be utilized by Government when they wish to engage servants. Government must have its own examinations for those who wish to serve it, but the University ought to have nothing to do with the matter. The whole system of the University examinations and of recruiting for Government service will have to be taken in hand before long, and the sooner this is done the better will it be for the students and others.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN Apr. 24th, 1894.

Nuisance committed at Tiruvarur.

9. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th April, reports that people commit nuisance with impunity in all parts of Tiruvārur, and the union authorities take no steps to avoid such irregularities even though their attention has been drawn to it many a time. He wishes the police authorities at least to do the needful in the interest of the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, Apr. 27th, 1894.

Abstract of the memorial addressed by the people of Tirupporur.

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th April, publishes the memorial addressed to the Madras Secretary of the National Congress by the people of Tirupporur in connection with the contemplated levy of house-tax in that place, the substance of which is that the people of Tirupporur are too poor; that the imposition of a

house-tax would subject them to great hardship, and that the union will greatly help the people by doing away with the services of conservancy carts.

Swadesamitran, May 1st, 1894.

Scarcity of water at Erode.

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st May, grievously complains that the intensity of heat during the summer has drained even the last drop of water at Erode and the people are greatly suffering from the dire effects of drought. He adds that it has been the miserable lot of Erode to experience the bitterness of water-famine once a year during the months of May and June and that it is a matter for surprise to learn that the municipal authorities have done nothing to mitigate the sufferings of the people in any way. He thinks that the authorities will alleviate the sufferings of the people should they construct a reservoir and fill it with water that will answer the needs of the town for two months.

Vikata Dutan, May 5th, 1894.

A complaint against the Madras municipality.

12. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 5th May, reports that the municipal fountains erected at Nungambaukam and at Chetpat fail now and then to supply water, and that sometimes the water presents very offensive smell, rendering it altogether useless even for washing purposes. The paper expects the municipal authorities to do the needful.

Rajayogi, May 1st, 1894.

Kite-flying in Cocanada.

13. The *Rajayogi*, of 1st May 1894, alleging that the practice of kite-flying is carried on with impunity in the streets of Cocanada and that no notice is taken of it by the municipal authorities, writes thus (in English):—"We trust, now that publicity is given to the matter, kite-flying may be permitted only within legitimate bounds, and thereby prevent accidents from occurring, instead of doing so after some one has been seriously injured."

Krishna News, Apr. 27th, 1894.

Bezwada municipal bill-collectors.

14. The *Krishna News*, of 27th April 1894, referring to the complaint raised by the *Kalanidhi* against the oppression of the municipal bill-collectors of Guntur, says that it has the same tale to tell against the bill-collectors of its own town, Bezwada, but regrets the apathy and indifference of municipal chairmen generally to bring the offenders to book. In its last issue it had to remark on the conduct of Mr. Durgayya and other officers, but Mr. Lingayya Pantulu, the chairman, took absolutely no interest in the matter, and, emboldened therefore by his indifference, Mr. Durgayya has become more outrageous and oppressive. It remarks that Mr. Lingayya is not popular as chairman, and thinks that Mr. Ethirajulu Pillai would do better. Whoever be the chairman, its desire is that he should, when any irregularities of his subordinates are brought to his notice, promptly look into the matter and take steps towards their punishment. It wishes that Mr. Durgayya should at once be suspended and his case inquired into, and challenges him to prosecute it for defamation.

Vartadarsani, Apr. 30th, 1894.

Repairs of roads in Nellore.

15. The *Vartadarsani*, of 30th April 1894, regrets that the repairs of roads which are now going on in Nellore are not properly conducted. The contractors are not doing their work with care and quickness. The laterite used for roads is not well settled, but is allowed to lie loose to the evident injury of the persons walking along those roads. It hopes, therefore, that the municipality, in paying the bills of these contractors, will inspect the work they do and see whether it is really good. It adds that the streets in the Majarapettas in Nellore are overgrown with thorns and brambles and are infested by venomous reptiles, and men fear to walk along those streets in the night.

Desopakari, Apr. 29th, 1894.

Deplorable condition of a tank in Ellore.

16. The *Desopakari*, of 29th April 1894, says that much suffering is caused to the people of Ellore by the tank of Gajavellivaru having run dry and the little water that remains in it having become muddy and unfit for drinking. The sides of the tank, moreover, are badly in want of repair. It observes that half the population of Ellore depends upon this tank for fresh water, and it prays the municipality to spend a sum of at least Rs. 500 on this

tank in repairing its sides, &c., and to keep a peon always watching at the tank to prevent men and animals from fouling it.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Apr. 1893.

17. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for April 1894, learns from its correspondent that the newly-established union of Palakollu is doing its work very badly and is not attending to the many wants and grievances of the town. The Local Fund school is in a miserable condition; there is no school established for the benefit of the Pariahs as in other towns; the water-supply authorities are very arbitrary towards the poor inhabitants; no attempt is made to construct a hospital though there is an urgent need for it; and, lastly, though theft cases are of daily occurrence in the town, not a single entry is made in the police office. It hopes, therefore, that the inhabitants will meet together and concert measures as to the remedying of these defects.

Negligence of the Palakollu union.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, May 1st, 1894.

18. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st May, regrets to say that the village officials taking advantage of the Government order authorising them to grant darkhast in respect of waste lands belonging to Government, generously extend the operation of the order even to lands of private ownership and thus prove a source of great trouble and vexation to the people. He is of opinion that any measure tending to check unfair dealings of this sort on the part of village officials will be a boon conferred on the people.

Arbitrary dealings of the village officials.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 28th and May 5th, 1894.

MANORAMA, Apr. 30th, 1894.

19. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th April and the 5th May, and the *Manorama*, of the 30th April, give a Malayalam translation of the new settlement memorandum prepared by Mr. Moberly. The first-named paper of the 28th April says:—"In accordance with the notice issued by the Collector of Malabar, a meeting of landholders was recently held at the Calicut town hall for the purpose of considering the settlement scheme prepared by Mr. Moberly to be submitted to Government. The first thing discussed at the meeting was the proclamation of 1805. This proclamation was issued by the then Collector of Malabar Mr. Warden as the representative of the East India Company, and is republished in Mr. Logan's Manual of Malabar. It is stated in the proclamation that the former settlement of Malabar is a permanent one and that it cannot be altered. Those present at the meeting argued very ably and forcibly upon the subject, but Mr. Moberly, who was the chairman of the meeting, said that nothing like what the members had said was meant by the proclamation, but that it only states that the scale (*sic*) of assessment will not be altered; otherwise Government would not have taken up the question of the resettlement of Malabar. To this some of the members gave a very appropriate reply. Then Mr. Moberly observed that, in 1810, Sir Thomas Munro had said that the proclamation of 1805 was not valid and so the Government is not responsible for it, even if the objections raised by the members are well grounded. If we take this reply into consideration, there is no hesitation in saying that whatever Government say and do is not in accordance with justice and that they do things as they like. If the proclamation of 1805 is held invalid, we are at a loss to understand how the Government can reasonably accept the proportion of its dues fixed by the proclamation at 6 to 10. If not, how can we believe Mr. Moberly's statement that Sir Thomas Monro has said that the proclamation is not right. It appears to us that these are contradictory statements. As, according to the proclamation of 1858, the Government have agreed to abide by everything the Company has done, one can easily imagine how reasonable is the statement of Government that the proclamation of 1805 is not binding on them. It is true that Government has power to conduct the settlement of lands, but it is the duty of Government to act according to its promise. We therefore hope that

The Malabar settlement.

Government will give serious consideration to the matter before they finally dispose of the question. With Mr. Moberly's reply to the members that he was not the competent authority to decide the matter, but that he was there only to explain to them the new settlement scheme and nothing more, the discussion ended." The writer concludes by saying that the *Kerala Mahajana Sabha* should not give up the matter as hopeless, but should agitate it in Parliament through the Congress Committee in England. He further advises the sabha to lay their grievances before the British Congress Committee through the Honorable Mr. Sankaran Nair, who has now gone to England.

A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th May, exhorts the landholders in Malabar to attend the settlement meeting to be shortly held at Calicut under the presidency of the Honorable Mr. Clogstoun for the purpose of ascertaining whether the scale of the expenses of cultivation submitted by Mr. Stuart and accepted by Government is adequate or not; and asks them to prepare and bring with them a table showing the expenses of cultivation for the last twenty years in order that it may be laid before the meeting. The article particularly warns landholders that the table prepared by them should be true and accurate, as otherwise the Government may reject it and the complaint of the people then will go unheeded.

A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 7th May (*sic*), referring to Mr. Moberly's memorandum on the Malabar settlement, says:—The calculation of the produce per acre stated in the memorandum is not right. At the request of the Board Mr. Moberly fixed the expenses of cultivation at Rs. 12–8–0 per acre as in the Coimbatore district. The condition of Malabar is quite different from that of Coimbatore, and hence a similar rate cannot be fixed for these two districts. In Malabar Rs. 20 would be a fair amount per acre. More than 12 jack trees cannot be planted on an acre, and it would be only fair if the number of areca-nut trees were reduced to 360 per acre.

Referring to Mr. Stuart's scheme relating to the assessment of garden lands in Malabar, the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th May, says that, as there is a vast difference between the physical condition and the nature of land tenures of Travancore and those of Malabar, the scheme prepared by Mr. Stuart on the lines followed in Travancore will be unsuitable to Malabar. Mr. Moberly's opinion in the matter is favorably viewed by the paper.

Referring to Mr. Moberly's memorandum on the Malabar settlement, a leader in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 30th April, says:—"Most of the matters mentioned in the memorandum are objectionable. First of all the outturn calculated on an examination of the produce is not correct. What is said to be the *janmi pattam* (landholder's share) is nearly half of the whole *pattam* (rent), the other half being in former times set apart for the expenses of cultivation. The alteration of prices which cannot, according to the proclamation of 1805, be changed is not right. Mistakes have been committed in the average prices of commodities taken for the last twenty years. The expenses of cultivation have been calculated at a reduced rate. Even the sum of Rs. 16 per acre which Mr. Stuart arrived at is inadequate. Neither 20 jack trees nor 480 areca-nut trees can be planted on an acre. In fact, many important matters have been withheld from the public, no reference being made to them in the memorandum.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

20. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th April, complains that the forest authorities at Bhaváni exact bribes even from people who have taken license from Government to use the products of the forest, and, whenever their demands are not met, they do not scruple to concoct criminal cases against the people and thus worry them. After showing how a forest watchman on Rs. 5 per mensem is enabled to save by this means an extra income of Rs. 100 within a period of 20 months, the corre-

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, Apr. 24th, 1894.

Corruption among the forest authorities at Bhaváni.

spondent desires Government to take early steps to avoid such nefarious dealings in future.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

VETTIKKODIYON, Apr. 14th, 1894.

Arbitrary procedure of the Traffic Manager of the South Indian Railway Company.

21. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 14th April, regrets to hear that the local train meant for railway officials running from the Trichinopoly junction station to the Fort station was all in a sudden stopped at a certain place on the 13th February and the officials were examined whether they had the railway pass or not, and those that failed to produce the pass were required to pay a fare of one anna each. The paper remarks that it is a matter of surprise that the Traffic Manager himself should take pleasure in passing such arbitrary and unprecedented order.

SWADESAMITRAN. Apr. 24th, 1894.

Necessity for a shed at Tiruvarur junction station.

22. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th April, while thanking the railway authorities for opening Máyavaram-Muttupet line, says that a greater portion of the new platform erected at the Tiruvarur junction station remains uncovered and that the passengers alighting on the platform during the daytime are exposed to the heat of the sun. He thinks that the railway authorities will greatly oblige the people by erecting the shed on the platform as far as the overbridge of that station.

SWADESAMITRAN, May 8th, 1894.

Necessity for a well at Erode railway station.

23. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th May, hearing that the people at Erode greatly suffer from want of water, suggests to the railway authorities the expediency of sinking a big well near the railway station in the interest of the passengers that alight at that station. He also remarks that the introduction of service pipes into the town would greatly remove the difficulty of the people.

DESOPAKARI, May 6th, 1894.

Negligence of railway authorities in the conveyance of goods.

24. The *Desopakari*, of 6th May 1894, states that when the Head-quarter Deputy Collector recently visited Ellore, a box, not belonging to him, got mixed up with his record boxes at the railway station, and that when he returned it to the stationmaster, it was found to contain jewels and clothes to the value of Rs. 2,000, and was subsequently claimed by its owner. It hopes that the railway authorities will take great care in the conveyance of goods and see that they are delivered to their real owners.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 5th, 1894.

Calicut-Cannanore and Palghat-Cochin railways.

25. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 5th April, notices that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of railways from Calicut to Cannanore and from Palghat to Cochin and goes on to say that both the lines will be remunerative. The article observes that to the address presented to the Governor in October last by the Calicut merchants regarding the extension of the railway to Cannanore from Calicut His Excellency replied that, as a coast line would seriously affect the sea-borne traffic, it was doubtful whether the line would be constructed at all. In this connection it remarks that, although His Excellency did not consider the unfairness of sacrificing public convenience to the interest of some company or companies, yet it is a matter of great happiness to the people that at least the Secretary of State gave consideration to their inconvenience.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, May 1st, 1894.

A request to Government to improve the irrigation of the village of Tirunaithanam near Tiruvádi in the district of Tanjore.

26. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st May, bitterly complains that the dilapidated condition of the bunds of the three feeder channels at the village of Tirunaithanam near Tiruvádi and the intermittent upheavals of sand in the course of the channel impede the free course of water and make the channels hardly serve

the purpose for which they are intended. While adding that the local authorities paid no heed to the repeated appeals of the people to improve the wretched condition of the channels in question, he desires Government to adopt prompt measures to make the channels really useful as a source of good water-supply to the said village.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

27. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 9th May, says that, as the salt tax presses very hard upon the people, especially the poor, Government should either abolish the tax altogether or adopt such measures as are calculated to mitigate the sufferings of the people laboring under this heavy taxation. KERALA SANCHARI, May 9th, 1894.

Salt tax to be abolished.

### (*k*) *General.*

28. The *Kalanidhi*, of 1st May 1894, referring to the case of a certain woman named Mangamma in Nuzvid who died of hydrophobia, declares that as certain papers recommend a bit of lion's skin with the hair upon it as an effectual remedy against the disease, it is advisable that Government should supply all the rural hospitals with lions' skins. KALANIDHI, May 1st, 1894.

A cure for hydrophobia and supply of lions' skins to hospitals.

29. The same paper complains of the want of a supply of good water for the town of Sivakodu. It says that although the town is full of wells, not one of them contains fresh water fit for drinking purposes. There is a big tank, it is true, but it has been grossly neglected and is now overgrown with moss and has become a receptacle for all sorts of filth. In this condition it is a great danger to the town and may lead to the breaking out of cholera. It prays therefore that the Government will lose no time in getting this tank properly repaired.

The Sivakodu tank.

30. The *Vartadarsani*, of 30th April 1894, in extolling the energetic administration of Mr. Wynne, the new Collector of Nellore, notes with satisfaction his introduction of the system of tenders in giving out contracts of the Local Board and his dismissal of a local fund overseer and a sub-divisional officer for certain offences of which they were found guilty. But praiseworthy though his action is with regard to the Local Board, yet what he has done is but little when compared with what he has still to do. VARTADARSANI, Apr. 30th, 1894.

Mr. Wynne and the Nellore Local Board.

Corruption is rampant throughout the district, and if Mr. Wynne only makes a careful inspection of the district, he will not fail to observe the many irregularities of the Local Fund and Municipal authorities. It therefore prays Mr. Wynne to work hard for some time in improving the tone of the district and thus give satisfaction to the people.

31. The same paper, referring to the meeting that has been recently held in Mylapore, where Mr. Krishna Menon, B.A., read a paper on "Agricultural Banks" under the presidency of Diwan Bahadur Srinivasa Raghavaiyangar, remarks that it is a sad sight to see the poor ryots go about begging for a loan to the usurious money-lenders, the modern Shylocks of India. It hopes that Mr. Nicholson, who has been appointed by Government to look into the matter of agricultural banks, will realize the hardships and distress of the ryots and represent them to Government and that Government will give a favorable hearing to his representations.

Agricultural banks.

32. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 28th April 1894, referring to certain proposals which, it hears, the Commander-in-Chief has submitted to Government about the employment of pensioned sepoys in Government offices, does not approve of their employment on the following grounds. ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Apr. 28th, 1894.

Pensioned sepoys and employment in Government offices.

(1) It would exclude the petty posts of peon, &c., from the reach of other people who will thus be excluded from employ.

(2) Pensioned sepoys, being old, cannot do the work so well as young and energetic persons can do.

(3) Moreover, they, having got their pension to rely on, are careless of their work, and even the officials themselves will be chary to scold them when they go wrong.

It may be said that these can be got on smaller pay, but this is no real advantage when we consider that the work they do will be far inferior in quality and quantity to the work which young and vigorous men can do.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA. May 5th, 1894.

The Madras Revenue establishment.

33. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 5th May 1894, quotes from an ex-Deputy Collector of Madras that there is much of useless expense in the Madras Revenue establishment. The present establishment costs Rs. 4,500 a month, but this may well be cut down to one Collector, two Deputy Collectors on a pay of 250 rupees each, and one Deputy Collector on Rs. 300, and then the establishment would cost only about 3,000 rupees. At present there are two treasuries, but these may very well be amalgamated into one. The City Deputy Collector's place may be dispensed with as his work can be easily done by other officers, and the Huzur Sheristadar's pay may be considerably reduced. In effecting these retrenchments, Government should not be guided by the opinions of the officials who are personally interested in the matter, as they cannot be expected to give an impartial opinion. It would, therefore, be well if the Government, instead of cutting short the amount it spends on Public Works, retrenched the useless expenditure which it is incurring at present.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Apr. 1894.

Heavy cost of the Indian Ecclesiastical establishment.

34. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for April 1894, asks whether nothing can be done by way of retrenchment in the cost of the Ecclesiastical establishment, which amounts to the heavy sum of 25 lakhs of rupees a year, defrayed out of taxes collected from the people of India.

DESOPAKARI, May 6th, 1894.

The well in Chettipettah.

35. The *Desopakari*, of 6th May 1894, says that some time ago Government sanctioned the construction of a well in Chettipettah, but that though it was dug to a depth of about 33 feet, no water could be found and the attempt had to be abandoned in consequence. It relates that on the 4th instant a cow fell into that pit and received serious injuries. It is at a loss to know why the village munsif has not represented to the higher authorities the great danger of letting the pit remain so without filling it up.

RAJAYOGI, May 1st, 1894.

The liquor trade in India.

36. The *Rajayogi*, of 1st May 1894, in a brief sketch of the history of India, points out that the English first came to India as merchants, but that very soon they exchanged the pen for the sword and gradually established their supremacy all over the country. Since then they have ever sought to advance the welfare of their subjects and have in consequence won the confidence of the people. But everything human has its faults, and the English Government too has committed blunders now and then. One of these, it says, is the establishment of the liquor trade on an extensive scale in a country where drinking was unheard of and was condemned by Shastras. By opening liquor shops in every town, Government has thrown a great temptation in the way of the people, and the cursed practice is widely prevailing. Moreover, poverty is still keeping hold of the country, and so British rule in India cannot by any means be said to be perfect.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Apr. 30th, 1894.

India for Europeans.

37. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 30th ultimo, says that although the Government of India has been driven to the very verge of insolvency, it never thinks of reducing the pay of its European employés. This, the paper remarks, shows that India exists simply for the benefit of the Europeans.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 14th, 1894.

The Chief Judgeship of the Madras Small Cause Court.

38. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 14th instant, says that as two European barristers are also candidates for the Chief Judgeship of the Small Cause Court, it is a matter of doubt whether Lord Wenlock and

his colleagues will rise above petty race prejudice and confirm the gentleman who has so long been acting in the place. It further remarks:—Innumerable instances are before the public which prove that when it comes to be a question between a European and an Indian whether in the dispensation of patronage or of justice it is always the Indian that suffers injustice. The British Government loudly professes to observe no distinction of caste or creed in its dealings, but in practice this is not adhered to. However good intentioned the head of a Government may be, he cannot but listen to the advice of those near him, and we therefore think it our duty to apprise the Government of the feelings of the people on the subject and to press the claims of Mr. Subramanian to the office on the attention of His Excellency the Governor.

39. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 7th instant, says:—It is rumoured at Simla that the Government is about to make another inquiry into the expenditure connected with the annual move to the hills. We trust that it will take the form of reducing the Secretariat establishments that are now taken up every year.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Apr. 7th, 1894.

The cost of the annual move to the hills.

40. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 12th instant, remarks thus:—The time, we think, has more than arrived for the separation of the revenue and judicial functions throughout British India and the various native administrations. We cannot close our eyes to this one great chronic blot as is every day disclosed in the system which permits the combination of revenue, judicial and police functions in one and the same officer. It is singular that the administration of India, whether in British India or the Native States, should be so materially marred and rendered almost abortive by combining in, and conferring upon, one man the discharge of half a dozen official functions.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, May 12th, 1894.

The separation of the Revenue and Judicial functions in British India and in the Native States.

41. *Kasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 16th April, referring to the late Mapilla riot, requests Government to institute a thorough inquiry into the case and attributing the cause of riot to the illiteracy and poverty of the people, advises Government to diffuse education amongst the Mappilas and concert measures to improve their status and remove their poverty which alone will tend to prevent further lawlessness on their part. It also says that since the Mappilas are known to be brave and hardy and to be the descendants of the Arabs, their admission into the army is desirable.

KASIM-UL-AKBAR, Apr. 16th, 1894.

Mappila riot.

42. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 30th April, hears that the members of the Gowrakshine Sabha openly declare that they will try to prevent cow-killing by purchasing all cows intended for sale to the Muhammadans and the Commissariat, and will ask the Zamindars to request their tenants not to sell cattle to the Muhammadans. Referring to the above question the *Shams* remarks that while Government is trying to reconcile the two communities the members of the above sabha are adding fuel to the fire and notes that Government should put a stop to the foundation of such societies and crush them in their earliest stages.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, Apr. 30th, 1894.

Cow killing question.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

43. The *Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan*, of the 22nd April, is surprised to hear Government using such language as that "Government is not informed on the subject" whenever it is in difficulty to answer questions put by the honorable members in the Legislative Council. It ends with the remark that if Government itself, which is expected to know all matters, both legislative and executive in detail, is pleased to give such indefinite answers just to satisfy the interrogator, then of what use is the privilege of interpellation to the public?

TIRISIRAPURA TAMIL SELVAN, Apr. 22nd, 1894.

A remark on Government with regard to interpellation.

## IV.—Native States.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, May 12th, 1894.

44. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini* says:—The Government of Travancore has taken measures to gag the press as the Government of Mysore has done by the treatment of the *Desabhimani*. A notification to the following effect seems to have been published in Travancore, namely, that no newspaper, English or Vernacular, shall be started or continue to be published after the date of the publication of the notice unless a written license signed by the Diwan has been obtained by the publisher. Any one violating this rule shall be liable to banishment from the State, and the paper may be suspended or stopped altogether. This notification, the paper remarks, will effectually put a stop to all criticism of Government measures, and the Government may do any iniquity without fear of exposure.

The extraordinary press rules in Travancore.

Karnataka Prakasika, May 7th, 1894.

45. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 7th instant, points out the following serious defects in the administration of the municipality of the Bangalore City. The gardners remove the slabs that cover the main drain, water their vegetables with sewage, and put them back again. The stuff poured on the vegetables must poison them, and the effect upon the people must be very injurious. The roads are bad everywhere and could not be worse. The municipality uses its money in making new roads instead of first attending to the existing ones. Then again the land required for these new roads is taken without notice being given to the occupiers. The lighting of the city is execrable. The municipality requires brushing up, and if this is not done, it is to be feared that much evil will ensue.

The municipality of the Bangalore City.

Vrittanta Patrika, May 3rd, 1894.

46. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 3rd instant, says that in the grand weekly fair held at Therakanambi, a large number of ignorant men and women from various parts, both of Mysore and the British territories, assemble and bring for sale articles of their own production, but that these ignorant people are imposed upon and oppressed by the police and other Government servants. The editor therefore calls the attention of the authorities to such high-handedness on the part of the petty Government servants and says that if the present state of things is allowed to continue, the fair, which promises to be a very grand one in course of time, will soon cease to assemble.

The Therakanambic fair.

47. An editorial in the same paper calls the attention of the Mysore Government to an article in the *Hindu*, of the 20th ultimo, concerning indecent exhibitions in Bangalore on the occasion of the "Dharmarayana Utsavam" festival, and hopes that the Government will soon put an end to such public exhibition of indecencies.

Public exhibition of indecencies in Bangalore.

Nazrani Dipika, Apr. 20th, 1894.

48. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Nazrani Dipika* (Mananam), of the 20th April, complains of the iniquities practised by the village officers of the Kayamkulam Pravarthi (amsam) in the matter of measuring paddy brought by the tenants towards the payment of revenue. The correspondent adds that if paddy, which is well dried and winnowed, be taken to the Pravarthi cutcherry, the village servants sometimes refuse to measure it, saying that it has not been properly dried and winnowed and order it to be taken back home and thus put the tenants to unnecessary expense and inconvenience. He further adds that it is customary with the tenants to take an additional quantity of ten paras of paddy for every 100 paras they have to pay; but, owing to the unfair manner in which the paras are filled up with paddy and measured by the village servants, tenants hardly save anything out of the additional quantity.

Iniquities of the village officers of the Kayamkulam Pravarthi.

Nazrani Dipika, Apr. 30th, 1894.

49. A leader in the Malayalam *Nazrani Dipika* (Mananam), of the 30th April, in referring to the various irregularities in the management of vernacular schools in the Cochin State, invites the attention of the

Mismanagement of vernacular schools in the Cochin State.

Sirkar to the great delay in disbursing the salaries of the teachers of those schools.

50. The Malayalam *Kerala Mitram* (Cochin), of the 1st May, gives an abstract of the Bill for regulating the printing and publishing of newspapers in Travancore to be shortly introduced in the Legislative Council of that State. The paper disapproves of the Bill in its present form and remarks that if the Bill, as it now stands, be passed into law, the press will be placed at the entire mercy of the Sirkar and that consequently the benefits desired from a free press will not be realized in that State.

KERALA MITRAM, May 1st, 1894.

Disapproving of the Travancore Sirkar's Bill for regulating the printing and publishing of newspapers in that State.

51. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes an open letter to the Diwan of Cochin in which he complains of the delay in disposing of petitions by Mahalinga Aiyar, huzur sheristadar. The correspondent says that Mahalinga Aiyar is incompetent for the post, and asks the Diwan why he has appointed such an incompetent man as the huzur sheristadar, while he could make a better selection from among the Cochin graduates employed in various capacities in the Revenue Department.

Delay in disposing of petitions by the Cochin Sirkar.

52. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 21st April, concerning the proposal of the Kashmir Council to amalgamate the Kashmir Postal and Telegraph departments with that of the British Government and the objection expressed by the *Calcutta Statesman* on the ground that the Council consists of members who solely depend upon the British Government and are appointed by it and will naturally always try to please it, remarks that the proposal is illegal and should not be adopted. The *Jaridah* further says that the ill-treatment of the Maharajah casts a slur on the name and character of the British Government. If that Government adopts the proposal it will tend to increase its discredit. It advises Government to dissolve the present council and leave the power of appointing members in the hands of the Maharajah alone.

JARIDAH-I-ROSGAR, Apr. 21st, 1893.

Proposed amalgamation of the Kashmir Postal and Telegraph department with that of the British Government.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

53. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th April, writes as follows:—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal remarked lately that the wide extension of railways in India makes the occurrence of famine less frequent and that the famine relief fund may therefore be safely utilized in other ways. The inconsistency of this statement needs consideration. True it is that the extension of railways throughout the length and breadth of India has brought with it many exceptional advantages to the people, yet it is not free from drawbacks. The extension of railways on the other hand serves to impoverish India, inasmuch as it helps to carry away to other countries all her indigenous products, both industrial and agricultural, and thus drain her wealth. Irrigational improvements and establishments of agricultural banks might possibly prevent the occurrence of famine. However, if Government is of opinion that famine will never visit India on account of the remarkable extension of railways and it can therefore do away with the famine relief fund altogether, it must at the same time refrain from levying the tax now collected from the people towards the upkeep of the famine relief fund.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, Apr. 24th, 1894.

Opinion regarding the contemplated abolition of the famine relief fund.

54. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th May, while giving a detailed account of the murder of a native by a soldier at Bareilly in Allahabad, remarks that the one-sided nature of the judgment given in the Guntakkal murder case ought to have emboldened soldiers to commit manslaughter with impunity. The paper regrets to hear that this case also was decided in favour of European officers in spite of the strong evidence for prosecution.

SWADESAMITRAN, May 8th, 1894.

A case of murder at Bareilly in Allahabad.

VARTADARSANI, Apr. 30th, 1894.

55. The *Vartadarsani*, of 30th April 1894, laments the evil effects of infant marriages so prevalent in this country. It says that one important cause of this practice is that people who are too idle to earn an honest livelihood and good only at producing children, sell their little girls to old and decrepit men for a large sum of money. Slavery, it remarks, has been abolished in India by Act No. 5 of 1843, but it has been so only nominally. A real and practical slavery exists in our homes, for the condition of our women is little better than that of slaves. It asks why this detestable practice of selling and buying young girls for money, which is nothing but slavery under the guise of marriage, cannot be brought under section 370 of the Indian Penal Code and be made punishable.

The sale of young girls to old wretches for large dowries — punishable by law.

56. A correspondent to the same paper writes thus in English:—"What astonishes me most is to find Government officials holding high positions quite regardless of punctuality, although they are aware of the existence of stringent orders of Government on the point. This is as much as defying the orders of Government on the one hand and encouraging the officials holding subordinate positions to deliberately practise unpunctuality on the other hand. Mr. B. S. Rungiah Naidu, Treasury Deputy Collector, comes late to office *every day*. In fact, it is an exceptional case with him to come at the time appointed by Government, which is 11 A.M., exact. To my knowledge he has not come on any day earlier than 2 P.M. On the contrary he is very punctual in going home at 4 P.M. for tiffin. His return to office after tiffin is left to his will and pleasure . . . How would Mr. Rungiah Naidu like waiting for hours together under a tree in the hot sun for a cheque to be cashed. I think he would go up to the treasury officer and tell him that if he did not come punctually in the future he would break his head for him. I trust this letter of mine would draw Mr. Wynne's attention and thus bring about a better state of things."

"Official punctuality."

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Apr. 1894.

57. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for April 1894, remarks that the Madras University, by raising its standards very high, has increased early mortality among the candidates for the several examinations, thus incurring the blame of making many a parent sonless.

Early mortality among university candidates.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, May. 5th, 1894.

58. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 5th May 1894, referring to the sections in the Indian Penal Code which forbid any person to publish, or have in his possession, books of an obscene description, remarks that in variably in every one of the English hotels in this Presidency naked pictures of the most indecent character are hung on the walls, and that this is certainly more objectionable than what the Penal Code forbids. It trusts, therefore, that the Government, which is devoted to the cause of morality, will take steps to prohibit the exhibition of such pictures in such public resorts.

Exhibition of naked pictures in English hotels.

MANORAMA, May 7th, 1894.

59. The Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 7th May (*sic*), publishes a circular to the effect that the editor of the paper is prepared to give a prize of 50 rupees to any one who writes and sends him an essay in Malayalam on the cause and cure of the occasional Mappila outbreaks in Malabar. The competition is thrown open to all and the prize will be awarded according to the merits of the essays.

An essay on the cause and cure of the Mappila outbreaks.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 12th, 1894.

60. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 12th May, while recording the death of Mr. P. D. Shaw, the Chief Judge of the Madras Small Cause Court, says that Government should make Mr. Subramanian, the Acting Chief Judge, permanent instead of appointing either Mr. Kenworthy Brown, Barrister-at-Law, or Mr. Clarke, Sub-Judge of Ootacamund, to that post.

Mr. Subramanian to be made the permanent Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court.

61. Another leader in the same issue of the paper notices that Mr. Bradley, Collector of Malabar, who was at Pandikatt inquiring into the recent outbreak of Mappilas, returned to Calicut some few days ago, and goes on to say that, as Mr. Bradley has very energetically put a speedy end to the outbreak and afforded peace and security to the people of Malabar, it is incumbent upon them to express their gratitude towards him at least by means of a letter, supposing the presentation of a public address considered to be contrary to the Public Servants' Rules. The article further suggests that it would be sufficient if at least the Malabar District Board pass a resolution to the effect.

Exhorting the people of Malabar to express their gratitude towards Mr. Bradley for his putting a speedy end to the Mappila outbreak.

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[Issued 30th May 1894.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* [No. 10 of 1894.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 31st May 1894.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 100 | May 1894. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 15th May 1894. |
| 3 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Trichy Nesan" .. .. .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 150 | 1st and 15th May 1894. |
| 5 | "Meignana Bhanu" .. .. .. | Karikal .. .. .. | .. | 15th May 1894. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 10th and 21st May 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 12th May 1894. |
| 8 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 12th and 26th May 1894. |
| 9 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 8th, 16th and 24th May 1894. |
| 10 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 28th Apr. and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th May 1894. |
| 11 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 9th and 23rd May 1894. |
| 12 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 575 | 7th, 14th and 21st May 1894. |
| 13 | "Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan" .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 350 | 6th, 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Vivekathivakaram" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 266 | 29th Apr. and 13th May 1894. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 11th, 15th, 18th and 22nd May 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Nyayabodhini" .. .. .. | Ongole .. .. .. | .. | 16th May 1894. |
| 17 | "Satyasamvardhani" .. .. .. | Rajahmundry .. .. | 300 | 19th ,, ,, |
| 18 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | 29th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 16th and 28th May 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 4,600 (?) | 16th and 23rd May 1894. |
| 21 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 200 | 16th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 300 | 16th, 23rd and 30th May 1894. |
| 23 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 22nd and 28th May 1894. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | Jan. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 21st and 28th May 1894. |
| 26 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 500 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 21st May 1894. |
| 30 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 10th and 21st May 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 19th and 26th May 1894. |
| 32 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 12th ,, 19th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 35 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 14th and 21st May 1894. |
| 36 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 11th ,, 18th ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Jalva-i-Sakhun" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. .. | 125 | 1st May 1894. |
| 38 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 575 | 10th, 14th, 17th and 21st May 1894. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 23rd ultimo, says that the resignation of Mr. Gladstone is ascribed by many to the fact that, as a war is impending in Europe, his age would not allow him to cope with it and a younger man should be at the head of the administration in these perilous times. The paper further says that the probability of a war occurring in the near future is rendered greater by the fact that almost all the powers of Europe have increased their military expenditure enormously, to show which a table is given comparing the present expenditure in the various kingdoms with that of twenty years ago.

Resignation of Mr. Gladstone.

Vrittanta Chintamani, May 23rd, 1894.

2. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 17th ultimo, quotes the following as a remark made by the Minister of Belgium in his speech:—"As sure as there will be an eclipse of the sun in future, there will be a war between Russia and England and the Russians will conquer India. It is we (Belgians) that shall be the cause of the war and this is the opinion of almost all the statesmen in Europe."

Minister of Belgium's remark.

Vrittanta Patrika, May 17th, 1894.

3. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st ultimo, says that His Highness the Amir has promised to pay Rs. 4,000 per month to Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, son of the late Amir Sher Ali, who is now at Hassan Abdul, getting Rs. 1,000 per month from the British Government. His name has been registered as a salaried servant of the Amir and he will be placed at Simla to represent the Amir with the Government. Nasrat Jang Khan, Alkozai, who is now at Peshawar, will also get a salary of Rs. 500 per month from the Amir apparently because he has been instrumental in persuading Muhammad Ibrahim to enter the service of the Amir.

The Amir entertaining in his service Muhammad Ibrahim Khan.

Karnataka Prakasika, May 21st, 1894.

4. In referring to the recent alliance between England and the Amir of Afghanistan, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 16th May, says:—However powerful Russia may be and however unreasonable her advance towards the East, if the power of England and the natural fortifications of India be taken into consideration, we believe that India has no reason to fear Russia. The natural disposition of the Amir and his recent alliance with England strengthen our belief. It was mentioned in some newspapers that, if at any time a war were to break out on the frontiers of Afghanistan between the English and the Russians, the Amir would side with the Russians; but the Amir is not such a man. The English have had several opportunities to know that there is great stability in the Amir's alliance. There is a vast difference between the present Amir and his predecessors and there is no ground for the people to suspect the recent alliance in any way.

England and the Amir.

Kerala Sanchari, May 16th, 1894.

5. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 23rd May, notices that several eminent men in Europe have expressed the opinion that war will soon break out between England and Russia regarding India and that the English will be victorious.

A war between England and Russia regarding India.

Kerala Sanchari, May 23rd, 1894.

6. A paragraph in the *Nazrani Dipika* (Mannanam), of the 21st May, says:—The dispute between Russia and China regarding the Pamir has not ended; but, as both the Governments have agreed to a treaty, it has been definitely settled that, until the treaty is drafted and signed, troops of neither power should enter the places in dispute.

Dispute between Russia and China regarding Pamir.

Nazrani Dipika, May 21st, 1894.

7. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 14th May, writes that information recently received from Europe indicates that war will shortly break out between France and Germany. It is said that other nations will take a part in it, but they will be pretty evenly balanced. It is remarked that it

Impending war between France and Germany.

Shams-ul-Akbar, May. 14th, 1894.

is not known what will England do in the impending war and states that in the last Franco-German war the French were unprepared and were not wide-awake. Moreover, several French officers proved disloyal and unfaithful to Emperor Napoleon, who was sick at the time and consequently sustained a signal and crushing defeat at the hands of the late Emperor William. In conclusion, the *Shams* remarks that the Republic of France is now armed to the teeth and is well prepared to meet any foe in the field.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, May 22nd, 1894.

Severity of the police at Villupuram.

8. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd May, complains that the police authorities at Villupuram charge people in large numbers under the Nuisance Act while no public latrines and urinals have been erected. This is a source of annoyance to the public. The union board of that place ought to do the needful.

Nyayabodhini, May 1894.

Negligence of police in Ongole.

9. A correspondent to the *Nyayabodhini*, for May 1894, citing some instances to show that cases of theft are now of frequent occurrence in Ongole sub-division, makes the following remarks (in English):—"The police as a rule come to scene of offence only after the offenders escape and when the police could do nothing for the aggrieved persons. In case where the police find out offenders, only property of trifling value is recovered, such as pen-knives, bottles, and phials, &c. In no case almost do they get at property of real value when such property is lost. In many cases, as it turns out after the inquiry, really innocent persons are brought in as offenders and actual criminals let off. Those that are acquainted with village watchers will observe that one Yanadi watcher is able to guard the whole village from thieves, whereas dozens of police constables with station officers and police inspectors to boot are not able to guard a town. When any theft is committed in a village, the village watcher without failure detects the case, while almost in no case the police graded officers detect cases and recover property lost. Surely the police, as at present constituted, are of no real help to the public at large."

Karnataka Prakasika, May 28th, 1894.

Increase of crime.

10. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 28th ultimo, says that complaints are heard from all sides that thefts are on the increase not only in the city, but also in the civil and military station of Bangalore. This, the paper ascribes, to two causes. One of these is that the criminals find themselves better off in prison than when at liberty. The other cause is to be found in the inefficiency of the police. There is, it says, an unwillingness on the part of the police to take up cases and they try to do as little work as possible. When a crime is committed a police man is never at hand, and, when one does turn up, the offender is sure to have escaped. The paper suggests that the force must be improved and the men must be made to understand that their duty is to detect crime and also to prevent it. "It is a disgrace to Government," remarks the paper in conclusion, "that so many offences can be committed with impunity while so many others are left undetected."

Kerala Sanchari, May 23rd, 1894.

Inspector Chekkutti and the Mappila outbreak.

11. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 23rd May, writes:—Inspector Chekkutti is now at Manjeri inquiring into the recent Mappila outbreak. It is reported that he has been brought down to Manjeri for the very purpose. After arrival he is alleged to have arrested on suspicion some four or five Mappilas. Towards the end of last year Inspector Chekkutti got private information that some Mappilas were preparing for a riot and he at once held a private inquiry and submitted to the authorities a report containing the names of persons implicated in the matter. It is now said that, of the 31 Mappilas killed in the

outbreak, five were among those mentioned in the report, as also the three or four now arrested. If the persons mentioned in the report had been then and there arrested and dealt with according to their deserts, the recent outbreak could have been avoided. No notice was then taken of the inspector's report, but on one ground or another he was reduced and transferred . . .

It is absolutely necessary to establish two or three Mappila schools in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks, and it is hoped that the Collector will pay special attention to the matter.

As there is a large number of Mappilas in the above taluks, three or four additional police stations should be established in them, each station having three or four constables more than the number ordinarily sanctioned in other stations.

(*b*) *Courts.*

12. The *Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan*, of the 6th May, complains that the deputy magistrate of the district of Salem is guilty of grave irregularities in the disposal of magisterial cases and that he is therefore very unpopular. It wishes Government to adopt measures to have him transferred elsewhere as early as possible.

TIRISIRAPURA TAMIL SELVAN, May 6th, 1894.

A complaint against the deputy magistrate of Salem.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th May, observes that sub-magistrates, instead of dismissing cases for want of sufficient grounds to proceed with under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, acquit the accused under section 258 of the same code. It says that, as such decisions cannot be reversed except by an appeal to the High Court, the complainant, considering the expense and vexation of litigation, painfully abandons all hopes of obtaining justice. The paper thinks that a close inspection of calendars by the authorities concerned will soon put an end to all such irregularities on the part of sub-magistrates. It further proceeds by saying that, whenever a person prefers a complaint to sub-magistrates of being hurt and wounded by another, sub-magistrates first require the complainant to produce medical certificate, and, after the production of the certificate called for, they not only acquit the accused on some of their own whimsical grounds, but also impose a fine on the complainant under section 560 to be paid to the accused. The paper remarks that sub-magistrates generally have recourse to such eccentricities simply to prevent people from preferring frequent complaints.

SWADESAMITRAN, May 18th, 1894.

Certain eccentricities on the part of sub-magistrates.

14. The same paper remarks that the privileges of village magistrates are extremely limited in respect of criminal matters as they cannot exercise any authority over persons living in places beyond their jurisdiction and that criminal cases in consequence remain undisposed of for years together. The paper desires Government to pass some measures to extend the jurisdiction of village magistrates in respect of criminal authority.

Advisability of extending the jurisdiction of village magistrates in respect of criminal matters.

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd May, informs that parties in the district of Chingleput are required to apply for the return of documents, &c., in a form prescribed for the purpose by the court, and, as these forms are not printed, parties experience much inconvenience and trouble. He suggests to the authorities the expediency of printing these forms and authorizing stamp-vendors to sell them to parties at the rate of three pies each.

SWADESAMITRAN, May 22nd, 1894.

A request to the judicial authorities in the district of Chingleput.

16. The *Vartadarsani*, of 21st May 1894, strongly disapproves of the practice of appointing district court pleaders and vakils as munsifs in the same district on the ground that they must have, in the course of their practice, come in contact with a large number of clients and formed certain definite opinions regarding their good or bad character. When therefore they are transferred to the bench, their judgment is likely to be warped

VARTADARSANI, May 21st, 1894.

District court pleaders as munsifs in the same district.

by the favorable or unfavorable opinions they have previously formed of the parties. This is very natural and even good and conscientious men will unconsciously yield to this influence. It believes, therefore, that the practice under consideration is beset with many evils.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, May 19th, 1894.

The jury system.

17. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 19th May 1894—referring to the fact that the *Pioneer*, which some time ago expressed the opinion that the jury system was not suited to the natives of this country, has now come to the conclusion that the system won't do at all in India, as even English juries are guilty of partiality and injustice when the culprit happens to be one of their own race, as, for instance, in the Bareilli murder case, and that the judge, if unhampered by a jury, will be free to dispense justice faithfully—asks what guarantee is there that the judge himself will not be influenced by partiality towards his countrymen? It thinks that the evil is not owing to the jury system itself but to the way in which juries are generally elected. No miscarriage of justice will ensue, it says, if sensible and conscientious Europeans and natives, who will not merely nod their heads at whatever their European colleagues choose to declare, are elected as jurors. It observes that, as far as it is aware, there is not a single case in which a European killing a native has received punishment of any sort whatever. It regrets that this partiality is undermining the popular faith in the justice of British rule and is encouraging Europeans in their outrages upon natives. It thinks that this produces the impression that the British rule is little better than the old Muhammadan despotism, where members of the ruling race were allowed to commit outrages upon the Hindus with impunity. It fears that, unless measures are taken to represent this injustice strongly to the British Parliament, the murder of natives by Europeans will go on increasing.

The Small Cause Court Chief Judgeship.

18. The same paper strongly recommends Mr. M. Subramanien, Barrister-at-Law, to the Chief Judgeship rendered vacant by the death of Mr. P. D. Shaw and thinks that, if Lord Wenlock is not swayed by partiality but by considerations of justice, he cannot but appoint Mr. Subramanien to the above place. Mr. Subramanien is equal in all respects, except that he is a native, to the rival candidates. For one year he has been acting for Mr. Shaw and has given general satisfaction by his intelligence, industry and impartiality.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 23rd, 1894.

Administration of criminal justice in India.

19. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 23rd May, says:—"An impression has been produced in the minds of the people both in India and at home that the administration of criminal justice in India is far from satisfactory. We hear that Mr. Caine, M.P., has moved the House of Commons that it is necessary to appoint a commission to inquire into the criminal administration of this country, but it is too early for us to express an opinion how far the efforts of Mr. Caine and his party will be successful. If a murderer be a European and the murdered a native, the decision of such a case seems to be unsatisfactory everywhere. This is not due to any defect in the law, but in the administration of the law. The Guntakal and some other Bengal cases may be cited as instances. If a European were to murder another European or a native, the plea put forth on behalf of the murderer is that he committed the murder either in self-defence or by accident or in a fit of insanity, and he is invariably let off scot-free. In cases in which the above pleas are unsustainable, though the offence be very serious, the punishment awarded is very slight; but, if the accused be a native, he is made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Several persons have now begun to say that the partiality thus shown is due to the one having a white skin and the other a black one. To have given room for such remarks is not only a matter for regret, but a blot in the pure and glorious administration of Her Majesty the Queen."

### (d) *Education.*

20. The *Vartadarsani*, of 14th May 1894, learns that the teachers in the local fund schools in the Nellore district are not paid their salaries regularly and that these salaries are only paid in arrears after intervals of three or four months.

VARTADARSANI, May 14th, 1894.

Teachers in local fund schools.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th May, writes as follows:—On Mr. Ramanjulu Nayudu's—a wealthy citizen of Bellary — drawing the attention of Government to the evils arising from a municipal councillor, who is also an honorary magistrate, acting the part of both the judge and the prosecutor at the same time in respect of municipal cases, Government ordered district magistrates to point out to bench magistrates the impropriety of municipal councillors, who are also special magistrates, ordering prosecutions, and to instruct all such magistrates to abstain from assisting in the disposal of cases, the institution of which they have ordered in the capacity of municipal councillors. If it is wrong of a municipal councillor, who is also a magistrate, to sit in judgment upon cases sent by the municipality, it is equally wrong of a magistrate to decide a case where he is a prosecutor in respect of revenue matters. It is very desirable that Government should take early steps to separate totally the revenue from the judicial functions of magistrates.

SWADESAMITRAN, May 15th, 1894.

Impropriety of allowing one and the same authority to discharge two different functions which clash with each other.

22. The *Vartadarsani*, of 21st May 1894, writes that four years ago the municipality of Nellore constructed two lamp-posts on the bridge between Ranganaikulupett and Stonehousepett, but that they have not since taken the trouble of lighting the lamps. It says that it is needless to point out to them the necessity of having a light at this bridge in dark nights for the benefit of men, animals, and carts passing over it and of those that get down to the canal, and prays that they will lose no time in lighting them now.

VARTADARSANI, May 21st, 1894.

Lamp-posts in Nellore.

23. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 19th May 1894, regards it a matter of surprise that, while four natives have been employed as executive engineers in the Public Works Department, not one out of the twenty-two engineers employed in the Local Fund Department is a native. The local fund authorities have not thought it fit to appoint qualified B.C.Es. from the Engineering college in spite of the recommendations of such persons as Sir Henry Stokes and His Excellency the Governor. It thinks that Government should not merely content itself with expressing mere opinions, but should pass strict orders to carry out their suggestions. Local boards are generally mere tools in the hands of their presidents, the Collectors, who unfortunately have a partiality for their European brethren. It observes that it is well known that the Local Fund Engineering Department is not so efficient as the Public Works Department and that it is commonly reported that in certain districts the local fund engineering works are done in a very unsatisfactory manner. It points out that some of the Collectors have borne witness to the negligence and irregularities on the part of some of the engineers. It thinks it desirable that qualified natives, who are better acquainted with the country and the people than Europeans, should be introduced into the service, and hopes that Collectors, in making the appointments, will look only to the qualifications which the candidates possess and not be swayed by any considerations of race or colour.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, May 19th, 1894.

District board engineers.

24. A correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of 13th May 1894, complains that the town of Chicacole is not properly lighted. In some places the light burns feebly and dimly in the lamp-posts and in others the lamps have been removed for purposes of repair and have not been replaced for a long time.

DESOPAKARI, May 13th, 1894.

Chicacole not properly lighted.

NYAYABODHINI. May 1894.

Roads in Ongole.

25. The *Nyayabodhini*, for May 1894, writes thus (in English) about the bad condition of roads in Ongole municipality:—"The roads in this municipality are in a bad condition. That they are so was in writing brought to the notice of the municipal council by the public works sub-committee in the municipality and by the Sub-Collector Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan. However, on a reference made by the chairman on his own responsibility to Mr. Arbuthnot, the local fund sub-divisional officer, the said officer wrote to the chairman that the roads were in a good condition. On this, the council paid the contractors the full amount of their bills. Such waste of money is very astonishing."

RAJAYOGI, May 20th, 1894.

The municipal hospital, Cocanada.

26. The *Rajayogi*, of 20th May 1894, writes thus (in English) regarding the Cocanada municipal hospital:—"The municipality allow only Rs. 100 per mensem for the dieting of in-patients, but the paid attendants, viz., the cook, ayah, ward cooly, and toty are of a very inferior stamp; the cooking is wretched, the ayah totally unskilled, and the ward cooly and toty too intent on making dustoorie out of the sick than to look after their more legitimate work. The hospital authorities (Dr. Vickers and Mr. Venkataramiah) are fully aware of all this, but are powerless by themselves to do anything unless aided by the municipal council and Government in granting more funds for the upkeep of the hospital and allowing a higher rate of wages to competent menial assistants. The surgery office, and, in fact, all the hospital buildings are in a leaky and dilapidated condition and require more or less renovation. The bedding is old, or almost worn out; in fact, there is a general air of worn-outedness pervading the whole place."

KERALA SANCHARI, May 16th, 1894.

Bad condition of bridges on the Kuttungal-Enamakkal road.

27. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 16th May, writes:—As four or five bridges on the Kuttungal-Enamakkal road are out of order, serious inconvenience is experienced by cartmen. It is for the purpose of representing public grievances so as to get them redressed that members are nominated to the taluk boards, but the deplorable condition of the above bridges leads one to suppose that the taluk board members have no power to speak on behalf of the people of Chowghat, Mullasseri and Venkitangu amsams of the Ponnáni taluk. It is hoped that the Collector of Malabar, Mr. Bradley, who is always ready to do anything conducive to the welfare of the people, will attend to the matter as soon as this letter comes to his notice.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, May 10th, 1894.

Objection regarding the payment of remuneration.

28. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 10th May, regarding the objection raised by the *Bangalore Spectator* to the payment of certain remuneration to Muhammad Abd-ur-rahman Sahib Bahadur, second magistrate for the revision of house-taxes, remarks that the Bangalore municipality, while appointing him as a valuer, promised to pay him an additional monthly allowance of Rs. 100 besides some remuneration at the completion of the work and that the said officer was engaged on the above work for eleven months and performed his duties most satisfactorily and enhanced the municipal revenues by about Rs. 15,700 and taxed 500 houses, which were never taxed before. In conclusion, it says that the objections raised by Mr. Wolf, who is a municipal commissioner as well as the editor of the above paper, are groundless and are based on race animosities.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, May 18th, 1894.

Miserable condition of mirasidars at Tanjore.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th May, regrets to inform that nearly 122 acres of land belonging to the pattadars of Tanjore were put to auction for default to pay Government dues, and, as the mirasidars could not afford to bid at the auction, Government had to bid for the land for Rs. 5–5–5 and took possession of it, and yet the new settlement proposes to enhance the assessment very considerably.

30. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 26th May 1894, wonders why the Government have not directed their attention to the matter of "unassessed village service inams" although the whole thing is in a condition crying for instant reform. It asks why, when they have assessed the lands of the important officials of the village, such as the munsif, karnam, monegar, vetti, taliyari, and have fixed regular salaries for them, they should not pay the same attention to the inams of the other servants of the village. These servants, such as the purohit, the carpenter, the blacksmith, the potter, and the washerman enjoy their lands free of kist. They were given these lands some time ago in recompense for certain services which they used to render them; but times have changed and the whole system of Government has been altered. When these men are not called upon to perform any work, why should they be allowed to enjoy lands to the extent of 50, 60, 70, and 100 acres free of rent? The Board of Revenue, it is true, has ruled that the lands of these men should be taken away from them should they refuse to do their work or do it carelessly, but what their work is has nowhere been defined. Many purohit inamdars leave their villages and settle in not merely different villages, but different districts. Some of the lands allotted to carpenters are now enjoyed by women who cannot render any service to the village. Some of the carpenters have, like the purohits, left their villages. The only two servants that are required to do hard work are the potter and the washerman. Of these, the latter is the most hard-worked of all and is forced to drudge for every official that comes to the village. The paper remarks that it is very unjust that the poor washerman, who enjoys a very small extent of land, should be made to do such heavy work, while the others, who enjoy large lands, are allowed to go free. It declares that, while all the drudgery falls upon the man who is meek and poor, the man, who has pluck and boldness, manages to escape. It points out that if these men have no work to do, as they have none in its opinion, inasmuch as the travelling officers, &c., pay for all the supplies received and for every sort of work performed from their travelling and personal allowances, their lands should be assessed; but, if they do have any work, then it should be accurately defined and exacted from them.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, May 26th, 1894.

Unassessed village inams.

31. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 14th May, in referring to the late settlement meeting at Palghat, remarks as follows:—"As the produce and the expense of cultivation fixed do not agree, the Europeans (Messrs. Clogstoun and Moberly) have not approved of the expenses of cultivation. The expenses of cultivation furnished were those shown in the proceedings at Palghat. The proclamation of 1805 is a nuisance to the ears of the Europeans. The necessity for increasing the assessment and the dislike to commit a breach of contract are always harped upon when proclamation of 1805 is alluded to. For the past ninety years the people of Malabar have been lulled into the belief that the assessment in Malabar and the promise vouchsafed to them under the proclamation are permanent; but the Madras Government and the Government of India, the High Court of Bombay (*sic*) and the Secretary of State have now decided, without hearing the people's objections, that the meaning of the proclamation is different and that the assessment may be revised and the rates altered. It follows that such a decision is not binding upon the people nor consistent with British justice, and, as no just Government will accept these consequences, it is hoped the Government will hear the people's objections and ultimately do justice. However the present beginning is open to grave suspicions. When Sankunni Menon alluded to this point at the Palghat meeting, even the Honorable Mr. Clogstoun, who never loses his temper, was a little annoyed and asked how, if the act was so sinful, he (Sankunni Menon) himself could have been a co-offender so as to support the movement. To this Sankunni Menon answered that he had the same opinion then as he has now regarding the proclamation, but it had been incumbent on him in his official capacity to act otherwise under the orders of his superior."

MANORAMA, May 14th, 1894.

Reflections on the settlement meetings in Malabar.

The same paper also publishes the proceedings of a meeting of the Branch Kerala Mahajana Sabha held at Palghat on the 6th and 7th May to protest against a re-settlement in Malabar, as also the proceedings of the meeting lately held at Calicut under the presidency of the Honorable Mr. Clogstoun and Mr. Moberly to explain to the public the object of the present settlement.

A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 19th May, in referring to the settlement meeting lately held at Calicut, says to the following effect:—"From the settlement officer's statement it may be inferred that the account prepared by him is based on the accounts of the custom-house and of merchants. As alleged by Chowakkaran Keyi, this price included the darkast and insurance fees, the carriage hire, the interest on capital, the profit of trade, &c. It cannot therefore be taken to be the usual price. There is no doubt that the usual price of cocoanuts is Rs. 10 (per thousand). In support of this, various documents were produced by the members of the meeting. We cannot understand how the settlement officer could ignore such documents. In fact, the readers of the report will doubtless be satisfied that this price is very reasonable. In connection with the expenses of cultivation, the settlement officer said that good lands required a little more expenditure than bad lands. There is no doubt that this statement is due to utter ignorance of the ways of agriculture. According to Mr. Moberly's memorandum Rs. 12–8–0 ought to suffice for cultivating one acre of land. How different this is from actual state of things, those practically acquainted with cultivation will know. In this connection the members of the meeting produced the accounts of various agriculturists and delivered an account calculated on the average rates as per accounts produced from the various taluks. In our opinion, the rates mentioned in this account are very moderate. However it does not seem that either Mr. Moberly or the Honorable Mr. Clogstoun has accepted the same. It was unfair that the Europeans did not pay any regard to the position of those that attended the meeting. Those that were seated on the platform were members of the Zamorin's family holding malikhana allowances. There is no doubt that the statement made by one of the gentlemen in such a way hinting that the location of such men on the platform was derogatory to his position has produced a bad impression on the minds of the members and of the hearers regarding the nature of that gentleman. In connection with the classification of lands, the classification register was asked to be shown, but this request was refused. We do not understand the object of this proceeding. Without the classification register how could the people say whether the classification was right or wrong. Further the settlement officer says that the object of the meeting is not to discuss about the settlement, but to know the views of the people. We do not understand how, without discussing about the settlement and without the classification register being shown, the people's views could be ascertained. If the views regarding any particular object are required to be known, we do not see how those views could be expressed without any knowledge of the object. Although the Government have resolved upon a settlement it is good and satisfactory to the people to ascertain also the views of the people and to accept them. Any omission to do so would be quite inconsistent with the justice of the British Government. We are very sorry to say that the pleasure felt by the people, on knowing that the Honorable Mr. Clogstoun himself was coming, had quite vanished by the time the meeting was dissolved. Seeing that the Honorable Mr. Clogstoun, the Settlement Commissioner, himself will say nothing, we do not think that either the Madras Government or the Government of India will do any good or hear the people's grievances. However, we think that the Secretary of State and the Members of Parliament will not fail to hear them."

The same issue of the paper publishes the proceedings of the settlement meeting held at Calicut on the 12th May.

The Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 21st May, publishes the proceedings of two meetings held at Calicut on the 11th and 13th May, respectively,—the first at the instance of the Kerala Mahajana Sabha and the

other by the Mahajana Sabha itself for considering the Malabar settlement question. It also publishes the proceedings of the meetings of the branch sabhas at Tellicherry on the 6th May, Perimudiyur on the 9th May, and Mudutala on the 7th May.

A leader in the same issue of the paper also refers to the meeting lately held at Calicut under the presidency of the Honorable Mr. Clogstoun and Mr. Moberly and observes that the courtesy shown by these gentlemen to some of the respectable men present at the meeting was not sufficient and that they did not record any of the objections brought forward by the people against the measure.

32. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 19th May, in referring to the taxation of pepper-vines, says as follows:—"Our readers might remember the vague reply given by the official member at the last legislative meeting to a question put by the Honorable Mr. Sankaran Nayar regarding the assessment of pepper-vines in Malabar. On a perusal of the proclamation issued in this connection in 1806 and again in 1828, we do not think there is reason for the honorable member even to entertain any doubt. The proclamation of 1806 appears to have stopped the assessment on pepper-vines on complaint of the people that the assessment paid thereon was a hardship. Agreeably to this settlement it is again distinctly stated in the proclamation of 1828 that the pepper-vines would not be assessed. Under these circumstances there is no doubt that the intention of Government to assess the pepper-vines is inconsistent with its promises. On considering the reply given that he (the official member) was not in a position then to answer the honorable member's question, we doubt whether the object for which time was required was to attach new meanings to this proclamation also as was done with the proclamation of 1805. We do not think there is anything more serious than for the Government, who are responsible for the people's welfare and who are Her Majesty's representatives, to contravene old proclamations as occasion may require. As such proceedings are contrary to the Government's position and promise we believe that the Government will direct its attention to such matters and look to the welfare of the people. We do not understand the advantages contemplated by the Legislative Council if the members (official?) do not give proper replies to questions put and if the opinions of the non-official members are neither heard nor respected. However, as regards pepper-vines, from the proclamations of 1806 and 1828, it appears that the Government cannot justly levy any new tax; but, in the face of the defiance of the Government's duty and position and of all possible consequences of the same, what could loyal inhabitants do but to suffer. From the silence of the member it has to be inferred that the Government contemplates levying a tax. Therefore before the matter is disposed of by Government, the inhabitants and the Kerala Mahajana Sabha should take their objections before the council."

Taxation of pepper-vines in Malabar.

Kerala Patrika, May 19th, 1894.

33. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 26th May, says:—It was stated in some of the newspapers that within the next nine years the assessment of lands is going to be doubled. Even at present lands are sold for arrears of revenue. What will be the state when the assessment is doubled. Although the settlement is to be conducted with *janmis* (landlords), yet no one should think that the tenants will not be affected thereby. Rents will then be enhanced by the *janmis* in proportion to the increase effected in the assessment. However high the rent may be, tenants are sure to take lands on lease thinking that they will otherwise have to wander about without work. Then civil suits and attachments will increase. Work is already heavy in courts on account of lands being put on *melcharts* (over-lease). So the first thing to be done should be to establish some more munsif's courts, or else people will be put to trouble. There will be a decrease in the number of civil suits if Government were to fix the rent and then to rule that the rent so fixed should not be enhanced, but this is impracticable. Under any circumstances, natives will in course of time have to starve and die.

The result of increasing the assessment.

Kerala Patrika, May 26th, 1894.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, May 11th, 1894.

An appeal to Government in regard to the contemplation of South Indian Railway authorities to increase the number of passengers in third-class carriages.

34. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th May, is surprised to learn that the Agent of the South Indian Railway Company, owing to the commodious nature of the recently constructed third-class carriages, wrote a letter to the Directors showing the expediency of increasing the number of passengers in every compartment from eight to ten. It adds that, even when there was a rule to the effect that only eight passengers should sit in every compartment, passengers were closely packed like cattle and suffered no small amount of inconvenience and danger, and, should the number be increased, their condition would only be worse. It concludes with the remark that, as the suggestion of the Agent is highly detrimental to the people, it behoves Government to withhold its sanction.

SWADESAMITRAN, May 18th, 1894.

A suggestion to the railway authorities regarding the sale of tickets.

35. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th May, while saying that passengers suffer great inconvenience and trouble in getting tickets at Egmore, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Negapatam, Erode, Tirupati, Villupuram and such other important railway stations, suggests to the railway authorities either to appoint an officer exclusively for preserving order or to nominate brokers to sell tickets in different parts of the station.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, May 26th, 1894.

An East Coast Railway incident.

36. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 26th May 1894, relates that on the 30th of April last the train, which started from the Gódávari (south) station at 7-15 A.M., came to a standstill at about two miles from Nidadavólu owing to some derangement in the working of the engine. The poor passengers were subjected to great hardship owing to the absence of water and proper shelter, and their sufferings would have been greater had it not been for the kindness of the district munsif of Rajahmundry who happened to be travelling in that train and who freely distributed the butter-milk, water and food which he had with him in abundance. At last, a shunting engine came at 11 o'clock and took the carriages back to Kovur. The passengers were told that a fresh engine would arrive at 5 P.M. In the meanwhile the kind munsif gave the hungry passengers rice, doll, &c., to cook their meals; but hardly had the poor passengers prepared their meals when the new engine came at 3 P.M. and the guard insisted upon starting at once. No words of the district munsif or of the passengers could make the guard relent and the unfortunate passengers had to leave their food and go away. It regrets that the guard should have acted so cruelly when almost the whole of the Railway Company's revenue is derived from natives. It asks why natives should be treated so unkindly while Europeans have all their wants carefully attended to and trains stop for intervals of half-an-hour and one hour for their breakfast, dinner and supper. It thinks that, if there had been any Europeans amongst the passengers, the treatment would have been far different, and laments that a mere difference in colour should produce such serious consequences.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

VARTADARSANI, May 14th, 1894.

The great northern road in need of repairs.

37. The *Vartadarsani*, of 14th May 1894, complains that the great northern road has been greatly injured by the recent rains and that in many places it is in a dangerous state. It asserts that that portion of it which lies between the 131st and 132nd mile-stones and which runs by the side of a tank is in a very dangerous condition and that carts cannot safely pass over it unless it be protected by "rampart walls" on both sides.

### (j) *Salt and Abkári.*

Iniquities of salt officers.

38. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 26th May, writes that it is customary with the salt peons at Alattur to take with them a bottle filled with liquor and keep waiting in some part of the road where travellers seldom pass, so as to foist the bottle into the hands of any lonely traveller that happens to pass by and then charge him before the magistrate under the Abkári Act. The correspondent adds that the magistrate also seems to have taken a vow to the effect that he should, without the least consideration as to the truth and justice of the case, convict the offenders charged before him by the abkári officers.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 26th, 1894.

### (k) *General.*

A remark on Government regarding the grant of waste lands to Pariahs.

39. The *Pariyan*, of the 28th April, regrets to hear that Government paid no heed to the letter of Mr. Atkinson, Collector of Kistna, suggesting the advisability of giving *gratis* to Pariahs all waste lands found in the taluk of Gudiváda and is surprised to see Government contemplate the levy of assessment, &c., on waste lands recently given to Pariahs for improving their material condition.

PARIYAN, Apr. 28th, 1894.

Suggestions regarding agricultural banks.

40. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th May, in regard to the contemplated opening of agricultural banks, makes the following suggestions:—

(1) Proper representatives should be selected from districts where the banks are to be opened.

(2) Necessary measures should be adopted to prevent bank authorities from indulging in malpractices, such as bribery and so forth, and every facility should be given to people to prefer complaints and to make appeals regarding such irregularities.

(3) Property mortgaged in the bank should not have been previously encumbered, no registration fee should be demanded from the ryots, and sufficient care ought to be taken to see that the ryots do not spend the money thus borrowed otherwise than for the purpose for which it was expressly taken.

(4) The bank may pay off the Sirkar kist due by the ryot and recover the same from him by instalments or by putting the lands, &c., to auction after the lapse of a reasonable length of time.

(5) The bank should inflict severe punishment on those that infringe the bank rules and should also have a list of the ryots, who were honest in their dealings and of those that were dishonest, suspended on a conspicuous place in the bank premises.

SWADESAMITRAN, May 11th, 1894.

Comments on the grant of compensation allowance.

41. The same paper protests against the grant of compensation allowance to European public servants on the ground that the depreciation of the rupee does not entail upon them any substantial loss and remarks as follows:—The plea set forth by the European public servants that the high rate of exchange makes them sustain great pecuniary loss is untenable. The enhanced rate of exchange no doubt places them under disadvantages, as far as home remittances are concerned, inasmuch as they are now able to remit only one-half of what they remitted when the rupee was worth two shillings; but this apparent loss in the exchange is counterbalanced by the corresponding fall in the market price in England. Articles, which were purchased for £100 when the rupee was worth two shillings, can now be easily had for £50. The standard of living in England remains unaltered notwithstanding the sudden rise and fall in the exchange, and, in these circumstances, the European public servants sustain little or no loss; but it is a matter for deep regret that Government should be moved by the false cries of the British officials to compensate their imaginary loss from out of the revenue of India, unmindful of improving her indigent sons, who deserve in every respect all help and encouragement from Government.

VETTIKKODIYON, May 12th, 1894.

Desirability of increasing the salaries of postal delivery peons.

42. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 12th May, commenting on the pressing nature of the work of the postal delivery peons, says that the present scale of pay given to these peons is highly inadequate for the hard work they do. The paper, while rejoicing to hear that Government has sanctioned laced turbans for the postal delivery peons this year, eagerly desires Government to increase their salaries to a reasonable degree.

SWADESAMITRAN, May 18th, 1894.

A suggestion to Government regarding the appointment of Sub-Collectors to officiate for Collectors.

43. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th May, writes as follows:—There is a distinct rule to the effect that Members of Council and Members of the Board should not dispose of appeals in respect of cases disposed of by them while they were Members of the Board and Collectors respectively; but there is nothing prohibiting Acting Collectors from disposing of appeals in respect of cases disposed of by them as Sub-Collectors. The attention of Government has been drawn to this drawback and Government is considering a scheme to remedy this evil. To secure the object the following suggestion may be adopted:—When a Collector of a certain district takes leave for a long term a Sub-Collector from an adjacent district should be appointed to officiate for him; but in other cases the acting incumbent should be expressly ordered to keep by all appeals till the return of the permanent incumbent.

A remark on the procedure of the sub-registrar at Tiruvadamarudúr.

44. The same paper, referring to the sub-registrar's office at Tiruvadamarudúr, remarks that the sub-registrar's insisting on the people that come to register documents, &c., to produce only such men as he is acquainted with as witnesses to the transaction proves to be a source of great evil to the people.

NAGAI NILALOCHANI, May 21st, 1894.

Procedure of Government regarding murderers of its own race.

45. A correspondent to the *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 21st May, alluding to the Guntakal and Bareilli murder cases, says that whenever a European murders a native he is always taken to be insane, and, when he is kept under observation by medical authorities, they with a view to favour their race generally express the opinion that the person in question is insane and that he should be sent home at once; and, when he reaches home and recovers his sense, nothing is heard of him afterwards. He concludes with the remark that this unsatisfactory state of things can never exist if both Europeans and natives are governed by one and the same rule.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, May 24th, 1894.

A suggestion to the Collector of Tanjore to reduce the rate of feeding impounded cattle.

46. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th May, writes that on the representation of the pound-keepers that the failure of rain during last year enhanced the price of straw and that the usual rate of feeding impounded cattle at an anna per head was inadequate, the Collector of Tanjore raised the rate from one to two annas per head per diem. He adds that, as straw is very cheap now-a-days, it is desirable that the Collector should be pleased to cancel this new order and allow the pound-keepers to calculate the cost of feeding impounded cattle according to the old rate, viz., one anna per head for a day.

RAJAYOGI, May 10th, 1894.

Slaughter of cattle.

47. A correspondent to the *Rajayogi*, of 10th May 1894, says that it is known to all that the Government spare no pains to ascertain from karnams the diseases to which cattle are ordinarily liable and to provide effectual remedies against them, but that it is not known why they do not take any steps to prevent the unnatural and merciless slaughter of cattle. He is unable to understand why cow and sheep killers are exempted from punishment, while those that are guilty of having carnal intercourse with cattle are punished, and questions why people should not eat dead cattle instead of butchering them for the purpose.

48. A correspondent to the same paper writes thus (in English) regarding the transfer of the taluk head accountant of Répalle:—"The last *District Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. G. Suryanarayana Nayudu, taluk head accountant of Répalle, as acting second clerk of the Sub-Collector's office, Rajahmundry. Is there a dearth of competent candidates in the district to import a man on the same pay from a neighbouring district for an acting appointment? Why are the several B.As. enumerated by 'Fact' in one of the previous issues of your paper ignored on this occasion also? Posssibly Mr. Nayudu's relationship with M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Venkataramadas Nayudu Garu, Head Quarters Deputy Collector, may, among other reasons, account for this preferment. I have known that some time ago he was entangled in difficulties in his own district and the cloud which then hung over his reputation was removed by the Board of Revenue."

Transfer of Mr. G. Suryanarayana Nayudu of Répalle.

49. The *Nyayabodhini*, for May 1894, writes thus (in English) regarding the energetic administration of Mr. Wynne:—"Mr. S. H. Wynne, the Collector, exercises a strict supervision over local fund and other works. If he is made our permanent Collector, all the defects in the local fund and municipal works will be remedied so as to satisfy the people."

NYAYABODHINI, May 1894.

Energetic administration of Mr. Wynne.

50. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st ultimo, quotes from the Allahabad *Morning Post* that it is talked of in high circles that the Viceroy will resign if the Secretary of State does not co-operate with him in his attempts to reduce the unnecessary expenditure that is now going on in India.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 21st, 1894.

Reduction of expenditure in India.

51. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 14th May, in writing on the bad effects of wine and toddy, makes the following remark. There are several sorts of intoxicating drugs, but none of them are productive of such ruinous and pernicious effects as wine and toddy. The above liquors are always a nuisance to good folks and cause breaches of the peace day and night. Under the British Government all sorts of intoxicating drugs are to be found everywhere. In every country, which is ruled by the English or any other European nation, wine-bibbing is general. In order to secure peace and well-being, the traffic of liquors in general should be done away with entirely. It further states that as far as civilization, learning, arts and sciences are concerned, the English nation is quite distinguished from every other nation of the world; but it is a matter of regret that it does not attempt to suppress the use of liquors in general in consideration of the destructive results that emanate from their use, but on the contrary encourages their traffic. Under these circumstances, it is inferred that England considers the sale and use of liquors a part of civilization.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, May 14th, 1894.

Pernicious results of liquors.

52. The same paper writes thus:—It has been seen for many years past that in every murder case in which an European or Eurasian or East Indian is concerned, the aggressor is not dealt with according to his deserts. The recent case of Corporal Ashford of the Welsh Regiment, who committed a deliberate murder at Guntakal, demonstrates how the Madras High Court neglected to do justice in his case and let him scot-free. The above case, the *Shams* observes, has brought into disrepute the character of the High Court. Had the murderer been a native in the above case, he would have certainly suffered the extreme penalty of the law. In conclusion, the *Shams* exhorts the native members of the local Legislative Council to handle the above question and to move persistently for a retrial of the case and states that, if they neglect to do so, natives will be murdered like birds and brutes from time to time by Europeans.

Murder cases.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, May 14th, 1894.

53. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 14th May, has a very long article on soldiers murdering natives and the miscarriages of justice in such cases. It says: "We have on more than one occasion had to remark that, on slight provocation, soldiers murder natives and escape under frivolous excuses. While the Guntakal murder case is still fresh in our memory, we now hear that murders were recently committed at Rawalpindi, Fulta, Bareilli and Mianmir, and in all these cases the accused soldiers were discharged, the magistrates holding that the occurrences were of a freely accidental nature. It observes that, if this state of affairs is to continue, it will create suspicion in the minds of the natives, who will begin to regard the soldiers as their bitter enemies rather than protectors of their lives and property; hence it suggests to the just and kind-hearted Government to issue an order to the military authorities to prevent soldiers from carrying weapons when they go out of their barracks and move about in native towns and also to warn them against picking quarrels with the natives. If any soldier commits a murder or hurts any native, he should be tried and punished in the same way as a native would be tried and punished under similar circumstances. If no measures are adopted to suppress the commission of such heinous crimes by Europeans, it will seriously reflect on the authorities and produce disgust and distrust in the minds of the natives in general and eventually terminate in serious results.

Europeans and natives.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

TRICHY NESAN, May 15th, 1894.

54. The *Trichy Nesan*, of the 15th May, remarks that the Indian law contains no provision in regard to punishing a married woman that leads immoral life during the lifetime of the husband, and, therefore, cases of affray and murder are more frequent here than elsewhere. The paper wishes the members of the Legislative Council to legislate on this subject in the interest of the moral well-being of the people.

Necessity for a measure punishing the married women leading immoral life.

SWADESAMITRAN, May 18th, 1894.

55. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th May, observes that the language of the various sections in the Stamp Act is vague and confusing and consequently misleads people in ascertaining the exact amount of stamp required for purposes of registration, and adds that numbers of insufficiently-stamped papers daily sent by sub-registrars to Collectors and the heavy fines imposed for insufficient stamps bear testimony to the truth of the above observation. He prays Government as well as members of the Legislative Council to recast the sections in a clear and unambiguous language.

Expediency of amending the Stamp Act.

DESABHIMANI, May 23rd, 1894.

56. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 23rd May, after ascribing many reasons, both physical and climatic, for virgin-widows attempting to lead immoral life and showing the absolute necessity for their re-marriage, desires the Legislative Council to pass a measure in favour of the following resolution:—All virgin-widows may re-marry, those who interfere with or obstruct such re-marriages by threats of excommunication and like social penalties being punishable by law.

An appeal to the Legislative Council regarding widow re-marriage.

ANDHRABHASHASANJIVANI, May 1894.

57. The *Andhrabhashasanjivani*, for the month of May 1894, notices the case of a certain woman in Bengal, who was put in jail for some offence and who, while in jail, became the mother of a boy by a jail officer, who had illicit intercourse with her. She charged the officer as the author of her shame, but, as she had nobody's evidence but her own for the fact, he was acquitted. Pitying the miserable condition to which the poor woman has been reduced, it says that it is the essential duty of Government to protect the chastity of women that are thrown into jail. It remarks that,

Imprisonment not a desirable punishment for female offenders.

whatever the character of the wife may be, the husband will naturally entertain suspicions of her chastity if she should be separated from him and be made to live in a different place. It urges, therefore, that caste women should not be subjected to imprisonment for any crime they may commit, except in those cases where they are sentenced to be hanged or transported for life. It thinks that the infliction of a fine would be a more salutary punishment than imprisonment.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, May 16th, 1894.

A complaint against the Tariff Act.

58. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 16th ultimo, takes the following from a correspondent to the *Bombay Gazette*:—"I had a watch which I had got from England for Rs. 70 and which I sent back to England for repairs the other day. It was returned to me and Rs. 3–12–0 were charged for repairs; but the customs officers opened it on its arrival and charged a duty of Rs. 7–7–0, taking the value of the watch to be Rs. 135. How this value was determined I do not know. Am I to pay Rs. 7–7–0 every time I send my watch to England for repairs?"

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, May 26th, 1894.

The Government and the zamindars.

59. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 26th May 1894, while commending the generosity and care of the Government in undertaking the management of the zamindaries of minors through the Court of Wards and the beneficial consequences that result thereby, observes that there are still some shortcomings which have yet to be remedied and recommends the following suggestions to the Government towards their elimination:—(1) When a zamindar dies leaving no heir but only his widow with permission to adopt an heir, some delay generally happens in the adoption owing to the rani not exercising her power at once or owing to the difficulty of finding a proper boy, and, in the meantime, the rani, ignorant as she is and being behind the *pardah*, manages the affairs very badly and incurs heavy debts. To prevent this, Government should take an estate into its own hands as soon as its owner dies heirless and pass an Act strictly forbidding the rani to raise any loans privately while the estate is managed on her behalf by the Court of Wards. (2) Again, as matters stand at present, the Court of Wards has the sole management of an estate belonging to a minor and hands it over to him only when he attains his majority; but it would be better if some three or four years before he comes of age he is given a share in the management of his estate and is trained in it, so that, when the estate is handed over to him, he may manage it himself without being dependent upon any one else. (3) These minors, when they assume the management of their estates, generally squander away all the money which the prudence and care of Court of Wards have saved. To prevent this, the zamindars should be directed to submit annually to Government a report of their administration, stating the demand, income, and arrears of revenue, the cost of their household and other establishments, the amount spent on public works, such as the repairing of tanks, channels, and the number of summary civil suits, and the sums expended on charities. (4) The insistence upon an annual report from the zamindars will greatly prevent the too rapid incurring of debts and enable irrigation works to improve and avert the institution of unnecessary suits against ryots. However, it is necessary sometimes to raise a loan, and, in such cases, Government must take into its own hands an estate when the amount of loan required exceeds six years' revenue of the estate or when a third of the yearly revenue is not enough to pay interest thereon. (5) When the Government takes into its hands an estate on the death of its proprietor, it sells all the silver, gold, and diamond jewellery belonging to the deceased. The consequence is that, when the minor attains his majority and is given his estate, he feels the want of his jewels very much and in his eagerness to have them squanders the money that the Court of Wards have put together

on the purchase of jewels at two or three times their real value. To remedy this, the jewellery should not be sold by Government, but should be kept in the hands of the District Collector to be returned to the minor when he comes of age. (6) Government should strictly prohibit zamindars, whose estates are burdened with debt, from subscribing large sums for charitable purposes out of a mistaken sense of maintaining their dignity.

These suggestions, the paper says, have originated from and been published by the Raja of Bobbili who governs his estate very prudently. It prays that Government will adopt these suggestions, as they do not involve any difficulties or expense, with such modifications as they think fit and will soon pass an Act to protect these poor zamindars.

RAJAYOGI, May 10th, 1894.

"Degeneration of zamindars."

60. The *Rajayogi*, of 10th May 1894, says that the following vices are natural to many of the native zamindars:—(1) self-conceit, (2) fickleness, (3) ignorance, (4) foolishness, (5) self-worship, (6) slander, (7) superciliousness, (8) disdainment, (9) inertness, (10) licentiousness, (11) bad company, (12) disinclination for work, (13) pride, (14) drunkenness, (15) extravagance and (16) indiscriminate charity. It remarks that the evil courses of life, which these zamindars follow, lead them into lavish expenditure, and in a few years they squander away their money and run into debt. It mentions the following as the chief causes of their present miserable condition:—

(1) The most important of all is their want of education. This is hereditary. Fathers do not know the benefits of education and hence do not think it necessary to educate their sons. Even, if they think of educating and appoint teachers for the purpose, the teachers must always consult the wishes and convenience of the boys and dare not bid them touch their books against their will; hence it is that the zamindars are generally uneducated and ignorant.

(2) The second cause is a natural consequence of the first, viz., their constant association with low and vulgar people. From morning to night their constant companions are grooms and female attendants who pander to their vices.

The cost of their household establishments, their retinue and their luxuries is far disproportionate to their income. Half of their income goes to the grooms and the female attendants, half of the remainder is spent on elephants, horses, dogs, birds, &c., and half again of what remains is devoted to other luxuries. Thus do the zamindars waste their revenue in reckless and lavish expenditure.

The *Rajayogi*, of 20th May 1894, in continuation of the article on "Zamindars," states that these zamindars also maintain some troops whose arms consist of lances and native muskets, and remarks that these troops are perfectly useless in this time of peace and under the powerful and benign British Government. It observes that one important reason for this foolishness on the part of the zamindars, in addition to their want of education, is their not employing educated men in their service but keeping themselves surrounded by low and servile flatterers.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 21st, 1894.

The administration of Hyderabad.

61. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st ultimo, referring to a speech of Mr. Eardley Norton at Madras, points out the various defects in the administration of Hyderabad. It says that the Nizam has a debt of about ~~40~~ millions sterling and before long the creditors will demand their money, and, if it is not forthcoming, they may appeal to the British Government. That the people have to pay heavy taxes, but a very large proportion of the money collected never reaches the treasury, as it is swallowed up by those who come between the people and the Government. That there is no system or uniformity in the collection of taxes. That in many parts of Hyderabad justice is scarcely known. It is to be bought like any other commodity. In education also, Hyderabad lags behind. That Mr. Norton is of opinion that, unless the Nizam's Government improves very much, the British Government will have to step in and take possession for a

time. The paper, therefore, says that the Supreme Government ought not to hesitate to take possession of the administration if it was believed such a step would be for the good of the people.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, May 12th, 1894.

The Travancore Penal Code Bill and the Native Christians.

62. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama* (Kóttayam), of the 12th May, in referring to the Penal Code Bill framed and introduced in the Travancore Legislative Council by Mr. Krishnasami Rao, Chief Justice of the Travancore High Court, says:—The framer of the Bill in question has simply re-written the Indian Penal Code, but he has inserted two new sections in the Bill. According to the first section any person, who erects a building for religious worship without the previous sanction of the Travancore Sirkar, is liable to be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine; and the second section provides that any person, who disobeys an order issued for the demolition of any such building as has been constructed without the sanction of the Sirkar, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years and with fine. In former times it was the practice of the people to inform the Maharaja previous to their performing any grand festival or erecting a building for religious worship, in order that they might get any help from the Maharaja, who in turn used to assist them in various ways. It can be plainly seen from the accounts connected with certain important temples, mosques and churches that such assistance, both temporary and permanent, was rendered by the State. The practice of . . . information before the construction of temples was gradually misconstrued as asking permission of the Sirkar and it was accordingly ruled that in all such cases the revenue authorities should conduct some sort of inquiry. Afterwards the Maharaja issued a proclamation regarding this practice, which for all intents and purposes appeared to have the force of law. The proclamation thus issued in the Bill is only one of several irregular and unjust proclamations of the same kind, but it serves to illustrate what opinion Mr. Krishnasami Rao holds on matters connected with religious liberty. In the majority of cases it is the Christians that now-a-days construct new buildings for religious worship, and they often require new churches to keep pace with the spread of Christianity. Even the old Christian societies of established reputation in Travancore are compelled, whenever they apply to get the State permission in the usual way for the erection of churches, to wait at least a generation and to expend a proportionate sum of money to get the permission, and one can easily suppose that the getting of the permission by the low-caste converts is an absolute impossibility. The Christian religion allows any building being used as a church subject to certain purificatory ceremonies, and, in times of necessity, even ordinary houses are so used. This also cannot but be penal under the proposed enactment. The outcome of the law is that Christians should not keep houses, or, if they do, they should not perform any religious rites in their houses. To say that no Christians should remain in Travancore would be far better than to enact a law like this. This is the result of there not being a Native Christian member in the Legislative Council. There are now two Christians in the council, one a European and the other an East Indian. If these had the interests of the Native Christians at heart, they would have certainly opposed the Bill. It is hoped that at least the Hindu members of the special committee appointed to consider the draft Bill will give serious attention to the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 26th, 1894.

Press law in Travancore.

63. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 26th May, after giving the substance of the Press Bill drafted by the Travancore Sirkar, says that there is no doubt that the public will ridicule the Sirkar if the Bill in question be passed into law. The article protests against the measure and considers that it will be a great pity if the Diwan, the Resident and the British Government, who thoroughly know the usefulness of having a free press in a country, give their assent to a law like this being brought into force in Travancore.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Vartadarsani, May 14th, 1894.

64. The *Vartadarsani*, of 14th May 1894, notices with satisfaction that even the English papers, such as the *Madras Times*, have taken up the cause of the poor ryots and dwelt on the necessity for agricultural banks. It mentions three causes to which may be attributed the poverty of the ryots:—(1) the non-fixity of tenure of their lands, (2) the heavy taxes they are obliged to pay, and (3) the hard necessity for borrowing at a high rate of interest from usurious money-lenders whenever they need money. It remarks that it is strange why the Government do not take any steps to remedy the two first of these causes, and believes that proper modifications regarding agricultural banks may be introduced in the existing law after Mr. Nicholson submits his report.

Agricultural banks.

It also remarks that it would no doubt be a very good thing if the people themselves could establish these banks without the help of Government as is done in Europe; but are the people at present in a condition to do this? and, even if they were, would they be able to manage it?

The paper learns that Diwan Bahadur Ragunatha Rao is going to establish a bank in Kumbakónam without the help of Government, laying out a capital of Rs. 20,000 in shares of Rs. 100 each and that money will be lent to the ryots on their pledging at least some jewels. It hopes that this bank may be established soon, so that Government may see how it works, which will be of some help to them in establishing their banks.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Pariyan, May 5th, 1894.

65. A correspondent to the *Pariyan*, of the 5th May, is glad to hear that the Rev. H. C. Hozen has purchased the village of Palni Vayil from the Sivaganga zamindari with a view to erect houses and schools for the use of the Pariahs. He adds that, as this village is in the midst of a forest, Pariahs will find great difficulty in procuring food and other necessaries. It will be a blessing to Pariahs if Government will help them a little in the matter.

A hint to Rev. H. C. Hozen, a missionary advocate for the Pariahs.

Swadesamitran, May 18th, 1894.

66. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th May, after giving a brief account of the wretched plight of the zamindars of this country in consequence of their being sunk in debt, suggests to some of the rich zamindars the advisability of their helping their indigent colleagues with money at low rate of interest and recovering the same by small annual instalments. He thinks that the adoption of the above suggestion will surely tend to bring about unanimity among zamindars as a class—a thing they are in most need of—which will beyond all doubt raise their position.

One of the ways of bettering the position of the zamindars.

Desabhimani, May 23rd, 1894.

67. The *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 23rd May, informs that His Excellency Lord Elgin raised a serious objection to the members and other officials taking special trains at a cost of ten lakhs of rupees during their exodus to Simla in preference to ordinary trains. It adds that, on the members protesting against the suggestion of His Excellency to take ordinary trains on the plea of its being derogatory to their dignity, Lord Elgin referred the matter to the Secretary of State. The paper says that rumour has it that His Excellency Lord Elgin is determined to resign his appointment in case the Secretary of State does not uphold his suggestions.

Objection raised by Lord Elgin to officers taking special trains during their exodus to Simla.

Vartadarsani, May 14th, 1894.

68. The *Vartadarsani*, of 14th May 1894, remarks that the congress is not a mere party clique consisting of some forty or fifty Bengali Babus, but a vast assembly, composed of delegates, representing the 290 millions of people of India. In this assembly, representatives from all parts of the country from the Himalayas to the Cape Comorin meet and pray the Government to grant them

The Indian National Congress.

reasonable and suitable privileges. At first the congress numbered but a few adherents, but now it has enormously developed, and even the Government has recognised the legitimacy and loyal character of the movement. Government has been granting the people without treating them like slaves privileges whenever it deemed necessary. Some of the congress demands have already been partially met by Government, such as the expansion of, and interpellation in, Legislative Councils and the reserving of a few highly-paid Collectors' and Judges' posts for natives. It says that all the proposals of the congress are eminently sensible, the most important being those relating to the annual exodus to the Hills and the Arms Act. With regard to the former, the chief objections brought forward by the congress against it are (1) that it entails great expense on the subordinate officials drawing small salaries, (2) that it disables the rulers from learning the views of the people, (3) that it still further reduces the poverty-stricken country to penury, (4) and that the like of it is nowhere seen on the face of the earth. With regard to the latter the contention is that, while Europeans, Eurasians, Negroes and others are entitled to bear arms, the Hindus alone, who are so loyal and obedient to the Government, are required to obtain a license. The paper sarcastically remarks that the Government has perhaps passed that Act out of fear that, if it should allow swords, the people might turn them against itself. It adds that there is no doubt that Government often goes in for extravagant expenditure as may be exemplified by the fact that £30,000 out of the Indian funds were spent on the establishment of a lunatic asylum at Ealing, and that, on the departure of Lord Lytton to England, £5,000 were given him as steamer charges. Remarking that military expenditure too is very great, the paper hopes that Government will bestow its most careful attention upon these questions.

The *Vartadarsani*, of 21st May 1894, referring to the expansion of the Legislative Councils, says that it is all due to the Indian National Congress and that, if the people wish to secure higher privileges, they must strive for them through the same instrumentality. It therefore calls upon the people to try to understand the various questions and to faithfully do their duty to the best of their power.

69. A correspondent (*Paropakari*) to the *Andhraprakasika*, of 19th May 1894, referring to the order passed in 1886 by General Macpherson, the then Commander-in-Chief of Madras, that no sepoy is eligible for a jemadar's place after 35 years of age, asks why, when this rule was passed, a companion rule was not passed to the effect that no one should remain in the military service for more than three years after he had attained to the highest place in that service. He thinks that, unless this rule is passed, most sepoys must content themselves with rising only to the havildar's place and can never hope to get a jemadar's place. The reason is this. The minimum age at which a person is admitted into military service is 18. It takes six years to become a naick of the last class and four years more to become a naick of the first class and four years more to become a havildar. Thus a sepoy cannot become a havildar before he is 32 years of age. He has then only three years before him, and, if by the end of that time, he is not a jemadar, he can never hope to be one in all his life. This is a real hardship to the poor sepoys and he hopes that the Legislative Council will take action in the matter and do the needful.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, May 19th, 1894.

"Havildars' grievances."

70. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 28th ultimo, remarks thus:—The tree-smearing in Behar still remains a mystery though the people in India do not think much of it. Some look upon the affair as a great advertisement and they say that a new temple is to be erected, and the tree-smearing is the method chosen to draw attention to the fact. Another solution of the affair is that it is a gigantic joke. This may be the case, but nothing has come to light on the subject. The Government say there is nothing to fear, and the people, so far as can be seen, treat the matter with indifference; but, whether it is of importance or not, the truth of the matter ought to be discovered. We do

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 28th, 1894.

Tree-smearing in Behar.

not believe the tree-smearing denotes anything very serious, but it may mean something, so it should be discovered what this meaning is.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 21st, 1894.

71. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st ultimo, says that an association has been started in the Madras Presidency, the object of which is to support and enforce the ancient institutions of India, chiefly the caste and asrama system, to throw open the Hindu spiritual faith, science and knowledge to all deserving persons without distinction of caste, sex or creed and to raise the conditions of India's fallen children, principally that of the Pariah.

An association for the support of the ancient institutions of India.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, May 16th, 1894.

72. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 16th ultimo, says that it is very undesirable that the native rajas should be made members of the House of Lords for the following reasons:—Native rajas are unfit to be members of the House of Lords; even if they are found fit they will be of no use. When the very desirability of retaining the House of Lords is in question, the native rajas in such a house can do no good either to themselves or to the country. These rajas have no interest either in European or Indian politics. They do not know even the affairs of their own little principalities. By becoming members of the House of Lords they will lose their status as princes and will spend their money in England which they now spend in India, and, while they are in England, their states here will lack the encouragement to trade and industries which their presence here gives them. Altogether we think it a mockery to make them members of the House of Lords and the suggestion must have come from some mischievous brain.

The question of allowing native rajas to sit in the House of Lords.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, May 17th, 1894.

73. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 17th ultimo, says that the Viceroy, when he proposed that the practice of engaging special trains for members of Government when travelling should be put an end to, was opposed by his council, who thought that it would be derogatory to the dignity of the members to travel by the ordinary train. When the question was put to the vote the Viceroy found himself to be the only one for the proposal and he has therefore written to the Secretary of State to support him and put an end to the practice of engaging special trains as it involves unnecessary expenditure.

A disagreement between the Viceroy and his Executive Council.

The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 23rd ultimo, commenting on the same piece of news, remarks thus:—Whatever truth there may be in this report there is no doubt that the Viceroy is straining every nerve to reduce the expenditure in all possible ways. If the Viceroy were to travel first class in the ordinary train to-morrow, we do not think he will fall even an inch in the estimation of the people. However he may travel he is no less a representative of Her Majesty in India and as such will be honored everywhere. No change can occur in this, and the Viceroy will, on the other hand, by putting an end to this waste of money, endear himself to the people. Moreover, he will be setting an example of economy to the native rajas, who now oppress their subjects to maintain their pomp. We therefore wish the report were true.

74. The same paper says that wherever European modes of administration prevail people learn to strike in order to get their grievances redressed. The postal delivery peons of Calcutta threatened to strike if their salary were not increased adequately to the increase that has of late taken place in their work, but were prevented from doing so by promises of a speedy redress.

A strike of postal delivery peons in Calcutta.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, May 24th, 1894.

75. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 24th ultimo, learns from a paper that a certain Madrasi, by name Appu Nayudu, frequents a burial-ground with his dogs in Balasore and exhumes the dead bodies and devours them and smears himself with their grease. The editor wonders how this could have escaped the notice of the authorities.

A Madrasi who interferes with buried dead bodies.

76. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 19th May, says as follows:—"Among the various proposals of the Government of India for reducing its expenditure, the new Viceroy expressed his opinion that, instead of the special trains now provided for the travelling of official members, it was enough for them to travel in the (ordinary) first class. To this it appears all the members have objected and the Viceroy has telegraphed to the Secretary of State in this connection. In the opinion of the members, travelling by the (ordinary) first class is not enough for their position and respect. While India is reduced to an impoverished condition by various expenses, it is impossible not to admire the zeal for the welfare of the people shown by members who consider that it is derogatory to their position to reduce at least a portion of the unnecessary expenses for the good of 280 millions of people. Are these the men who work for the good of the Indians? It behoves every one to maintain his self-respect, but the evil lies in thinking that the respect should be maintained at other people's expense. When there was a fall in the rate of exchange they introduced a system of paying compensation allowances with the object of preventing the reduction in their salaries. Now the question of the railway fare is being mooted. A consideration of these points shows beyond doubt that, even in the case of these great men, selfishness predominates. Although this is natural to all men we do not know how to designate this obstinate display of selfishness except as a failure of understanding. As the opinion of the Viceroy in this respect is very just it is hoped that the Secretary of State will not differ from the opinion of that eminent man. If these members, who are paid by Government, want to move on an equal footing with native princes, it would be more laudable for them to spend a portion of their own income for that purpose. We do not know how it could be derogatory to the dignity of these honorable members to travel by (ordinary) first class. However we are anxious to know the views of the Secretary of State. Considering that the money exacted in various ways from the poor inhabitants, who wander about without even conjee (the poorest fare of the people of Malabar) to drink, is spent in maintaining the respect and dignity of such men, the mercy and affection of the English towards their fellow-creatures are passing description.

Members of the Government of India and special trains.

Kerala Patrika, May 19th, 1894.

A paragraph in the *Manorama*, of the 21st May, also refers to the same subject and apprehends that the Viceroy will resign his appointment if the Secretary of State does not decide the matter according to his views.

77. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 23rd May, writes:—Want of education, melcharts (over-lease), religious fanaticism and poverty are said to be the chief causes that lead to the frequent Mappila outbreaks in Malabar. The majority of the Mappilas of North Malabar are acquainted with Arabic, and so they themselves can read and study the Koran without the assistance of mullas; but in the taluks of Ernad, Walavanad and Ponnáni, where the outbreaks frequently occur, the Mappilas do not know Arabic and the Koran is taught by the tangals and mullas, whose words the Mappilas regard as gospel truth. It is, therefore, suggested that the Koran should be translated into Malayalam and that Government should render help in doing it. The correspondent adds that some people say that, as the Mappilas, who are very industrious and hard-working, have no sufficient field for work, they commit all sorts of mischief. He suggests, therefore, that Government should find some means to redress their grievances, the means suggested by him being the establishment of experimental farms and various industries calculated to afford labour to the Mappilas.

Cause of the Mappila outbreak.

Kerala Sanchari, May 23rd, 1894.

78. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 26th May, states that a correspondent writes that some Musaliars in Cannanore town prohibit the Mappila boys studying English for the reason that studying English is injurious.

Mappila boys and English education.

Kerala Patrika, May 26th, 1894.

Mischief alleged to have committed by the Mappilas during a temple festival.

79. Another paragraph in the same issue of the paper notices that a correspondent writes that during the Ariyankavu temple festival (Walavanad taluk) some of the Mappilas slaughtered a sheep and smeared their body with its blood and frightened the people by raising an alarm that soldiers were coming and killing the people, thus managing to make away with various things. The correspondent adds that many were thereby put to great trouble.

Cartmen's strike at Calicut.

80. In referring to the late cartmen's strike at Calicut, a leader in the same issue of the paper says that the cause of the strike was the intolerable oppression of cartmen by the police. The article states that, when the cartmen are charged before the magistrate by the police with the infringement of the rules regulating cart traffic within the municipality, the magistrate, relying upon the charge of the police and without going into the merits of the charge, convict the accused and fine them heavily.

The National Congress.

81. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes:—One S. K. Nayar recently delivered a speech in the Hindu Union Middle school, Pursewakam, on the National Congress. The speaker said that the people of India should be very grateful to the National Congress for the various benefits it has conferred upon them, and that, as the next congress is to be held at Madras, people should begin to make the necessary preparations at once.

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[Issued, 14th June 1894.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th June 1894.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | May 1894. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st June 1894. |
| 3 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 6th ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 120 | 5th ,, ,, |
| 5 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 100 | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 1st June 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 19th and 26th May 1894. |
| 8 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 19th May 1894. |
| 9 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 1st June ,, |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 30th May and 6th June 1894. |
| 11 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 575 | 28th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan" .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 350 | 27th May 1894. |
| 13 | "Arya Janaparipalini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 400 | 1st June ,, |
| 14 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Vivekathivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 266 | 12th and 29th April and 6th and 20th May. |
| 16 | "Tanjai Janamitran" .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | .. | 2nd June 1894. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 25th May and 1st, 5th and 8th June 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 2nd June 1894. |
| 19 | "Samrajyapradayini" .. .. | Vellatúr .. .. .. | Not known. | 4th ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Nyayabodhini" .. .. .. | Ongole .. .. .. | Do. | 6th ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,000 | 14th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 4th and 14th June 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 4,600 (?) | 2nd, 6th and 13th June 1894. |
| 24 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 200 | 2nd and 6th June 1894. |
| 25 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 6th, 9th and 12th June 1894. |
| 26 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 300 | 7th and 13th June 1894. |
| 27 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 4th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 4th and 11th June 1894. |
| 29 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 31st May and 7th and 14th June 1894. |
| 31 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 30th ,, ,, 6th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 1st and 11th June 1894. |
| 33 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 30th May 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 2nd and 9th June 1894. |
| 35 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 30th May and 6th June 1894. |
| 36 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 28th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 26th ,, ,, 2nd and 9th June 1894. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 38 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 29th May and 4th June 1894. |
| 39 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 26th ,, ,, 2nd ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Tilism-i-Hyruth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. .. | 50 | 25th May 1894. |
| 41 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 575 | 24th, 28th and 31st May and 4th and 7th June. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

Karnataka Prakasika, June 4th, 1894.

Will the Indians become subject to other nations than the British?

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 4th instant, finds fault with the pessimistic views of a Panjab civilian correspondent to the *Pioneer* and remarks thus:—This correspondent holds that the rule of this country has been weighed in the balance and found wanting; that the British have only a short time to remain in India; and that they need only pack up their traps and sail away. This is what he tells us he has learnt among the people of the province in which he lives. He says that the Russians, Afghans, and Nepaulese are to take the place of the present rulers. Of the three, we fancy the Russians would be the best, and they are certainly not very good. Yet with all its faults the present government is better than anything the Russians, Afghans and the Nepaulese can give the country. It is well known how the Russians have treated Poland and other subject provinces and the latest news from the country is that their government has gone back to the iron despotism of the Czar Nicholas. Would the people of India like to be under such rulers rather than under the British? We feel certain all would decide to remain as they are. Nor would the Afghans or the Nepaulese make better rulers than the British and the people would not certainly prefer them. It may be that the tree-smearing in Behar and other places has frightened the writer in the *Pioneer* and consequently he is afraid something is about to happen. It is a great pity that the mystery has not yet been solved, but those who know most about the country declare there is nothing serious about the matter.

Arrangement for an interview between the Amir and the Viceroy.

2. The same paper says:—Our Simla correspondent telegraphs that Sir Salter Pyne is now arranging an early meeting between Lord Elgin and the Amir. Obviously His Highness' object is to obtain permission to visit England. At one time during Lord Lansdowne's *regime* His Highness seemed to consider this formality unnecessary, but he was promptly informed to the contrary.

Karnataka Prakasika, June 11th, 1894.

Victor Dhulip Singh refused the title of Maharaja.

3. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th instant, says that Her Majesty has refused to comply with the request of the Secretary of State for India recommending that the title of Maharaja might be conferred upon Victor Dhulip Singh, son of Maharaja Dhulip Singh.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

Vivekathivakaran, Apr. 29th, 1894.

Irregularities of police constables at Polumampatti in the district of Coimbatore.

4. A correspondent to the *Vivekathivakaran*, of the 29th April, in regard to police constables at Polumampatti in the district of Coimbatore, complains that they now and then quarrel with one another and thus cause a breach of public peace. After citing an example in support of his statement, he remarks that, if the defenders of the public peace themselves set such bad example to the people, of what use is police to the public? He wishes the Superintendent of Police to adopt necessary measures to make the police really serve the purpose for which it is intended.

Vikata Dutan, May 19th, 1894.

Malpractices on the part of the police officers at Sankaridrug.

5. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 19th May, reports that a person living near the railway station at Sankaridrug complained to the police station of that place that his assailants were about to kill him and sought the help of the police. It adds that, as the police paid no heed to his prayer,

having been bribed by them, he was so severely attacked and mortally wounded that he died within an interval of few hours. The paper wishes the authorities concerned to make searching inquiry into the matter and also to pass a rule that the accused in such cases should be subject to corporal punishment instead of being merely fined.

VETTIKKODIYON, May 26th, 1894.

Opinion of the press regarding police inspectors pleading for prosecution in criminal cases.

6. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 26th May, is of opinion that, in the absence of public prosecutors, it is but right that police inspectors should conduct criminal cases before magistrates.

SWADESAMITRAN, June 8th, 1894.

A complaint against the police at Chingleput.

7. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th June, reports that some mischievous characters at Chunnamkaran street in Chingleput pelt stones at nights and cause serious injury to people passing along the road and that the police take no steps to bring the wrong-doers to justice. He prays Government to instruct the police at Chingleput to pay due attention to the complaint herein made.

RAJAYOGI, June 1st, 1894.

The municipal chairman, Cocanada, and the police.

8. The *Rajayogi*, of 1st June 1894, referring to a petition to Government, which, it states, was got up by the municipal chairman of Cocanada, in which certain charges against the police of the town are preferred, highly extols the ability and activity of the "popular" inspector, Mr. Hill, and writes thus (in English):— . . . "The European community of our place are highly proud of their natural prerogatives and always regard the police as their specially deputed servants to do whatever emanates from them whether in jest or caprice; but, unfortunately, our inspector has a very tender conscience which naturally revolts at highhandedness. We publish elsewhere the contents of a petition which we hear will be submitted to Government by the European and East Indian communities of this station. We need not comment much upon the nature of the charges preferred against the police, for every one who goes through the petition will see clearly that the petitioners are not actually moved by motives of a purely disinterested character.

* * * * *

"What tickles us most is that the petition is organised by a gentleman who seems to be very clear-sighted in finding out a mote in the eyes of the police, when, unfortunately, he is incapable of detecting a beam in his. The sanitary condition of our town and the extreme carelessness of the staff placed in charge of it must have formed the preliminary points for his consideration. We need not notice here the highly disordered state of the sanitation as every one of our townspeople has daily opportunities of witnessing it; but people, who have not had the fortune of witnessing the place, will be surprised to hear that our public thoroughfares are generally used as public latrines and no notice is taken by the sanitary staff."

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, June 9th, 1894.

Police officers touring in carts.

9. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 9th June 1894, says that police officers, in their inspection tours, do not generally travel on horseback but go in bullock carts, and that the slowness of locomotion which this necessarily occasions is the real reason why so many great crimes escape detection. Government has on this account ordered that every police officer should keep a pair of horses, but there are many officers who cannot ride a horse as was found on the occasion of the late Duke of Clarence's visit, when the Police Superintendent in a southern district was unable to accompany him on horseback. If these incapable officers are removed, their places can be easily filled by persons who are good horsemen. The Inspector-General of Police, moreover, should pass strict orders that police officers should perform their inspection tours on horseback. If this be done, many crimes would not as now escape detection. A superintendent, who is a good rider, can easily make a thirty or forty miles' circuit every day on inspection duty.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, June 11th, 1894.

The treatment of the pilgrims at Hardwar last year.

10. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th instant, says that last year the police treated the pilgrims at Hardwar so harshly that some of them even died from the effects of the treatment, and the Government did not take such notice of the conduct of the police as it deserved. Therefore many of the people, who would otherwise go to Hardwar, are going instead to Janakapur, another sacred place in Nepaul.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 2nd, 1894.

The special police at Malappuram.

11. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 2nd June, says:—Although some people are of opinion that it is unnecessary to maintain a special police at Malappuram, yet those, who had occasion to know the valuable services rendered by that body during the recent disturbance at Pandikkatt, will never think so. Formerly strong and tall men from the general police used to be selected and enlisted in the special police, but we regret to say that that practice has now been ignored. Now short men are also found among the special police. Our opinion is that the practice of enlisting short men in the special police and also of transferring men from the special police to the general police should be put a stop to. It is reported that the number of men in the special police is to be increased from 80 to 200. If this be true, we think it is a matter much desired. When the special police is thus strengthened it should be placed in charge of a European military officer instead of a police inspector. We also suggest that the European head constables it now has should be done away with and that on the same salary men who have distinguished themselves in the Police Department should be appointed.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 9th, 1894.

Complaint against the police on duty in markets, Malabar.

12. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 9th June, refers to the iniquities practised by Mappilas and others of bad character in shandies (markets) in Malabar, especially the Vaniyankulam market, and also to the indifference of the police in checking them even when they are brought to their notice. The article says that, when poor women take anything to sell in the above market, a number of bad character, who frequent that place, usually go to these women and take their things and mix them with their own without paying the price thereof, and, if these women demand the price, they are insulted. On the shandy day one or two constables are generally sent on duty, but, as the object of the constables is to make money, they do not endeavour to check any irregularities brought to their notice if they are given something. The article therefore invites the attention of the authorities to the matter.

KERALA SANCHARI, June 6th, 1894.

Disapproving of the frequent transfers of the District Superintendents of Police.

13. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 6th June, disapproves of the frequent transfers of the Superintendents of Police from one district to another and remarks:—Mr. Egan, a former Superintendent of Police, Malabar, was transferred from the district in June 1891 and since then nine superintendents have come and gone. Owing to this constant transfer, occasion is not given to the superintendents posted to Malabar to take any great interest in their work or to their subordinates to have any fear in them. When so many superintendents have come and gone within a short period of three years, where is time for any to know all about the district and how can they be expected to be successful in ascertaining and disposing of various matters in the district.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, June 4th, 1894.

Augmentation of the police force.

14. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 4th June, with regard to the rumour concerning the augmentation of the Bombay police force, suggests that the Madras police also should be thoroughly re-organised and inefficient replaced by qualified and intelligent men.

(*b*) *Courts.*

15. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 19th May, with reference to the chief benchship in the Court of Small Causes, which recently fell vacant by the death of Mr. P. D. Shaw, says that that post should be conferred on Mr. N. Subramaniam, the Acting Chief Judge in the said court. It adds that the qualifications of Mr. Michell and Mr. Clarke are as nothing when compared with the wide experience and erudition of Mr. N. Subramaniam.

VETTIKKODIYON, May 19th, 1894.

Desirability of appointing Mr. N. Subramaniam the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

16. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 2nd June, says that it is rumoured that Mr. Clegg, Sub-Collector of Kumbakónam, with a view to avoid difference of opinion, objected to people organizing public meetings to elect honorary bench magistrates to fill up the two vacancies that lately occurred in that town. He remarks that the procedure of the Sub-Collector in this case is far from reasonable as it greatly affects the rights of the people.

JANAMITRAN, June 2nd, 1894.

A complaint against the Sub-Collector of Kumbakónam.

17. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 9th June 1894, referring to the privilege leave for two months taken by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Kuppusami Aiyar, thinks that there is no need to appoint another in his place for such a short period; but that the work may be done by the other three magistrates. If Mr. Clarke be appointed Black Town junior magistrate and if he works in the Black Town and the Egmore courts on alternate days, as on previous occasions, the work can be done regularly. It is at a loss to know why the institution of honorary magistrates is not introduced in Madras. It says that, if this were introduced, three presidency magistrates would be quite enough, nay, considering it seriously, only two magistrates would do. All minor police and municipal cases, all petty cases of street broils, affray, assault, &c., such as are summons cases, may then be taken out of the magistrates' calendar. And what remains? The warrant cases that will be filed according to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code will not be even a sixth of the file. Most of the small cases which now occupy so much of the magistrates' valuable time may be disposed of by the municipal councillors, and for the somewhat important cases that remain—cases that come within the jurisdiction of a first-class magistrate—three presidency magistrates will be more than sufficient.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, June 9th, 1894.

Madras presidency magistrates.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

18. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 19th May, writes that, in obedience to the order of Government, the district municipalities have enhanced the rate of house and water tax to 10 and 6½ per cent., respectively, and that, whenever people, in virtue of their paying water-tax, require the municipality to supply them with water, the municipality most generously direct them to take water from wells and channels. It continues by saying that, as representations of the people in regard to the devices on the part of mofussil municipalities are left unnoticed by Government, people should refer the matter to the judicial authorities if they wish that justice should be done to them.

VETTIKKODIYON, May 19th, 1894.

An advice to the people in regard to the enhancement of the house and water tax by the mofussil municipalities.

19. A correspondent to the same paper, after giving two individual instances showing the arbitrary procedure of the Madras municipality in regard to the levy of house-tax, complains that the Madras municipality arbitrarily levies enhanced rate of house-tax from the people, and that, whenever their procedure is brought to the notice of Government, Government readily replies that it will not interfere in municipal matters. He concludes with the query — If Government cannot question the unjust procedure of the municipality whom else are we to look to for redress?

Unjust procedure of the Madras municipality in regard to the levy of house-tax.

DESABHIMANI, May 30th, 1894.

Necessity for repairing a portion of the Salem frontier road.

20. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 30th May, referring to the wretched condition of that part of the Salem frontier road which extends from the 52nd to the 69th mile, says that the authorities concerned do not strive to repair the said part of the road with good materials even though they are alive to the dangers experienced by carts and people passing thereon. He expects the local fund engineer to adopt necessary measures to make the road fit for traffic.

DESOPAKARI, May 27th, 1894.

Election of municipal councillors, Chicacole.

21. A correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of 27th May 1894, recommends the people of Chicacole to request Government to grant them the privilege of electing their municipal councillors, as towns of even smaller population than Chicacole have, as he hears, obtained the privilege.

SAMRAJYAPRADAYINI, April 1894.

The Bezwada municipal underlings.

22. The *Samrajyapradayini*, for April 1894, learns from the *Kistna News* that some of the municipal underlings in Bezwada are unlawfully entering the houses of merchants and making a great deal of hubbub. It remarks that this is British Government, which will not let oppression and injustice go unpunished. It adds that these offenders should be properly punished to deter others from following their example.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, June 2nd, 1894.

Magistrate-municipal councillors.

23. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 2nd June 1894, highly approves of the order recently passed by the Government of Madras that special bench magistrates, who are also municipal councillors, should not allow the prosecutions instituted by their municipalities to be conducted before them, and states that the said order was due to Mr. M. Ramanjulu Nayudu, of Bellary, who brought the serious grievance to the notice of the Government, comparing it with the disposal of the appeals by Mr. LeFanu as Member of the Board of Revenue against his decisions as Collector of Chittoor (North Arcot?) and thanks him for this public good. It further states that, in the Madras municipality, appeals preferred by the people against the valuation of house assessment by the officers of the revenue department of the municipality are disposed of chiefly by Mr. Ramasami Chettiar himself, the head of the department, and fears that some may regard this as a case similar to that of the magistrate-municipal councillors.

VARTADARSANI, June 4th, 1894.

Nellore municipality.

24. A correspondent to the *Vartadarsani*, of 4th June 1894, praising the energetic administration of Mr. Wynne, the Collector of Nellore, regrets that his benevolent glance has not yet extended to the administration of the Nellore municipality. Under the feeble administration of Dr. Macleane, the municipality had been saddled with a paid chairman, and an old pensioned Government servant, who had spent all his energy in the service of Government and who was presumably certified by doctors to be unfit for any active work at the time of his taking pension, was appointed through Dr. Macleane's favour. Since his appointment the happiness of the people has sensibly diminished from what it was in the time of honorary chairmen. One great trouble which has been caused to the people is that the north gate road leading from Ranganaikulupet, Stonehousepet and Nawabpet to the railway station has been closed through his fault. Besides, the municipality has no means of income wherewith to meet the demands on it because of its having to pay a heavy salary to the chairman. He remarks that the real cause of all this trouble is that the municipality is too poor to keep a paid chairman, and that things would grow better only if some one of the educated men, who consider themselves worthy to sit in the legislative council, were appointed as honorary chairman. He believes that all this will be set right when Mr. Wynne directs his attention to the municipality.

RAJAYOGI, June 10th, 1894.

Cocanada municipal chairman.

25. The *Rajayogi*, of 10th June 1894, speaks of the Cocanada municipal chairman in the following words :—"At last, we have been saved from a water famine. The canals were opened and fresh water was let into

the tanks. If we are not incorrectly informed (communicated) our sympathetic chairman had taken the early precaution first to fill the pond in his compound with water intended for the thirsty townsmen lest his flower plants would wither. He preferred his plants to the townsmen who could go any length to fetch water if necessary. How could his inanimate plants live in this blasting summer unless cared for by their owner?"

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, June 8th, 1894.

Necessity for a measure compelling revenue authorities to serve in person notices of sale on pattadars failing to pay Sirkar dues.

26. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th June, says that for default of payment of Sirkar dues the revenue authorities sell the lands of the defaulter at auction, and, if the pattadar happens to live in neighbouring villages, they, without informing the pattadar, simply affix the notice of auction to the demarcation stone and get the land disposed of. He adds that, as this system is highly unsatisfactory, it behoves the authorities concerned to pass measures making it a duty on the part of the revenue authorities to serve a notice of auction on the pattadar wherever he may be before they begin to dispose of his land.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

KISTNA NEWS, June 1st, 1894.

Sortcomings of the East Coast Railway.

27. The *Kistna News*, of 1st June 1894, complains of the irregularities on the East Coast Railway and of the great inconvenience which is thereby caused to the passengers. It observes that, although the engines employed on this railway are of greater power and value than those employed on other railways, yet they often get out of working order, thus occasioning delay and sundry other inconveniences to the poor passengers. It remarks that the masula boats seem to be better, by comparison, than the trains on this railway and adds that it has never, except on rare occasions, seen these trains arrive at the appointed time.

DESOPAKARI, June 3rd, 1894.

Want of food facilities to natives on the railway.

28. The *Desopakari*, of 3rd June 1894, points out that, in consequence of the extension of railways on all sides in the country, people of all classes have taken to railway travelling and have mostly given up other means of journeying; but it regrets that proper facilities for food and refreshments have not been provided along the way for the natives as for the Europeans, and hears that many die of sunstroke in consequence. It is at a loss to know why the people do not in a body venture to petition the Government for the establishment of refreshment rooms for the benefit of natives. It requests the Honorable Mr. N. Subba Rao to learn in this connection the nature of the sufferings of the travellers near the Nidadavolu station on the 30th April last from the District Munsif of Rajahmundry, who was a fellow-passenger and give this matter his serious consideration.

KERALA SANCHARI, June 6th, 1894.

Overcrowding on the Madras Railway.

29. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 6th June, complains of the overcrowding on the Madras Railway. The article says that, on the 27th May last, all the third-class carriages were overcrowded, each compartment having from ten to twenty-three passengers. It appears that some two or three Tiya women, who got into the train at Kadalundi station, were so much exhausted owing to pressure and suffocation that they had to be carried from the train at Kallai station. The article invites the attention of the railway authorities and Government to the necessity of taking measures for removing the inconveniences to which the passengers are sometimes put.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, May 28th, 1894.

Theft of mangoes.

30. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 28th May, in inviting the attention of the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway to the alleged illegal extraction of mangoes and other fruits from sealed baskets that are periodically sent through the Madras

Railway to the different parts of the presidency, says that it has been often found that, before the sealed baskets reach their destination, 10 or 15 per cent. of their contents are pilfered. Notwithstanding this, the seals and the strings with which the baskets are secured remain intact which is matter for great surprise. It further remarks that, while the train carrying baskets is in motion, the holes in the baskets are sufficiently widened by means of nails and are afterwards ingeniously shortened again to prevent suspicion. In conclusion, the *Khasim* remarks that such habitual malpractices bring the name of the Madras Railway Company into disrepute and seriously reflect upon its management and suggests that Traffic Manager should adopt remedial measures to check such thefts effectually.

### (*k*) *General.*

VETTIKKODIYON, May 19th, 1894.

Cow-slaughter at Manipur.

31. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 19th May, writes as follows:—At a Muhammadan marriage at Manipur many cows were slaughtered for the marriage feast and the natives that were living at Manipur raised serious objections to the slaughter, and, in their attempt to prevent the Muhammadans from killing cows, a struggle ensued between the two races and nearly 12 natives were arrested on the spot and released on bail. This is the first struggle that took place between the Hindus and Muhammadans, who had hitherto been very close friends.

VIKATA DUTAN, May 19th, 1894.

A complaint against the medical officer in charge of Bartholomew's hospital at Ooty.

32. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 19th May, referring to the Bartholomew's hospital at Ootacamund, complains that the medical officer in charge of the hospital as well as his medical subordinates discharge their onerous duties in a perfunctory manner and that the hospital proves to be of little or no use to the people, especially to the poor in consequence.

SWADESAMITRAN, May 25th, 1894.

Advisability of passing a measure to avoid the necessity for exchanging silver into gold.

33. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th May, referring to the depreciation of the rupee, remarks as follows:—The price of silver is decreasing every day and a rupee could now be exchanged for a shilling and a penny. Very likely the value of a rupee may come down to a shilling only. According to the calculation of Sir David Barbour, Government sustains a loss of nearly 44 lakhs of rupees for every reduction of a penny. The grant of compensation allowance to European public servants and the annual remittance sent by Government for the upkeep of the India office in England and so forth must necessarily entail upon Government heavy and serious loss. If Government will rule that all payments, whether in India or England, should be made in silver, the Indian finance will experience no difficulty.

VETTIKKODIYON, May 26th, 1894.

A suggestion to Government to mint gold coins in India.

34. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 26th May, while sympathising with Government for the heavy loss it sustains in exchanging silver into gold, thinks that Government can easily obviate this difficulty if it will issue gold coins in India out of the gold obtained from her gold mines.

SWADESAMITRAN, June 1st, 1894.

Evils likely to arise from the entry of Muhammadans into Hindu temples.

35. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st June, reports that a certain Muhammadan pretending himself to be a Hindu found his way into a Hindu temple at Mahabeleshwar, and, on his being detected by the temple authorities, he apologised to them and even tendered a fine of Rs. 50. The paper says, in conclusion, that cow-slaughter has caused so much vexation and bloodshed and that it is not in a position to conjecture what serious results the entry of a Muhammadan into a Hindu temple will lead to.

36. The same paper, while remarking that it is by no means desirable that the Madras Government should have little or no concern in the management of the Postal Department of this presidency, suggests the advisability of encouraging graduates by giving them the higher appointments in that department as Government does in the Police and Salt and Abkári Departments.

An advice to the Postal Department to encourage graduates by giving them higher appointments in that department.

37. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st June, remarks that racial prejudices are very strong among the members of the Tinnevelly devastanam committee and consequently that the committee do more evil than good. It adds that a civil and a criminal court are absolutely necessary to attend to the litigation arising among them.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, June 1st, 1894.

Irregularities connected with the Tinnevelly devastanam committee.

38. The same paper regrets to learn that India annually remits crores of rupees as interest for the sum which it has borrowed from the people of England for constructing railways, excavating channels, &c., in this country. It adds that, if Government had encouraged the people of India both in manufacture and in commerce, the people themselves would have undertaken to construct railways, &c., and Government would not have been put to the painful necessity of borrowing money at enormous rate of interest. It remarks, in conclusion, that the indebtedness of Government after all affects the people of India only, inasmuch as it is they alone that are squeezed for money.

A remark on the indebtedness of Government.

39. A correspondent to the *Pariyan*, of the 2nd June, complains that, whenever postmen are obliged to deliver letters addressed to Pariahs living in Porur paracherry in Saidapet taluk, they make it a point not to enter the paracherry, but, standing at a distance, select some passers-by of the Pariah caste to deliver the letter to the addressee. It adds that, as this system is highly unsatisfactory, it behoves the authorities concerned to take steps to avoid such irregularities in future.

PARIYAN, June 2nd, 1894.

Report against postmen at Porur in Saidapet taluk.

40. The same paper, while thanking the Rev. Andrews for favoring them with a copy of the list prepared by the Acting Collector Mr. C. M. Mullaly of the lands that could be given gratis to the Pariahs in the districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool, advises the Pariahs to avail themselves of this opportunity and take up the lands thus given without any misgivings.

An advice to the Pariahs.

41. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th June, after giving a short account of the miserable condition of the mirasidars of Tanjore, says that the memorial which they have lately submitted to Government remains yet unanswered and it behoves the mirasidars to make an appeal to Parliament through the Honorable Mr. K. Kalyanasundram Aiyar.

SWADESAMITRAN, June 8th, 1894.

A suggestion to the mirasidars of Tanjore.

42. The same paper, while thanking Government for appointing Diwan Bahadur Venkoba Chari to act as District and Sessions Judge for the district of Trichinopoly and for thus encouraging natives in the public service, says that it was the Congress that made Government recognise the merits and the efficiency of the natives and the people should not therefore forget its valuable service in their cause.

The influence of the Congress over Government.

43. The *Nyayabodhini*, for June 1894, referring to the "special trains incident" that is reported to have taken place in the Viceregal Council, laments that the generous attempt of Lord Elgin to do away with some of the heavy items of expenditure, on which the money got by oppressive taxes from the people of India is wasted, should have been opposed by the members of his council. In these days, hardly any one stands up for the relief of the oppressed, and

NYAYABODHINI, June 1894.

The Viceroy and special trains.

even those who do so find themselves thwarted in their attempts. Expressing its astonishment at the peculiar sense of dignity entertained by the members of the council, it points out that, in days of old, great kings, such as Vikramarka, used to travel on foot in disguise, through their dominions, to find out the real condition of the people. It asks: "Had they any special trains to travel by?" "And did they suffer in dignity?" It regrets that the members did not see the utter undesirability of spending a large sum of money simply for the sake of dignity. It prays the Almighty to crown the efforts of the noble Lord Elgin with success.

VARTADARSANI, June 4th, 1894.

Transfer of Mr. Manavedan Raja.

44. The *Vartadarsani*, of 4th June 1894, regrets that Mr. Manavedan Raja, Acting Collector of Anantapur, who, by the conscientious discharge of his duties, has won the esteem and good wishes of the inhabitants of the district, should be now transferred to the Sessions Judgeship of Nellore—a post which, it hears, he does not like and of the duties of which he has had no experience whatever. It asks: What had become of the order of Government that two collectorships, four sessions judgeships, and seven assistant collectorships should be reserved for natives? Perhaps it is safely lodged with the records. Of the two Collector's places, why should not one be permanently bestowed upon Mr. Manavedan Raja? Perhaps the intention of the Government in putting him into a place which is quite new to him is that they may have the opportunity of saying in future: "We have appointed so many Hindus as Sessions Judges and so many of them proved incapable." It says that this is not the first time that Government has put the right man in the wrong place and instances Rao Bahadur T. Gopala Rao of Kumbakónam college and Mr. Stuart of the Presidency college. It cannot be that the Government made this transfer because no other capable man can be found for the place, for there is Mr. Venkoba Chari, who has had long experience and who has just now been appointed additional Sessions Judge of Tanjore. If Mr. Venkoba Chari were appointed to this place, then there would be three other judgeships for which capable men could be easily found. Nobody has expressed any dissent to Mr. Venkoba Chari being appointed Sessions Judge of Nellore. The paper adds that this act of Government of not giving due promotion to Mr. Venkoba Chari and of appointing Mr. Manavedan Raja to a place which he does not like is very unjust and imprudent.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, June 9th, 1894.

Why should the Madras and Bombay Presidencies be under Governors?

45. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 9th June 1894, considers it very strange that the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, which own populations of 36 and 16 millions, respectively, should be governed by great dignitaries, called Governors, drawing enormous salaries, while the Central Provinces, Assam, Northern and Southern Burma are governed by Chief Commissioners, and Bengal, which is twice the size of Madras and contains a population of 71 millions, is under the sway of an ordinary Lieutenant-Governor.

Suggestions for retrenchment.

46. The same paper learns that the Forest Assistant, Land Revenue Department, has set about removing some of the trifling items of expenditure in his establishment, such as punkah-cooly and cus-cus tatties! It remarks that the desire to retrench expenditure is no doubt praiseworthy, but no appreciable gain can result from reducing the number of punkah-coolies. There are many offices which are not very necessary and may therefore be abolished. For instance, (1) the inspection of boundary marks, survey records, &c., can be easily done by the officers of the various districts themselves and there is no need of a separate officer, called Deputy Director of Land Records, for the purpose. (2) Again the salary of the Civilian appointed for the settlement of Malabar and South Canara, able though he might be, is very high. (3) There is no necessity at present of a separate officer to revise the various district manuals. (4) The duties of the Revenue Board can be done by three instead of four Commissioners. If this is not possible some of their less

responsible duties may be thrown upon the subordinate officers, especially those relating to the Forest Department which may be left to the Forest Conservators, and the Board may content itself with only a slight supervision over them. (5) Instead of placing new and inexperienced Civilians at the head of whole divisions, able Deputy Collectors may be appointed with smaller salaries while these Civilians are learning work. (6) When a vacancy temporarily occurs in any department, the remaining officers may manage the work themselves without any new officer being brought in to fill the vacancy. The paper says that there are many such ways of retrenching expenditure, but that complaints and agitation regarding these things are unavailing and that Government will never think of abolishing posts held by Europeans however unnecessary and extravagantly expensive they may be.

An unjust act of the Kurnool Collector.

47. The same paper relates that one of the punkah-pullers in the Collector's office, Kurnool, being asked to clean an ink-bottle, went to the well in the office premises and happened to spill some of the muddy ink upon the stone slab near the well which left a black mark upon it. The Collector Mr. Mullaly chanced to see it and ordered the man to be prosecuted and suspended a jail warder for six months for not having prevented this offence. Not content with this he imposed a fine of one rupee upon the Press Superintendent, who was gratuitously doing the work of the Treasury Deputy Collector. It asks: What has the warder to do with the well from which all people are freely allowed to draw water? Is it any business of his to sit at the well from morning till night to watch everything that is done there? Why should he be held responsible when there were police constables, dalayets, and other peons, to whom this duty may more properly be said to belong? The poor punkah-puller was tried by the kasba third-class magistrate and was fined 25 rupees—a year's salary—or, in default, 20 days' rigorous imprisonment. It says that, of the three, the punishment inflicted on the jail warder is the most unjust. It hopes that the higher authorities will kindly consider the above punishments and do justice to the aggrieved parties.

Government servants in debt.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, June 11th, 1894.

48. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th instant, objects to the practice of attaching part of the salary of Government servants, saying that Government has no right to interfere in the private life of its servants so long as they do their duty properly. Many Government servants run into debt from many unavoidable causes, such as giving education to their sons, sickness, marriage, &c., and the Government, by attaching half their salary, instead of leaving them to deal with their creditors in the way most convenient to themselves, ties their hands and makes their life miserable.

Fresh taxation owing to the depreciation of the rupee.

49. The same paper says:—It is stated that, if the rupee continues to depreciate still further, it is likely that a council meeting will, as last year, sit during the Simla season to discuss the policy which it will be necessary to adopt. If the cotton duties are not reimposed, additional taxation must be levied before the close of the current financial year. The Bill necessary to adopt the latter measure, however, would not be drafted till the Calcutta session.

A tonga-driver shot by a soldier.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, June 4th, 1894.

50. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 4th instant, says that a few days ago a soldier shot a tonga-driver in Calcutta without any provocation, and remarks that the result of the prosecution may very well be guessed by all.

The devices of the Anglo-Indians to discredit the people of India.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, June 13th, 1894.

51. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 13th instant, says :—Hitherto Anarchist and Nihilist plots were confined to Europe and America, but now the time is approaching when India may also share in this notoriety. This is entirely due to the alarms

which the Anglo-Indians are trying to create in India by their foolish talk about "India in danger." If India is to be lost to England it must be owing to the action of these Anglo-Indians and not to the disaffection of the Indians themselves. Jealous of the privileges which the Indians are getting one by one from the Government, these Anglo-Indians are trying to trample them under foot by showing that they are disloyal and do not deserve to be treated with the consideration which they have hitherto received at the hands of their rulers and to alienate the minds of the liberal and conscientious people of Europe from favoring the cause of the Indians in England. By spreading all sorts of rumours about imaginary plots against cow-killing they try to sow dissensions between the Hindus and Muhammadans in the hope of profiting thereby. It therefore behoves the people of India to see through all these selfish tricks and try to stand firm against all such machinations by uniting together and treating each other as brethren.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 9th, 1894.

Branch post offices.

52. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 9th June, complains of the irregularities of the village post peons in delivering letters and newspapers in the interior. The article says that letters, &c., are sometimes delivered to the addressees after a delay of 15 days or a month, and this delay is attributed to there being only one post peon for all the villages within the range of a branch post office. It is suggested, as a remedial measure, that two village post peons should be appointed in each branch post office.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, May 31st, 1894.

Simultaneous Civil Service examinations.

53. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 31st May, states that after all Mr. Paul's movement about the Simultaneous Civil Service examination has been rejected *in toto* by Parliament and remarks that the hopes of the congresswallahs have at last been frustrated and their hope that the Liberal party will accede to their request has been proved illusory. In conclusion, the *Khasim* applauds the Liberal party and its policy.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, June 4th, 1894.

Patronage of a Urdu newspaper by Her Majesty the Empress of India.

54. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 4th June, *anent* the news that Her Gracious Majesty the Empress of India has been graciously pleased to subscribe for a weekly Urdu paper, named *Zamana*, published in Lucknow, congratulates its proprietor and states that the above royal patronage is a matter of pride to him as well as to the Urdu newspaper world. It further remarks that, through the medium of the above paper, the Empress of India will have an opportunity of directly knowing the state and circumstances of her loyal and devoted subjects and of judging of their literary attainments and qualifications. The *Khasim* suggests to the proprietor of the *Zamana* to improve the status of that paper and to convey through it to Her Majesty such useful items of news as would meet her approbation and prove beneficial both to herself and her Indian subjects. It also exhorts His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and other members of the Royal house of England to direct their attention towards the study of Urdu in order to know the real state of India and of her peoples through the medium of Hindustani papers.

Thebaw, ex-king of Burma.

55. The same paper regarding the recent resolution of Government of India concerning the transfer of Thebaw, the ex-king of Burma, with his family and attendants from Ratnagiri to Madras, states that the monthly allowance of Rs. 2,500 settled upon him will be quite inadequate to meet his expenses and to keep up his dignity as an ex-royal personage in Madras and suggests that the above amount should be raised to at least Rs. 5,000 and that he should moreover be permitted to visit public places and join in public amusements, &c., under surveillance of political officers.

*Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 2nd June, gives utterance to similar remarks on the above subject and says that the ex-king's allowance should at least be raised to the figure of the pay drawn by a Judge of the High Court.

56. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 7th June, referring to the appointment of Mr. Manavedan Raja to the acting session judgeship of Nellore, says that his judicial qualifications are well known. It is a matter of great regret that he has not been given sufficient time to show his administrative abilities as a Collector. The *Khasim* hopes that he may be given a collectorate in order that he may prove that natives will not be found behind Europeans in endurance, honesty and in the faithful and efficient discharge of the duties entrusted to them.

Manavedan Raja.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, June 7th, 1894.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

57. The *Vivekathivakaran*, of the 6th May, referring to the Imperial Legislative Council, writes as follows:—The Viceregal Legislative Council generally passes measures which are not pleasing to the people and takes no action on matters requiring legislation. The Age of Consent Bill was passed into an Act notwithstanding the mighty opposition of the people. On the other hand people have been sending up in vain repeated memorials to the council requesting it to make a provision in the Indian Penal Code punishing children for disobeying their parents just as there is a provision in the same code to punish parents deserting their children.

A remark on the Imperial Legislative Council.

VIVEKATHIVAKARAN, May 6th, 1894.

58. A correspondent (*Matabhimani*) to the *Andhraprakasika*, of 2nd June 1894, learns that the Madras Government have submitted to the Government of India a Bill, called "The Hindu Temples Bill," to amend Act No. XX of 1863, and refers to the petition which has been presented to the Governor-General showing the necessity for strict legislation regarding the management of religious endowments and the gross misconduct of, and misappropriation by, the Tirupati mahants. He alludes to the irresponsible doings of these mahants and calls upon all intelligent readers of the paper, who are of Hindu persuasion, to do their best to get the Bill under consideration passed.

The Hindu Temples Bill.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, June 2nd, 1894.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

59. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 26th May, with regard to the contemplated opening of a legislative council at Hyderabad, says that the council would be useful to the people only when membership is left open to all without any caste considerations or racial prejudices.

A suggestion to His Highness the Nizam regarding the contemplated opening of a legislative council in his dominions.

VETTIKKODIYON, May 26th, 1894.

60. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th instant, publishes a telegram from Lahore to say that the Khan of Thor and his followers have sworn allegiance to the British Government. The Political officer of Chelas with about 40 men of the 5th K.L.I. visited his village a short time ago when the ceremony was carried out. This makes another, though small, addition to our territory on the Indus.

The Khan of Thor swearing allegiance to the British Government.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, June 11th, 1894.

61. Some of the Europeans are accusing the Maharaja of Kashmir of extravagance, because, besides lending 25 lakhs to the British Government and defraying the expenses of the construction of a road through Jhelumkhandi and of the Jammu railway, he contributed 50 thousand to the Lady Dufferin fund, 25 thousand for the Hutchinson college at Lahore, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs for erecting the Residency bungalow at Jammu.

The extravagance of the Maharaja of Kashmir.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, June 10th, 1894.

62. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 30th ultimo, says that the Nizam's Government, seeing that Hyderabad affairs are unfavorably discussed in the *Bangalore Evening Mail*, has issued an order that no servant of the Hyderabad State should subscribe for the same. This, the paper says, is

Highhandedness in Hyderabad.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, May 30th, 1894.

an unwarranted encroachment on the liberty of the Government servants, and calls upon the Imperial Government to take notice of this conduct on the part of the Hyderabad authorities.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, June 2nd, 1894.

63. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama* (Kóttayam), of the 2nd June, in commenting upon the memorial submitted to the Viceroy by the inhabitants of Tirupati praying for a law to provide for the better management of the religious institutions in this country, says that it is high time for the Travancore Sirkar to enact a similar law in the matter of the temples and churches in that State.

Travancore Sirkar to enact a law in the matter of temples and churches in that State.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

JANANUKULAN, June 1st, 1894.

64. The *Jananukulan*, of Tanjore, of the 1st June, after giving a short account of the extremely miserable condition of the ryot population of Southern India in consequence of their ignorance as to using their lands and cattle in the most profitable way, thinks that Government will confer a boon on them by opening agricultural colleges in every district to impart education in both veterinary and agricultural sciences.

Advisability of opening agricultural colleges in all the districts of this presidency.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

VETTIKKODIYON, May 29th, 1894.

65. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 29th May, with reference to the mal-treatment of the emigrants in South Africa, says that it is the bounden duty of the British Government to safeguard the interests and the well-being of the sons of India who have emigrated to Natal for escaping the dire effects of poverty in their native country.

A request to Government to help the emigrant population of Natal against the cruelty of the Natal public.

PARIYAN, June 2nd, 1894.

66. The *Pariyan*, of the 2nd June, writes as follows:—The National Congress, composed mostly of Bengalis and Brahmans, has been from selfish motives agitating for simultaneous examination in India. The despatch of the Secretary of State Mr. Fowler has once for all silenced the selfish congressmen for the good of the country.

The disappointment of the National Congress regarding the question of simultaneous examination.

SWADESAMITRAN, June 5th, 1894.

67. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th June, with reference to the Government of His Excellency Lord Elgin, remarks as follows:—His Excellency Lord Elgin richly deserves to be styled as the second Lord Ripon. Instead of being a helpless puppet in the hands of his councillors as Lord Lansdowne was, who, in virtue of his helpless position, was obliged to sanction the grant of compensation allowance which entails upon Government great and serious loss even to this day, Lord Elgin, by his government and by his way of dealing with the solution of political problems, has convinced his councillors that he has a mind to think and a conscience to satisfy, and that, therefore, he will not believe their statements and approve of their suggestions as gospel truths unless they appear to him to be reasonable. Lord Elgin's Government is specially characterized by economy, and the objection which he raised to officers travelling in special trains instead of ordinary trains during their annual exodus may seem as an instance in point. On the whole Lord Elgin's Government betokens great good and prosperity to India and people may feel sanguine that they will soon realize their long-cherished aspirations.

Comments on the Government of His Excellency Lord Elgin.

SWADESAMITRAN, June 8th, 1894.

68. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th June, is surprised that so much significance should be attached to tree-daubing in the North. It adds that there can be no doubt about the loyalty of the people of India to the British Government.

Mango trees, a source of uneasiness to the English.

69. The *Nyayabodhini*, for June 1894, writes thus (in English) about the tahsildar of Ongole not giving a holiday to his office in honour of the Queen's birthday either on the 24th May, the day appointed in the *District Gazette*, or on the 26th, the day fixed in the *Fort St. George Gazette*:— . . . "Our tahsildar, Mr. K. Vasantha Rao Pantulu, kept his office open from 11 A.M. to 9 P.M. on both days and tried a magisterial case, thus keeping the whole establishment cursing the Government for making them subject to slavery through such native officers and the accused in the case weeping in honour of Her Majesty's birthday. Is not our tahsildar the most loyal servant of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India? Should not the Government reward him for such extraordinary loyalty?"

NYAYABODHINI, June 1894.

The Ongole tahsildar and the Queen's birthday.

70. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of 6th June 1894, says that Mr. Ranade (of Bombay) is of opinion that a regulation should be framed enforcing the exclusion of married boys from schools and thinks that such a regulation would do a great deal to prevent early marriage in India.

SANMARGA BODHINI, June 6th, 1894.

Married boys in schools.

71. The *Samrajyapradayini*, for April 1894, alleges that, as certain merchants of Guntúr were returning at night-fall after having performed a marriage on the hill near Nallapati, a European, who, pleading their bandies had passed too near his carriage, soundly horse-whipped not only the bandy-drivers but also the occupants thereof. It adds that the injured parties are thinking of preferring a criminal charge against the man and that they regret their inability to find out his name, place, and profession.

SAMRAJYAPRADAYINI, April 1894.

A European's insolence at Guntúr.

72. The *Vartadarsani*, of 28th May 1894, referring to the mango-tree-smearing in Behar, alludes to the alarm raised by the *Pioneer* and a paper published in England that there will be a repetition in India of the great mutiny of 1857 and states that those papers decry the Hindus as ungrateful, &c., to Government. Remarking that during the past 30 years the benefits which India has derived from the British rule are innumerable, it enumerates some of them, such as the spread of education which has done so much to enlighten and elevate the people, the improvement of agriculture which has covered fields once barren with green vegetation, the introduction of the railway and the telegraph which have given a powerful impetus to commerce and made many a man wealthy, and, lastly, the freedom of the press to ventilate public opinion. Are the Hindus then, it asks, so stupid as to prove traitors to the government which has bestowed upon them so many benefits? It retorts that the editors of those papers are ungrateful for casting such a libel on the loyal Hindus. It thinks they probably formed such an opinion because of their hatred for the National Congress. They write that the Hindus are ungrateful, just because the congress has asked the Government for certain things as a child asks a father. The smearing of trees has no connection at all with any attempt at mutiny, and it hopes the Government will set aside the idle fears of these papers and rule in peace and happiness, confiding in the loyalty of the Hindus.

VARTADARSANI, May 28th, 1894.

Tree-smearing in Behar.

73. The same paper notices with satisfaction (1) the attempt of His Excellency the Viceroy to put an end to the practice of members of Government travelling by special trains to the hills, (2) his refusal to grant compensation allowances to those officials who make no remittances to England, (3) his ruling that only two or three subordinates need follow the Government officers when they go to the hills and that the rest of the office might remain at Calcutta, (4) his directions to heads of the various departments to practise the greatest economy possible in their expenditure making it less than the budget estimate, (5) his withdrawal of compensation allowances from Roman Catholic bishops and priests.

"Our Governor-General."

It says that these things plainly show that His Excellency is not influenced by partiality to white men, but is actuated by an earnest desire to do justice to all subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. It thinks that the people

should hold a public meeting and tender thanks to His Excellency for his noble efforts and further declares that, instead of endeavouring to take measures to perpetuate Dr. Macleane's connection with the district of Nellore, the Nelloreans will be doing a good thing if they should bring about a meeting to thank the Viceroy.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, June 9th, 1894.

74. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 9th June 1894, referring to the correspondence that passed between Mr. Mullaly, Collector of Kurnool, and the Government on

Rest-houses for touring officers.

the desirability of providing rest-houses for officials when on tour in the Kurnool district, and the Government concurring with the Board of Revenue in thinking that the construction of such rest-houses is not necessary as the officials may lodge in their tents, it says that the opinion of the Board that the native officers can easily find lodging in temples and choultries and Eurasians in mantapams is calculated to encourage the officers in arbitrarily entering choultries meant for the public and driving away other travellers and disallowing any one to lodge so long as they remain. Already, this oppression and highhandedness on the part of the officials prevails, and the suggestion of the Board will only aggravate it. Moreover, it is not right to say that Eurasians may take their lodging in mantapams. It adds further that cases have come within its knowledge where native revenue officials took up their lodgings at public choultries for days together and drove away every traveller, who came there seeking shelter whether at midday or midnight, and instances the case of Tanjore Deputy Collector, Mr. Adaki Srinivasa Rao, who, in the year 1880, occupied the spacious Pachayappa's choultry in Tiruválúr without permission from the custodian thereof and left it only when he was informed that the trustees of Pachayappa's charities would bring matter to the notice of the Collector.

RAJAYOGI, June 10th, 1894.

75. The *Rajayogi*, of 10th June 1894, observes that of late that implicit faith, which the Hindus have in the justice of British rule, has received some shocks by certain

"Native opinion."

acts of Government which have caused surprise even to the educated portion of the community. These are the following :—

(1) Although Government has pledged itself to protect the religion of the people, it brings in missionaries to convert them, giving them salaries proportionate to the status of the converts before conversion.

(2) It confers titles upon those who break loose from time-honored social customs and practices.

(3) Europeans that commit brutal murders and are guilty of shameful outrages upon the honour of Hindu women are let off without punishment. This will not fail to impress the Hindus with the idea that Government, virtually, though not declaredly, permit Europeans to kill Hindus.

(4) India is the land of the Hindus, and, as such, cow-killing, which is revolting to them, should be either suppressed or should be ordered to be done unseen by them; but Government, instead of doing this, issue orders which only serve to create quarrels and disturbances. Of late, the Hindus have been directed to stop their music in religious processions before mosques. Why should not the same respect be paid to the feelings of Hindus? Would the Hindus be allowed to rear swine in a land of Muhammadans? Is it not an outrage to the feelings of the Hindu to have the cow, which he regards as the stay of his life, slaughtered before his very eyes? It is nothing strange that the Hindus should have their faith in the Government shaken when the Government is so partial to the Muhammadans and so severe towards themselves.

(5) The refusal of Government to hold simultaneous examinations in India and in England for the Civil Service.

The paper adds that the best thing for the people to do under these circumstances is to call to mind the old Muhammadan misrule and oppression and content themselves with the reflection that, in spite of all the faults of the British Government, they are much more happy under it than they ever were in the days of Aurangzebe and Toglak, and advises them to pray to the

Almighty that the British Government may continue and gradually rectify its own errors and that we may not be delivered into the hands of any worse government.

76. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th instant, quotes the following telegram from the *Englishman*:—The best authorities at Simla account tree-daubing as the rubbing of animals against the trees. A microscopic examination has proved that the daubs two feet from the ground contained pigs' bristles and all higher up buffaloes' or cows' hair. The origin of smearing is undoubtedly connected with the Janakapur shrine in Nepaul, as all the circulars calling attention to smearing have been found connected with the same. Ten per cent. of the marks are undoubtedly made by mendicants. There is increased scare and fresh tree-daubing seen in Calcutta maidan. The police are on the alert.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, June 11th, 1894.

Tree-daubing.

77. The same paper says that recently the Secretary of State for India, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, said that he was sorry to hear of the various cases of soldiers shooting natives, but that it was not possible to prevent soldiers from carrying arms when off-duty. This, the paper remarks, amounts to saying that it is not possible to prevent soldiers from shooting down natives.

The shooting of natives by British soldiers.

78. The same paper says that it appears that the Mussalmans of Rangoon have applied to Government for permission to slaughter cows during the Bakr-id festival and that therefore there may be a riot in the place.

The probability of a riot in Rangoon.

79. The same paper says that the sentences pronounced upon the various rioters in the recent riots at Prabhaspatam have given satisfaction both to Hindus and Mussalmans.

The sentences of the rioters in Prabhaspatam.

80. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 4th instant, says:—It is said that the Government of India is now making inquiries to ascertain whether the recipients of the exchange compensation allowance actually make home remittances or not. This inquiry is quite necessary.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, June 4th, 1894.

The exchange compensation allowance for *bona fide* home remittances.

81. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 9th instant, takes the following remarks from the *Kannada Suwarte*:—The marks on the fruit trees in Behar and other places are regarded by many as indicative of the name of Janakapur, a holy place in Nepaul. It appears that in that place a tank was miraculously formed in a single night. The earth dug out in making this tank is what has appeared on the trees in a miraculous manner. These miracles have made the people go in large numbers on a pilgrimage to Janakapur which they consider as having been opened for pilgrims by God himself in lieu of Hardwar from which the pilgrims were driven out so unceremoniously last year. Sir Anthony MacDonnel is also of opinion that the daubing of trees is a device to extol the importance of a sacred place in the eyes of the people and has no other meaning. We concur in this opinion and look upon all other conjectures as quite unfounded.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, June 9th, 1894.

The meaning of the marks on trees.

82. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 30th ultimo, thinks that the decision of the Secretary of State for India on the question of simultaneous examination was entirely due to the petitions forwarded by Muhammadans, Pariahs, &c., praying against the holding of the examination in India, and says that, unless there is a strong union among the people of India themselves, they cannot hope for better days and exhorts the people to strive first to secure this union and then to agitate for increased privileges.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, May 30th, 1894.

The Indian Civil Service examination.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, June 2nd, 1894.

The simultaneous examination question.

83. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 2nd instant, speaking on the question of holding the Indian Civil Service examination in India, says:—If a vote were given to the peoples of diversified India as to who shall rule them, the answer would be in favour of the dominant race. In passing examinations, the Indian student is very clever, but to rule he must attain something more than an Indian university career. "India for the Indians" is the cry of the Radicals; let England leave India to govern herself and then we shall see anarchy reigning once more supreme. What was the condition of India before British supremacy? Once England resigns India the warlike races would rise ascendant and the intellectual classes trodden down. It is the *force majeure* of the British soldier that prevents a conflagration of racial and caste prejudices. Once that is removed India will be completely demoralized and foreign aggression will be the result.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 30th, 1894.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 2nd, 1894.

The Badagara shooting case.

84. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 30th May, and the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd June, after giving a detailed account of the Badagara shooting case in which a fanatic Mappila, who is alleged to be also an insane, was shot dead by the police at the order of M.R.Ry. Chattu, Tahsildar of Badagara, say that the action of the tahsildar was very hasty and ill-considered. The papers are of opinion that the circumstances of the case were not so serious as to call for the extreme measures adopted and that the fanatic, who was armed only with a short knife, could have been knocked down and taken alive if the tahsildar and the police had had a little presence of mind. The *Kerala Patrika* animadverts strongly on the tahsildar and goes on to say that it is a great pity to retain in the service a tahsildar who is so inconsiderate in his doings. The editor concludes by saying that this is a matter which demands the serious consideration of Government.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 9th, 1894.

Government to institute an inquiry into the causes of the Mappila outbreak.

85. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 9th June, says that on the 2nd idem a Mappila entered a Hindu temple in Anakkara amsam, Ponnáni taluk, and broke the idol, &c. The article remarks:—It is now reported that the Mappila is an insane. However great his insanity may be, yet, as his doings go to wound the religious feelings of the people of a different creed, it is high time for Government to seriously consider the matter. Moreover this signifies that the Mappila outbreak has not totally ended. The delay of Government in instituting an inquiry into the causes of the Mappila outbreak by means of a commission is dangerous to the country and puts the people to great alarm. It is hoped that the matter will soon attract the attention of Government.

Tree-daubing.

86. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes:—"The comments made by some of the papers on tree-daubing that it is the sign of an impending outbreak and the Government should be on the alert, laying the act at the door of some ascetics and the members of the congress, remind me of the (ludicrous) story of the Panikkar having seen a tiger. On a microscopic examination the Government has found out the truth. The envy and the spite of that section of the Europeans, known as the Anglo-Indians, against the natives and who have so magnified such a trifle must be beyond all description. God is help to those who are helpless, and it is the good luck of the natives that the Government took the matter in the light above menticned. Is it not in this manner that white men concoct scandals and erroneously impress on the minds of those in England. Lord Elgin, the Governor-General, being a gentleman, who will not fall into the snares of such men, their machination will not, it is presumed, have the desired effect during his administration.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 30th June 1894.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 15th June 1894. |
| 2 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 120 | 20th ,, ,, |
| 3 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 100 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Trichy Nesan" .. .. .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 150 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 5 | "Meignana Bhanu" .. .. | Karikal .. .. .. | .. | 1st and 15th June 1894. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 11th and 20th June 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd June 1894. |
| 8 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | |
| 9 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 8th, 16th and 24th June 1894. |
| 10 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 9th ,, ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 13th ,, ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 575 | 18th June 1894. |
| 13 | "Tanjai Janamitran" .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | .. | 9th and 16th June 1894. |
| 14 | "Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan" .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 350 | 10th ,, 17th ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Vivekathivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 266 | 27th May and 3rd and 10th June 1894. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 29th May and 12th, 15th, 19th and 22nd June 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Dharmavardhani" .. .. | Bhímavaram .. .. | 150 | 23rd June 1894. |
| 18 | "Suniti" .. .. .. .. | Rajahmundry .. .. | 500 | 25th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 23rd June 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 18th, 20th, 25th and 27th June 1894. |
| 21 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 18th and 25th June 1894. |
| 22 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 4,600 (?) | 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 23 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 300 | 20th June 1894. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 18th and 25th June 1894. |
| 25 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 23rd June 1894. |
| 26 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 500 | 20th and 27th June 1894. |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 21st June 1894. |
| 29 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 11th and 20th June 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 16th and 23rd June 1894. |
| 31 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 11th ,, 18th ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 34 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 11th and 18th June 1894. |
| 35 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 9th ,, 16th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 575 | 11th, 15th and 21st June 1894. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd June, writes as follows:—With a view to prevent natives of India from domiciling in Natal, the Government of Natal issued an order refusing admittance to natives of India into Natal unless they are coolies and have executed a bond to serve under an European for a period of five years and requiring the coolies to pay a poll tax as long as they remain in that country. This order is unquestionably oppressive as well as arbitrary. Natives of India have a right to go to any part of Her Majesty's dominions for eking out their livelihood as other nations live in India without let or hindrance. According to the avowed declarations of Her Majesty, it seems to be the bounden duty of Government to protect the interests of the natives of India, wheresoever they may be, within any part of Her Majesty's dominions; but what is surprising is the fact that Government of India approved of this order in spite of its open unjustness and indirect advocacy for the revival of slavery. It is hoped that Her Majesty will soon take steps to put a stop to the unjust procedure of the Government of Natal.

Swadesamitran, June 22nd, 1894.

Oppressive measures of the Natal Government and the sufferings of the Hindus in Natal.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

2. A correspondent to the *Vivekathivakaran*, of the 3rd June, complains that a certain passenger, who happened to be a police inspector at the railway station of Sankagiri, with the help of some police constables, authoritatively demanded some of the passengers that were already seated in a carriage to leave the compartment and seek for another compartment elsewhere, and, when the passengers refused to obey his order, he beat one of the passengers and called for another constable to have the passengers expelled from the compartment, and the passengers being thus frightened left immediately their compartment for the occupation of their assailant. He remarks that, even though an inspector is vested with many powers and privileges to perform his public duty, it is not right on his part to abuse such powers to serve his own selfish ends.

Vivekathivakaran, June 3rd, 1894.

Abuse of the powers of a police inspector at the railway station of Sankagiri.

3. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th June, informs that all the jewels, which had been lately stolen away from the Srívilliputtúr temple to the aggregate value of nearly a lakh of rupees, were found in the house of a blacksmith living at Ambásamudram, a notorious character in house-breaking. He adds that he is a leader of a gang that lives on plundering temples and that the adequate punishment that could be inflicted on him will be transportation for life.

Swadesamitran, June 15th, 1894.

Recovery of jewels that were lately stolen from the Srívilliputtúr temple.

4. The *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 18th June, grievously complains that gangs of cattle-robbers in different parts of Negapatam daringly demand blackmail from villagers of that place, and, if their demand is not promptly answered, they do not scruple to carry away their cattle and thus cause no small amount of trouble and expense to the villagers. The paper thinks that the opening of a special police station to guard the villages with more vigilance against the inroads of these robbers, the infliction of a more severe punishment than what is now imposed on cattle-robbers, and the establishment of schools for educating this class of people may serve to mitigate the evil here complained of.

Nagai Nilalochani, June 18th, 1894.

Mischief caused by cattle-robbers at Negapatam.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 16th, 1894.

Neglect of duty by the Calicut town police.

5. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 16th June, says that there were five or six thefts in the Calicut town within a week or two, but none of them has yet been detected. The article attributes this to the incompetency of the town police and remarks that they seldom enter a theft case in the register as soon as they are informed of it, but all that they do is to make certain inquiries and enter them in their diary. It is of opinion that there would not have been so many thefts in the town if the constables on night duty had properly patrolled the town. The article concludes by saying that, as there is no security for property in the town, the Superintendent of Police should attend to the matter.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, May 29th, 1894.

Suggestions to prevent the commission of nuisance in the river Tambraparni.

6. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th May, complaining that barbers, weavers and dhobies foul the water of the Tambraparni and render it unserviceable either for drinking or for washing purposes, draws the attention of the zilla head-quarter deputy collector to the following suggestions:—

(1) Washermen should not wash their clothes or asses at any part of the river from Vilayan entrance to Washermanpet entrance before 12 A.M. and after 4 P.M.

(2) Barbers and weavers should not pollute the stream between the said hours by committing nuisances incidental to the exercise of their profession.

(3) A supervisor and six watchmen should be appointed to prevent the said class of people from committing nuisance in the stream.

(4) Severe punishment should be inflicted on those that wantonly foul the stream to the detriment of the public.

VIKATA DUTAN, June 2nd, 1894.

A request to the Madras municipality to remove the evils arising from the stagnated condition of the Cooum river.

7. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 2nd June, complains that, owing to the intensity of the heat of the summer, waters of the Cooum river became thoroughly evaporated and the effluvia emanated from the dried fish and moss tell seriously upon the public health of Madras. The paper desires the Madras municipality to adopt remedial measures at once.

SWADESAMITRAN, June 15th, 1894.

A complaint against municipal servants of the Tinnevelly municipality.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th June, hearing that municipal servants of Tinnevelly, being induced by some of the people of the fifth ward of that place to secure votes for them during the election that is to take place on the 30th of June, are busying themselves with canvassing, says that, as the law does not allow them to take part in the election of municipal councillors, it is desirable that the chairman should take early steps to check their procedure at once.

Arbitrary measures of the President of the Madras municipality.

9. The same paper writes as follows:—In virtue of a certain section in the Madras Municipality Act which authorizes citizens of Madras to begin construction of buildings a month after submitting necessary application and the plan of the building to the municipality, a tailor living near Pycroft's road at Triplicane erected his building, and, as sanction for such erection had not been obtained, the President ordered the building to be demolished. At the last meeting of the Municipal Commissioners Mr. N. Pragasa Mudaliar announced that the procedure of the President was not only cruel but also far from reasonable, and that the meeting should pass a resolution stating that the act of the President in this matter was unlawful and that he should be more careful in future in exercising rights and privileges vested in him as Municipal President. As the passing of this resolution will greatly help the tailor in question to claim damages from the municipality, most of the commissioners

were of opinion that this subject should be postponed for six months—a period within which law allows the tailor to claim damages from the municipality. It behoves the municipal commissioners to guard the interest and the well-being of the citizens of Madras whenever their rights and privileges are unjustly interfered with by the arbitrary measures of the municipal officers.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, June 23rd, 1894.

Demolition of houses by the Madras municipality.

10. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 23rd June 1894, referring to the resolution brought forward by Mr. Pragasa Mudaliar at a meeting of the Madras municipality on the 8th June to the effect that the action of the President in demolishing a poor tailor's house in Pudupakam on the ground that its construction was commenced before obtaining sanction was unjustifiable, remarks that section 267 of the Municipal Act, though it confers this power of demolishing houses upon the President, does not mean that it should be made an instrument for oppressing the people, but that it should be used only in exceptional and unavoidable cases. If the President had obtained a judicial decision before proceeding to demolish the house, it would have been perfectly satisfactory to all; but, instead of that, the President, acting upon the statements of his subordinates, has caused a great loss to the poor tailor and has done an act which, though within the law, is yet a very cruel one. It alleges that in this way several houses of poor people are destroyed every year. Remarking on the corruption of the municipal underlings it says that, all things considered, it is profitable for those who violate municipal rules to bribe these subordinates to hush up matters and that it is dangerous for those that stand upon their rights and honestly endeavour to justify their acts.

DHARMAVARDHANI, May and June 1894.

Local fund boards.

11. The *Dharmavardhani*, for May and June 1894, writes thus (in English) regarding the system of nomination to local fund boards:— . . . "Some of the members that are now nominated to the several taluk and district boards care more for their travelling allowance and the honour accorded to them by being allowed seats in presence of the divisional and district *nabaps* than for public good and for their representing the wants in their respective villages". . . . "The Narsapur taluk board is composed of eighteen members and has two taluks under its jurisdiction. In the ordinary course of things one would expect that these eighteen members will be equally divided between the two taluks and nine from each be appointed; but only three gentlemen form the contingent from this (Bhímavaram) taluk" . . . "We observe that meetings are held at Bhímavaram only once or utmost twice a year. Even those have to be postponed for want of quorum as almost all the members have to come from Narsapur taluk" . . . "This state of things will continue as long as the nomination is left entirely to the tahsildars and divisional officers. Why not, we ask, in this age of democracy and representative institutions, the Government allow some sort of election to the taluk boards? Some of the members of the district boards are no doubt elected by taluk boards, but, when the taluk boards are not properly manned, we fear very little good results from the elections. There are two or three associations in each taluk and all of them may be made to meet at a place to elect a member to the board, but this may be objected to as being impracticable although we do not see any impracticability in it. There are also unions in every taluk, and all the unions of the taluk may be conveniently formed into a representative unit to nominate a member to the taluk board. The unions are institutions recognized by Government and are expected to possess members capable of understanding the responsibilities in election of proper men. This is a system which is attended with the least difficulty, and, if properly supported, will be a source of encouragement to worthy people of the rural taluks and deserves early notice of the Government."

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, June 23rd, 1894.

Village sanitation in India.

12. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 23rd ultimo, says thus:—Village sanitation in India is a deplorable failure, but it is not as bad as it had been years ago. The march of civilization and education alone will rectify this evil and the

progressists of the age would do well to look nearer home instead of dabbling in politics, which should be a secondary consideration.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 16th, 1894.

Deplorable condition of roads and bridges under the several taluk boards in Malabar.

13. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 16th June, says that, after the introduction of the A system, the condition of bridges and roads (except some of the important ones) under the Palghat, Malappuram and Tellicherry taluk boards is very deplorable, and remarks that it is doubtful whether Mr. Duppen, who has taken public works contract under these boards, has seen many of these roads at all. The paper takes to task the majority of the members of these boards for their indifference as regards the proper repair and upkeep of roads in their division and cites the Palghat taluk board, as an instance, to show that nomination of members to these boards is confined to certain particular localities and that it is made not by looking to the merit but according to favouritism and influence. It appears that the majority of the Palghat taluk board members are from Chowghat division, and, if the divisional officers had, it is remarked, paid a little attention to the nomination of members, such irregularities would not have happened. Among the officers of the revenue department it is the deputy tahsildars that often visit the amsams, but one or two of these only have been appointed members; but, even if a larger number of these officials be appointed, it is doubtful whether they will be bold enough to bring to light the irregularities of an English contractor. If the nomination is based upon the elective system the people will be in a position to reject the members failing to discharge their functions properly; but now, as nomination depends upon favouritism, members are lucky enough. The article concludes by inviting the special attention of Government to this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 23rd, 1894.

Administration report of the Calicut municipality considered satisfactory.

14. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 23rd June, says that it has great pleasure in stating that the administration report of the Calicut municipality for the year 1893-94 is very satisfactory and observes, among other things, as follows:—The year opened with a *minus* balance of Rs. 11,000, of which Rs. 7,000 were collected during the year. For this large collection of arrears 1,500 distraint warrants were issued and property sold in 310 cases. In the previous year only 121 warrants were issued and property sold in 21 cases. Although a greater portion of the arrears was collected during the year under report, yet, if consideration be given to the sale of property in such large number of cases, the action of the chairman would seem to be very rash. The former chairman could have also collected the year's tax if he had only cared to distrain and sell the chattels of poor rate-payers, but, as he knew very well the circumstances of the poor in the town, his kind heart did not permit him to act so rigorously. Under the circumstances we do not see our way to congratulate the chairman on his success in this respect; but he may, in the opinion of Government, be a worthy (chairman) for having collected these large arrears, no matter in whatever manner the collection was made. The budget allotment under the head of education was Rs. 6,900, of which only Rs. 6,100 were expended. As education is a matter to which greatest importance ought to have been given, it is not at all satisfactory that the whole allotment was not utilized for the purpose.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, June 11th, 1894.

Closing of Muhammadan cemeteries.

15. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 11th June, regarding the proposal of the Madras municipality to close Muhammadan cemeteries, says the Muhammadans of Madras were never before put to such inconvenience and trouble regarding religious matters as they at present are. It is apprehended they will be forcibly drawn into religious disputes if the municipality unjustly interferes with their rights and privileges. It is said that, when the above question was being discussed, certain Hindu members remarked that the Muhammadans would take objection to it, but the President told them

that he had consulted two cazis and obtained their consent. The *Shams* states with surprise that it is not known which cazis have given their consent to Colonel Moore's proposal, inasmuch as the head cazi, Oobidulla Sahib, is at present engaged in issuing a fatwa (decree) against the proposal of the municipality. It further says Government was right in refusing to accord sanction to the above proposal without giving the Muhammadans an opportunity to consider it and submit their objections. After dwelling on the subject at length, the *Shams* proceeds to record the following objections against the proposal :—

*First*, after the interment of a dead body, a series of ceremonies are performed, which necessitate frequent visits to the grave of the departed, but, when distant places are fixed for burial grounds, it will be impossible for the relatives and friends of a deceased person to visit his grave sufficiently often.

*Secondly*, nearly every Mussalman has purchased a plot of ground in the present cemeteries or in their neighbourhood and has buried therein his deceased relatives; therefore he will not like to part with such burial place and suffer pecuniary loss.

*Thirdly*, as the Muhammadans prefer to be buried beside the graves of their ancestors, saints or priests, they will naturally be reluctant to lose this advantage.

The *Shams* further says that, as the closing of the cemeteries within municipal limits will deprive Muhammadans of the above advantages, a great commotion has taken place in Triplicane. In conclusion, it notes that a general meeting of the Muhammadans of Madras will be held to concert measures to submit a memorial to Government against the proposal.

A correspondent of the *Shams* gives utterance to a similar opinion on the above subject and adds that to lend a shoulder to carry a coffin is regarded as an act of charity and piety according to the Muhammadan religion, but that relatives and friends of a deceased person will be reluctant to give the shoulder to his bier when distant places are fixed for burial, and, above all, the sufferings of the poor will be increased tenfold if the proposal were carried out.

Closing of Muhammadan cemeteries.

*Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 18th June, hears that a general meeting of the Muhammadans of Madras has been held in the big mosque of Triplicane in order to protest against the proposed closure of the Muhammadan cemeteries and that it has been unanimously resolved to submit a memorial to Government against the said proposal. It hopes that His Excellency Lord Wenlock will take this important matter into his just and benign consideration and settle it in a manner favorable to the interests of the Muhammadan community which is much depressed.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, June 18th, 1894.

Consumption of rotten mangoes.

16. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 11th June, in drawing the attention of the Health Officer to the alleged prevalence of cholera in different parts of Bangalore city, says the use of rotten mangoes greatly tends to spread this dire disease. Nearly half the mangoes that come from outstations are generally found to be rotten, and, as these are sold at a very cheap rate, poor people consume them largely. In conclusion, the *Khasim* advises the Bangalore police to search the mango bazaars daily and to punish those who sell rotten fruits.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, June 11th, 1894.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

A suggestion to the mirasidars of Tanjore regarding the settlement of that district.

17. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 16th June, with reference to the arbitrary procedure of the settlement authorities in the district of Tanjore, advises the mirasidars of that district to send memorials to H. E. Lord Elgin representing their grievances caused by the enhancement of the rate of settlement and also to forward telegrams to His Excellency requesting him to pass an order to withhold the levy of the new rate of assessment till he expresses his opinion on the subject.

JANAMITRAN, June 16th, 1894.

SWADESAMITRAN, June 19th, 1894.

Arbitrary orders of the Collector of Tinnevelly regarding the grant of darkhast of waste lands.

18. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th June, publishes an extract from the order passed by the Collector of Tinnevelly regarding the grant of darkhast of waste lands, which is as follows:—

(1) All waste lands without any superstructure on them belong to Government even though they are enclosed in boundary walls or in the possession of people for several generations.

(2) People erecting buildings, digging manure pits or depositing straw on such lands without the permission of the authorities will be heavily fined even though they be owners of them.

(3) The darkhast for such lands will be given to people without racial or caste distinctions.

(4) The vegetable products of such lands will be put to auction by Government and will be sold to the highest bidder without giving any consideration to the prescriptive right of people who were hitherto enjoying them.

He thereupon remarks that Nos. (1), (2), and (4) of the above extract are against the provisions of section 37 of the Standing Order of the Board of Revenue and No. (3) is not only against the terms of the solemn declaration made by Her Majesty in the year 1858 regarding religious neutrality, but also may tend to give rise to riotings similar to those of Northern India and that therefore it behoves Government to pay due consideration regarding the legitimacy of the order herein referred.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 16th, 1894.

Condemning the proposal to reduce the number of revenue kists.

19. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 16th June, deprecates the proposal of the Board of Revenue to reduce the present number of revenue kists and observes: "The reduction of kists is not conducive to the welfare of the country. The reduction of kists from eight to six and again from six to four has itself caused great hardship to the people, and an examination of the list of distraint warrants annually executed in each amsam will clearly prove this. Under the circumstances it needs no saying what the result will be when the kists are reduced to three. Our opinion is that the reduction of kists will put the people to difficulties and increase the work of Government. No doubt it is good for Government to collect revenue by three kists, but the amount increases proportionately to the decrease in the number of kists, and so it will be difficult for the people to pay the kist in time. If kists are reduced the number of warrants must necessarily increase, and, consequently, people will be put to unnecessary expense. A man, who is unable to pay a certain amount in a lump sum, may find it easy to pay it in ten instalments and he would not then feel it as a great burden. If Government has the least consideration for the welfare of the country, then the kists should not be reduced; on the contrary they ought to be increased. When people are aware that Government revenue should invariably be paid, occasion for distraint of property must be attributed to their poverty. Instead of giving relief to such poverty-stricken people, to oppress them with selfish motive is a matter of great grievance. Although it is the duty of the people to obey the orders of Government, yet it is quite impolitic to persecute them for default due to inability. It is the *kudiyans* (tenants) that suffer by the reduction of kists, for most of the *pattadars* in Malabar are *kudiyans*, whose condition is very miserable."

The *Manorama*, of the 11th June, and the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th June, in referring to the same subject, give very similar opinions. The first-named paper says that, if Government wishes to know whether the proposed new arrangement will in any way be oppressive to the people, it should refer the matter to persons other than Government servants. The paper alleges that the majority of the Government servants, expecting to get the favour of the higher authorities, go against their conscience and side with Government without taking objection to any measure brought forward by it.

MANORAMA, June 18th, 1894.

Irregularities of settlement officers.

20. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 18th June, writes that the settlement officers have begun to count trees in Palghat taluk, and, in doing so, they do not classify trees according to the nature and qualities, but trees small, big, bearing and non-bearing are all put together under the same class. The correspondent asks the Kerala Mahajana Sabha to take up the question.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

VIVEKATHIVAKARAN, June 3rd, 1894.

Certain suggestions to the Madras Railway Company.

21. The *Vivekathivakaran*, of the 3rd June, in reference to the Madras Railway Company, notes the following suggestions :—

(1) Special provision should be made to prevent railway porters and guards from over-filling compartments with more than ten passengers in each compartment.

(2) No passenger should be allowed to smoke in a railway carriage without the consent of his fellow-passengers.

(3) Special compartments should be provided for coblers, scavengers and such other low-caste people even as servants of the passengers travelling in the first-class carriages are provided for in those carriages.

(4) Necessary measures ought to be adopted to have the doors of every compartment thoroughly locked up in every station before the train leaves the station to avoid accidents to passengers while the train is in motion.

JANAMITRAN, June 16th, 1894.

Damages caused to merchants by the negligence of South Indian Railway servants at Kumbakónam station.

22. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 16th June, draws the much-needed attention of the South Indian Railway authorities to the frequent complaints preferred by the merchants of Kumbakónam that their goods get frequently damaged in the goods shed of Kumbakónam railway station owing to the negligence of the railway authorities and that they sustain great loss in consequence. He desires the railway authorities to adopt prompt measures to avoid further complaint of this sort.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, June 19th, 1894.

A request to the Board of Revenue to direct the irrigation authorities to repair a certain tank in the district of Chingleput.

23. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th June, says that, on the mirasidars living in the villages of Kosapet, Devereepakkam and so forth in the district of Chingleput petitioning the Collector of that district to repair the Wullavur tank, the chief source of water-supply to the said villages, and also to excavate a channel alongside of the Tennari channel, the tahsildar of that place was called upon to inspect and report at once on the spots referred to in the petition. He adds that the Collector being dissatisfied with the report of the tahsildar personally inspected the places referred to in the petition, and that, though three years have elapsed since his inspection, yet nothing has been done to improve the condition of the tank. The correspondent appeals to the Board of Revenue to direct the minor irrigation authorities to do the needful without any more delay.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

KERALA SANCHARI, June 20th, 1894.

Serious allegations against the Chowghat abkári officers.

24. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 20th June, makes certain serious allegations against the abkári officers of the Chowghat range. The more important allegations are (1) that they apprehend innocent persons who cross the Cochin frontier and foist a bottle into their hands and charge them before the magistrate and get them convicted ; (2) that certain influential persons bearing grudge against anyone have now begun to bribe the abkári officers and get cases concocted against him ; (3) that they make illegal exactions from toddy-drawers who have been

granted license for tapping sweet toddy and (4) that they receive money from shop-keepers and others and allow them to smuggle liquor from the Cochin territory with impunity. The editor bitterly complains of various other iniquities of these abkári officers and remarks that the truth of the above allegations can be easily ascertained if Government make a reference to the Chowghat magistrate, to whom, it appears, the people of Chittattukara bazaar the other day complained of the intolerable oppression by these abkári officers.

*(k) General.*

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, June 8th, 1894.

A request to Government to appoint Deputy Collectors as Assistant Collectors and Collectors of districts.

25. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th June, is glad to learn that Government has appointed Mr. W. E. T. Clarke, Subordinate Judge, Ootacamund, Mr. T. Gopala Chari, Subordinate Judge of Tinnevelly, and Mr. C. V. Gopalan Nayar, Subordinate Judge of Madura, to exercise jurisdiction as Assistant Sessions Judges. The paper desires Government to appoint Deputy Collectors also as Assistant Collectors and Collectors as they have more experience of the revenue department than raw Assistant Collectors.

PARIYAN, June 9th, 1894.

A suggestion to the postal authorities.

26. The *Pariyan*, of the 9th June, does not like the idea that Government should encourage graduates by giving appointments in the postal department on the ground that higher education is not necessary for that department, and that graduates, whose aim is always directed towards the revenue and police departments, will never stick up to that department. It adds that Government should not scruple to appoint in the said department persons having a knowledge of book-keeping, correspondence and geography.

Maltreatment of Pariahs at Porúr.

27. The same paper writes that the landed proprietors of Porúr always compel Pariahs to labour for nothing, and, whenever they refuse to work, they subject them to all kinds of maltreatment and thus cause them endless trouble and vexation. It remarks that, if Government is pleased to give gratis that part of the waste land which lies to the east of Dr. Mohidin Sheriff's land, it would confer a boon on the Pariahs.

TIRISIRAPURA TAMIL SELVAN, June 10th, 1894.

Necessity for a measure to prevent Nattukottai Chetties from demanding exorbitant rates of interest on loans lent.

28. The *Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan*, of the 10th June, reports that the Nattukottai Chetties, a class of money-lenders, lend money not only at unusual rates of interest but also upon unreasonable terms and thus ruin people, who for some reason or other are compelled to have recourse to these money-lenders for help. The paper desires Government to adopt measures to put a stop to this monstrous system of usury.

SWADESAMITRAN, June 12th, 1894.

Advisability of increasing the salaries of the postal delivery peons.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th June, regrets to say that the present scale of salaries given to the delivery peons of the postal department of this presidency is too inadequate when compared with the hard and responsible duties discharged by them. It hopes that the memorial addressed by them to the Government of India, requesting it to increase their pay to a reasonable degree and to open a hospital exclusively for their treatment, will meet with its favorable consideration and approval.

Suggestions to better the condition of zamindaries.

30. A correspondent to the same paper attributes the degradation of many of the powerful zamindaries in India to the inefficiency of minor zamindars to manage the affairs of the zamindari and to their mania for borrowing large capitals at exorbitant rates of interest. To retard this process of degeneration the correspondent makes the following suggestions :—

(1) The heir of a zamindari, while being under the care of the Court of Wards, should be allowed to learn the business connected with the zamindari

for at least two years before he becomes a zamindar and the other minors should be made to look after and manage the landed estates remaining under the care of the Court of Wards.

(2) A special college should be opened for educating the minors of zamindars.

(3) A special law should be passed against the alienation or partition of any zamindari.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, June 16th, 1894.

Grievances of the Madras post men.

31. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 16th June 1894, referring to the memorial presented to Government by the postal peons of Madras requesting an enhancement of their pay on the ground that their work has enormously increased of late, that throughout the year they are obliged to work without rest or intermission, and that they have no holidays and have to deliver letters even on Sundays, though once, trusts that their just and reasonable request will be granted by the Government of India. When hard-working servants are not properly paid, they lose all interest in their work and will be tempted into corruption. It adds that the Chief Justice of Madras once remarked that the reason why postal officers, from the superintendent to the village postman, go wrong is that, of all Government departments, theirs is the most poorly paid.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, June 23rd, 1894.

Simultaneous Civil Service examinations.

32. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 23rd June 1894, states that the attempts of the natives of India to remove the disadvantages under which they are laboring in being compelled to go to England for the Civil Service examination have been opposed by the Government of India because they fear that, should these disabilities be removed, Indians, and especially Brahmans, would soon outstrip Englishmen in the competition and would deprive them of the high posts and emoluments they enjoy. It asks why, when the Parliament passed the resolution in favour of simultaneous examinations, the Secretary of State for India did not take steps to carry it out at once without pausing to consult the Indian Government. The Viceroy (Lord Lansdowne) asserted that Her Majesty's Proclamation (1857) contained no pledges of the extensive employment of natives in the Civil Service and that the proclamation could not be taken to mean that natives should necessarily be appointed to the covenanted posts, inasmuch as the words "in as far as may be" expressly impose a limit on the pledge given. It adds that, although the present Secretary of State for India has decided against simultaneous examinations, yet there is no doubt that the people will ultimately get their wish if their friends in Parliament renew their efforts.

RAJAYOGI, June 20th, 1894.

Mr. LeFanu fining tahsildars.

33. The *Rajayogi*, of 20th June 1894, referring to the fines imposed by Mr. LeFanu on some of the tahsildars for slight faults or other, writes thus (in English): . . . "We seriously advise the Collectors and their advisers to learn to respect tahsildars and deputy tahsildars of the present day who are mostly men of higher education, with a high sense of duty, and not lower them in the estimation of their subordinates and the people entrusted to their care. If frequent impositions of fines be a criterion of close supervision of the Collectors, then it is high time, we think, for the Board and the Government to stir up to frame a rule that the Collectors and the divisional officers should also be fined Rs. 50 for every fault of omission and commission in their offices. For every small delay in the Collector's office, due to a clerical oversight, the huzur serishtadar may be fined Rs. 20 each time. We fix the scale to maintain the prestige of the office which they hold."

DESOPAKARI, June 24th, 1894.

Income-tax and its oppressiveness.

34. The *Desopakari*, of 24th June 1894, relates that a certain ryot, Subbi Reddi, in the village of Kanteru in Tanuku taluk, was ordered to pay Rs. 10 as income-tax for the year 1893–94; that the ryot, pleading that his income was not as much as to make him liable to pay the tax, appealed to the tahsildar and then to the Head Assistant Collector, but in vain; and that, upon his failing to pay the tax, his movable property was twice attached and sold, but fetched only a sum of (Rs. 3–5–6 and 6–6–6)

Rs. 9-12-0 altogether. It pities him and asks how, if the man were getting an income of Rs. 500 a year, as he was declared to be (from the tax imposed), there were not things in his house worth even Rs. 10.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, June 25th, 1894.

The cost of hot weather establishments for the army.

35. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 25th ultimo, says:—The cost for the current hot weather establishments of hospitals and barracks in the Oudh command for pankas, tatties, and thermantidotes is estimated as follows:—for Lucknow, Rs. 26,800; Cawnpore, Rs. 10,300; Fyzabad, Rs. 9,300; Sitapur, Rs. 6,000; Fatehgarh, Rs. 2,600. We wonder what the total amount expended for this purpose is for the whole Indian army.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, June 27th, 1894.

The British rule in India.

36. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 27th ultimo, gives a translation of an extract from an Arabic paper published at Alexandria in Russia which is to the following effect:—Who will deny that England is ruling India with an iron rod? Is there any one who will not admit that England is depriving India of all her rights? Is it not therefore just that the people of India, who are crouching in terror of the British, should make an effort to regain their freedom? England has cause to be terribly afraid of the day when India shall rise to assert her rights. We are sure that this crisis is coming and there are signs of it. Let the English beware!

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, June 21st, 1894.

Bukreed festival.

37. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 21st June, after highly praising the different local Governments and authorities for the excellent arrangements made by them during the past Bukreed festival all over India, heartily thanks and congratulates them on their success.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, June 9th, 1894.

Sir William Wedderburn and the cow-killing question.

38. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 9th June, hears that Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State to inform him whether he had seen a memorial of the indigo planters of Behar, which is alleged to have been submitted to the Viceroy on the 18th January 1894 praying for an enactment to prevent cow-killing. It is presumed that Sir William is an enemy of India though others may regard him in a different light.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, June 15th, 1894.

Cow-killing.

39. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 15th June, referring to the news that certain Hindus of Bareilly have sent in a memorial to the Government of India informing it that no cows were hitherto slaughtered in that place and therefore requesting the Government to prevent any such attempt on the part of the Muhammadans during the approaching Id-uz-zuha, says that no orders have been issued by the Government of India upon that memorial but it was referred to the local Government. It is certain that Government will ascertain whether it is customary to sacrifice cows in Bareilly on the occasion of the above id (festival) or not. However the Government of India concurs in the opinion expressed by Sir Charles Crosthwaite in this matter, *i.e.*, that Government should treat all its subjects alike and each nation should have independence in religious matters, those who wish to interfere in the religion of others or to offer them an insult being severely chastised, and, when a riot takes place, the permanent and long-established custom of different races and creeds should be ascertained and a decision be passed accordingly. In conclusion, the *Jaridah* hopes that the Viceroy will have the above suggestions carried out effectually in Bareilly and elsewhere.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, June 24th, 1894.

A request to the members of the Legislative Council regarding the appointment of Mr. Michell as Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

40. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th June, regrets to hear that Government appointed Mr. Michell as Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes overlooking the claims of Mr. N. Subramaniam, the present acting incumbent. It adds that Mr. Subramaniam is in no way inferior to Mr. Michell as far as talent and ability are concerned and that Government is not justified in overlooking the claims of the former simply

because he had not the colour of a European. The paper desires the members of the Legislative Council to question Government why it preferred a European to a native in the appointment of a Chief Judge for the Court of Small Causes.

## IV.—Native States.

41. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 27th ultimo, and the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 28th ultimo, strongly condemn the new rules promulgated by the Mysore Government for the election of representatives for the Mysore Representative Assembly. These new rules, they say, confine the election only to ryots and merchants, among whom there are very few educated men and who cannot therefore discusss intelligently any questions coming before them. The *Vrittanta Chintamani* thinks that the Diwan is impatient of the criticism which the Representative Assembly is passing on his actions and has taken this method of avoiding criticism. The step now taken is regarded by these papers as a decidedly retrograde one.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

Vrittanta Chintamani, June 27th, 1894.

Vrittanta Patrika, June 28th, 1894.

42. In referring to the various irregularities in the Travancore and Cochin *anchal* (postal) department, a leader in the *Nazrani Dipika* (Mannanam), of the 20th June, strongly advocates the necessity of amalgamating the *anchal* with the British post. It states that, owing to the insecurity of the *anchal*, people resort, as far as they can, to the British post and they resort to the *anchal* only in places where there is no British post office.

Travancore and Cochin *anche* to be amalgamated with the British post.

Nazrani Dipika, June 20th, 1894.

43. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper invites the attention of the Cochin Sirkar to the necessity of prohibiting forest officers from employing forest peons in private menial work. The correspondent adds that, if any peon so employed were to accidentally break any dish or bottle in the course of domestic work, he is made to pay the price thereof. Again if any peon were to either absent himself or come a little late a day owing to unavoidable circumstances, he is fined 14 annas, the amount being deducted from his pay and pocketed by the official under whom he works without crediting it to the Sirkar. The attention of the authorities is invited to this matter.

Cochin officials employing peons for private menial work.

44. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama* (Kóttayam), of the 23rd June, says that, as there are many matters regarding the inheritance and marriage of the Nazranis (Syrian Christians) to be brought in the Travancore Legislative Council, the Sirkar should, during the next re-nomination of members which is to take place shortly, nominate to the council a man from among the Nazranis competent to represent them in the council. The paper gives the names of certain Nazrani officials and metropolitans in the State from whom nomination could be made.

Malayala Manorama, June 23rd, 1894.

A Nazrani to be nominated to the Travancore Legislative Council.

45. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper invites the attention of the munsif of Tiruvalla in Travancore to the desirability of putting a stop to the practice of levying extra fees from clients by certain clerks in his court. Extra fees are as follows: each attachment warrant, As. 4; each injunction order, As. 4; each certificate for granting copies of records, As. 4.

Illegal exactions of certain clerks of the Tiruvalla Munsif's Court.

46. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 23rd June, says that, although the administration of Travancore and Cochin is conducted on the same lines as that of the British, yet that the rulers of these States do not show their independence in certain matters is very much to be regretted. In appointing officials they do not give the slightest consideration to the interests of the people and the country. Although there

Kerala Patrika, June 23rd, 1894.

Reflections on the administration of Travancore and Cochin.

are competent men among the natives of Travancore, yet the higher appointments are generally conferred upon foreigners who have not the welfare of the country at heart. The appointment of foreigners impoverishes the country, as all their earnings they carry to their own native country. In this connection the writer remarks that the poverty and indebtedness of India are to a great measure due to the employment of Europeans in the higher services of the country. The complaint is made that, after the coronation of the present Raja, Cochin has begun to follow Travancore in the matter of introducing foreigners in the State service. It appears that, when a munsif's post fell vacant in Cochin, a foreigner, who had no experience and who took the B.L. degree but a year ago, was appointed to the post in preference to many better qualified and experienced Cochinites. The compensation allowances given by the Travancore Sirkar to its European employés is disapproved of, and the remark is made that it is quite unnecessary for the native princes to follow the British Government in the matter of the compensation allowances. The editor says that, as there are plenty of educated and able natives in this country, native princes can afford to administer their State without employing Europeans at all, and, in case they think that the introduction of European element into the service is very necessary, there is no difficulty in getting able men from among them also without giving any extra allowance. It is to please the Europeans that the native princes do all these things and this simply shows their want of force of character.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, May 29th, 1894.

47. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th May, while giving a short account of the various benefits which the congress has conferred upon the people of India, appeals to the public to make liberal contributions to meet the expenses incidental to the tenth annual meeting of the congress which is to take place in Madras at the end of this year. He also requests the members of the Madras Congress committee to nominate Badr-ud-din Tayabji, a Muhammadan gentleman of Bombay, as the president of the meeting.

An appeal to the public to make contributions for the annual meeting of the congress.

Vikata Dutan, June 9th, 1894.

48. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 9th June, sympathising with Government for its inability to form any decision on the subject of kine-killing in Northern India, advises the natives on one hand not to object to Muhammadans slaughtering cows as they have a religious sanction for it and advises the Muhammadans on the other hand not to kill cows either in open streets or near Hindu temples as it tends to wound the feelings of the latter.

Exhortations of the press to appease the sensation caused by kine-killing.

Swadesamitran, June 12th, 1894.

49. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th June, referring to the National Congress, writes as follows:—Many ignore the admirable doings of the congress simply because they do not take pains to watch and study its movement. The congress came into existence only nine years ago and within this small period it has managed to secure for the people many rights and privileges which they had not the benefit of enjoying before. Why, it was the congress that brought together people, who were separated by physical and natural barriers and by different languages, customs and manners and whose thoughts were confined to the well-being of the members of their domestic circle alone, on a common sphere of action, imbibed with a spirit of patriotism and a sense of duty to the public; it was the congress that made Government organize the education commission, effect the total separation of revenue from judicial functions of magistrates, and reform the legislative councils. That the public should fail to encourage a noble and useful institution such as the congress is indeed a matter for deep regret. It therefore behoves the public to exert their best to make the tenth meeting of the congress, which is to be held in Madras by the end of this year, a success.

An appeal to the public to encourage the National Congress.

50. The *Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan*, of the 17th June, hearing that Government, with a view to overcome its pecuniary difficulties, seriously contemplates the levy of some more novel taxes on the people of India, says that the adoption of such a procedure as this would simply reduce India to poverty. The paper advises Government to follow the example set by the French Government of decreasing the salaries of public officials whenever that Government suffers from pecuniary want.

TIRISIRAPURA TAMIL SELVAN, June 17th, 1894.

The policy of the French Government to overcome pecuniary difficulties.

51. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th June, complains that the members of the Tinnevelly devastanam committee, in their attempt to establish their own superiority among other members, constantly quarrel with one another paying little or no attention to the temple affairs. He adds that, if Government is pleased to keep this devastanam committee under its immediate supervision for some time, it will unfailingly bring order and discipline among the members and the management of the temple will then be very satisfactory. The correspondent desires the members of the Legislative Council to do the needful.

SWADESAMITRAN, June 19th, 1894.

A suggestion to Government regarding the Tinnevelly devastanam committee.

52. The same paper regrets to remark that the unfavorable report of the Secretary of State on the simultaneous examination greatly disappointed Mr. Dadabai Naoroji and such other Members of Parliament who took no small amount of pains to make the House of Commons pass the resolution regarding that examination. It adds that rumour is abroad that some of the Members of Parliament are seriously thinking to bring this subject once more to the consideration of the House of Commons.

Disappointment of Mr. Dadabai Naoroji caused by the report of the Secretary of State on the simultaneous examination.

53. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 23rd June, says that Lord Lansdowne during his *regimé* had notified an order that superior officers in the public service may withhold sending papers addressed to the Secretary of State if they think them to be unimportant. It adds that, as this order places the public under a great disadvantage, it behoves Lord Elgin to cancel it as early as possible.

VETTIKKODIYON, June 23rd, 1894.

Advisability of cancelling certain orders passed by Lord Lansdowne.

54. The *Desopakari*, of 17th June 1894, referring to the article by the Earl of Meath in the *Nineteenth Century*, entitled "Shall Indian princes sit in the House of Lords?" is emphatically of opinion that India will be considerably benefited if its princes be allowed to sit in the said chamber and give expression to the needs and grievances of the people. No religious disabilities stand in their way, and there are enough of educated princes among them who can fitly represent the country in Parliament. Some people may object that a stay in England will interfere with the proper administration of their States, but no such fear need be entertained, as the princes will not be necessitated to remain in England always. It hopes that our rajas and maharajas will request Government to grant them this privilege.

DESOPAKARI, June 17th, 1894.

Indian princes in the House of Lords.

55. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of 16th June 1894, referring to the fire which broke out in Tiruppavanam, a village in the district of Madura, on the 7th instant, and which destroyed two temple cars, worth about Rs. 35,000, observes that the reason why these cars caught fire so easily was because they were covered with palm and cocoanut leaves. It says that in these parts the cars are usually covered with bamboo mats, and hopes that the authorities will see them enclosed with tin plates instead and preserve them from similar accidents.

SANMARGA BODHINI, June 16th, 1894.

The fire at Tiruppavanam.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, June 23rd, 1894.

Government and the Hindu customs.

56. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 23rd June 1894, regrets that the Government, in attempting to learn the peculiar customs and observances of the Hindus, have recourse to their ignorant subordinates with little experience in these matters and are misled by their false utterances into fears and suspicions that the Hindus are secretly plotting against them. It states that three or four years ago Government asked the Collectors of the various districts to collect all the proverbs applicable to rain and asks why should not the Government gather in the same manner information about the peculiar customs and observances of the people, such as their veneration for trees and plants, and have these explained fully by learned and experienced pandits. It believes that the tree-daubing in Behar is nothing more than an observance of this kind and remarks it is simply ridiculous to suppose that the poor, feeble Hindus are thinking of a mutiny against the Government.

SANMARGA BODHINI, June 20th, 1894.

Indecent pictures in hotels and liquor shops.

57. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of 20th June 1894, alleges that indecent pictures are exhibited in European hotels, retail liquor-shops, gardens and such other places of public resort, and waits to know what measures the police will take to put an end to this evil practice.

RAJAYOGI, June 20th, 1894.

The mutiny scare.

58. The *Rajayogi*, of 20th June 1894, sarcastically remarks that the people of India should be very thankful to *The Spectator* for having represented them as great warriors about to attempt a formidable rising against the Government. It says that all this mutiny scare is simply absurd and that the Hindus will never forget the happiness, liberty, security and independence which they have acquired and enjoy under the British Government. They are not so ungrateful as to rebel against the rulers under whose mild administration they enjoy such great happiness. They have been given the privilege of representing their grievances through the newspapers. If they had been forbidden to thus ventilate their grievances, it is possible that they would have engaged in conspiracies against the Government. Instead of wasting money in garrisoning the whole country with fresh regiments, as certain Anglo-Indians insanely propose, why should not the Government endeavour to satisfy the needs of the people, bridge the wide gulf that now exists between themselves and their subjects, secure their confidence and treat them as brethren?

The tree-daubing mystery.

59. The same paper writes thus (in English) regarding the tree-daubing in Behar:— . . . "We are firmly of the opinion that no political significance should be attached to the present scare caused by the daubing of trees with cow's hair mixed with mud. The Hindu religion inculcates all sorts of penances, forms of atonement, and the carrying out of particular rites and ceremonies according to the offence for which expiation must be made. The cow is held in the greatest veneration and is worshipped as a symbol of some incarnated deity by all devout Hindus, and the taking of even a hair for the purpose of keeping alive the feeling of veneration due to so sacred an animal is more than is practised by Roman Catholics in their worshipping of crucifixes and other relics blessed by the priest" . . . "The Hindu is a peace-loving citizen, abhors the destruction of even the smallest thing endowed with life, and from past experience knows that more benefit to himself, his family, and his country can be obtained by lawful and constitutional methods. That India has many grievances goes without saying. Here are some of the grievances under which India groans:—

"(1) Age of Consent Bill;
"(2) The Behar Cadastral Survey Bill;
"(3) The abolishment of trial by jury in Bengal;
"(4) The appointment of the Opium Commission;
"(5) The closing of the mints;
"(6) The shelving of the cotton duties in deference to Lancashire;

"(7) The refusing inquiry into, or reduction of, Home charges;
"(8) The withdrawal of Simultaneous examinations; and
"(9) The acquittal of Europeans murdering Indians.

* * *

"The people of India are not blind to the benefits derived from good government, but they are naturally desirous of seeing certain obnoxious disabilities removed or ameliorated and a freer latitude given them in matters appertaining to the self-government of their own country."

60. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 18th ultimo, after pointing out that a great deal of inconvenience is felt owing to want of public buildings in the civil and military station of Bangalore, says that the Government of India ought to erect buildings for the purpose as it derives a good income from the assigned tracts, and that perhaps the Government thinks it will be able to get the buildings of the Mysore Government for nothing when the Mysore public offices have all been removed to the town of Mysore. The paper therefore warns the subjects of the Mysore Government to be on the watch to prevent the buildings being quietly taken possession of by the British Government without payment of their cost.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, June 18th, 1894.

Public buildings in the civil and military station of Bangalore.

61. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 23rd ultimo, publishes a telegram stating that the Hindu police constables in Rangoon refused to do duty where cow slaughter was going on, and that upon this they were transferred to another place.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, June 23rd, 1894.

The Hindu police constables refusing to serve in Rangoon.

62. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 18th June, writes that people of Vaniyankulam regret to hear of the proposed transfer of the present apothecary in charge of the local hospital, and requests the doctor to cancel his transfer and retain him in the same hospital as he is very kind and attentive to the patients. The correspondent seems to think that, unless a caste medical man is put in charge of the hospital, the orthodox Hindus of the place will not freely resort to the institution.

MANORAMA, June 18th, 1894.

Vaniyankulam hospital.

63. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram* (Cochin), of the 21st June, after giving an account of the Badagara shooting case, remarks that, under the circumstances, the officials were justified in shooting down the Mappila fanatic, and, that before taking exception to the action of the officials concerned, the higher authorities should thoroughly consider whether the action of the officials was reasonable and whether the circumstances demanded the adoption of such extreme measures.

KERALA MITRAM, June 21st, 1894.

Badagara shooting case.

[Issued 13th July 1894.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th July 1894.

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| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Vivekachintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | June 1894. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Ayul Veda Bhaskaran" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 150 | 1st July 1894. |
| 3 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 5 | "Trichy Nesan" .. .. .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 190 | 15th June ,, |
| 6 | "Meignana Bhanu" .. .. .. | Karikal .. .. .. | .. | 1st July ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 2nd July 1894. |
| 8 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 100 | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 9 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 30th June 1894. |
| 10 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 30th ,, and 7th July 1894. |
| 11 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 1st and 8th July 1894. |
| 12 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 27th June and 4th July 1894. |
| 13 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 575 | 25th ,, 1894. |
| 14 | "Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan" .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 220 | 24th ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Arya Jana Paripalini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 400 | 23rd ,, ,, |
| 16 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 30th ,, ,, |
| 17 | "Vivekathivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 266 | 24th ,, and 1st and 8th July 1894. |
| 18 | "Tanjai Janamitran" .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 1,000 | 23rd and 30th June 1894. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 29th June and 3rd, 6th and 10th July 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | 4th July 1894. |
| 21 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 6th ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Lawyer" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | Not known. | 6th ,, ,, |
| 23 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | 7th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 9th July 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd and 11th July 1894. |
| 26 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 2nd, 4th and 11th July 1894. |
| 27 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | Not known. | 2nd, 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 460 | 4th and 11th July 1894. |
| 29 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Beswada .. .. .. | 300 | 9th July 1894. |
| 30 | "Gnanodayamu" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 9th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | March 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd and 9th July 1894. |
| 33 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 30th June and 7th July 1894. |
| 34 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 5th and 12th July 1894. |
| 35 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 4th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 36 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 1st and 11th July 1894. |
| 37 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 30th June 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 38 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 30th June and 7th July 1894. |
| 39 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 27th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 25th ,, ,, 2nd and 9th July 1894. |
| 41 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 30th June and 7th July 1894. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 42 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 25th June and 2nd and 9th July 1894. |
| 43 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 23rd and 30th June and 7th July 1894. |
| 44 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 15th June 1894. |
| 45 | "Khazim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 575 | 25th and 28th June and 2nd and 5th July 1894. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

Arya Jana Priyan, July 1st, 1894.

Murder of the President of the French Republic due to the baneful effect of European civilisation.

1. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st July, *anent* the murder of the President of the French Republic, says as follows:—The frequency of cases of murder in France—a country peopled by one nation professing a common religion—is due to the baneful influence of European civilisation which is said to induce men to have a craving for wordly powers. In India, peopled as it is by many nations following different religions and also ruled by a foreign race, the peace, amity and loyalty manifested by the people clearly indicate the moral influence of the Indian civilisation.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, June 29th, 1894.

Unjust procedure of the head constable of the town of Chingleput.

2. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th June, complains that one Krishnasami Aiyar, the head constable of the town of Chingleput, in connection with the extinguishing of a fire that broke out at that place, unjustly imprisoned an innocent by-stander for refusing to fetch water on a false charge that he was drunk and that he caused disturbance of public peace, and, when some of the respectable merchants of that place went to the police station to relieve the prisoner on bail, Krishnasami Aiyar used all manner of unbecoming language and even ordered the constables to lock up these people also in prison. He adds that, as these merchants could not bear such foul expressions from the head constable, they appealed to the Superintendent of Police to inquire into the matter. He thinks that it is highly necessary that the superintendent should take steps to punish the head constable for his having used abusive language.

Swadesamitran, July 3rd, 1894.

Suggestions regarding village police.

3. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd July, while remarking that the present system of police administration in villages is greatly disadvantageous to the villagers, wishes Government to introduce once more the old system of investing village munsifs and talayaries with police and detective powers, to make constables go on beat all round the villages at night and to encourage constables by awarding them rewards for detecting burglars and other hardened criminals. He also wishes Government to punish as severely as possible constables levying blackmail from the people by criminal intimidation and extortion.

Kerala Patrika, July 7th, 1894.

Complaint against the Koduvayur police.

4. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 7th July, complains of the annoyance caused to the people of Koduvayur by the gambling largely carried on there through the connivance of the local police. The correspondent adds that the few of the police that visit the gambling house enter it with an indignant countenance, but come out of it quite the reverse, of which the reason is not far to seek.

Shams-ul-Akbar, June 25th, 1894.

Highway robbery.

5. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 25th June, relates that a man, named Sitaral Subbia, an inhabitant of Nellore, while recently returning from the harbour with some other persons, was approached by certain Pariah boys who picked a quarrel with him and in the fight that ensued Subbia was robbed by one of the boys of 800 rupees in currency notes. The *Shams* states that such a practice is generally prevalent in Black Town, and Pariah boys wander about and rob people whenever they find an opportunity. The *Shams* asks the police to be more vigilant and careful in detecting such robberies and to adopt effectual measures to prevent thefts on public roads and thoroughfares.

(*b*) *Courts.*

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd July, referring to the appointment of Mr. Michell as the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, says as follows:—His Excellency Lord Wenlock is not to be blamed for appointing Mr. Michell as the Chief Judge in preference to Mr. Subramaniam, for he has no direct concern in the matter. Some of the Judges of the High Court recommended Mr. Michell as being better qualified for the post than Mr. Subramaniam, and it is but natural that Government should attach importance to the opinions of Judges of the High Court regarding the nomination of the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes. However, the plea set forth by the Judges that Mr. Michell is better qualified seems to be based more on policy than fact. None will deny that Mr. Subramaniam has all qualifications necessary for the post in question, nay, is even superior to Mr. Michell in intellectual attainments. The plea of Government, therefore, is unquestionably a lame excuse meant more or less to avoid the suspicion that Government was guided by racial prejudices and that the subject should be referred to the House of Commons for disposal.

SWADESAMITRAN, July 3rd, 1894.

The plea of Government for appointing Mr. Michell as the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

7. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th July, objects to monigars being vested with munsifs' powers to dispose of small cause cases to the extent of twenty rupees on the score that most of them are illiterate and that the discharge of their judicial functions is very unsatisfactory. He thinks that Government will greatly help the people by totally separating the judicial from the revenue functions of monigars and by appointing an assistant munsif in each taluk with powers to try small cause cases to the extent of Rs. 80.

SWADESAMITRAN, July 10th, 1894.

Objections raised to monigars being vested with the powers of a munsif.

8. The same paper, speaking of the painful vexations and troubles which parties and witnesses in cases, both civil and criminal, experience by the frequent adjournment of their cases, desires the High Court authorities to pass a measure requiring judges to attend the court punctually and either to dispose of all the cases on the day for which they are posted for hearing or to inform parties earlier of the fact of their cases being adjourned rather than announce it to them at 6 P.M.

Difficulties arising from frequent adjournment of cases.

9. The *Sasilekha*, of 22nd June 1894, referring to Mr. Michell's appointment, asks what is the use of the Governors to us with highly paid salaries, living in heavenly palaces amidst luxury and ease, if they are unable to decide on critical questions, but are forced to apply to others for decision? Would not a Lieutenant-Governor, who draws a smaller salary, do quite as well? Such a substitution would be a great financial relief. It then enlarges upon the numerous claims of Mr. Subramaniam for the office and thinks that a white skin with but a fourth of the qualifications he now possesses would have sufficed to procure him the post. It calls upon the people to hold meetings and memorialise the Parliament upon this grievance. It laments the injustice done to Mr. Subramaniam and adds that such an injustice would never have been perpetrated if Sir Henry Stokes, who always upheld the claims of the deserving, had been here.

SASILEKHA, June 22nd, 1894.

Chief Judgeship in the Small Causes Court.

10. The *Rajayogi*, of 1st July 1894, writes thus (in English) regarding the supersession of Mr. Subramaniam in connection with the Chief Judgeship of the Small Causes Court:—"Our faith in the even-handed justice supposed to be meted out to Native and European alike is considerably shaken by this act of ill-advised bestowal of patronage on the part of Lord Wenlock."

RAJAYOGI, July 1st, 1894.

Ibid.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, July 7th, 1894.

Kanigiri district munsif.

11. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 7th July 1894, states that, when the Raja of Kálahasti died, there was a case of his, valued at Rs. 1,000, pending before the Kanigiri district munsif. According to law, six months' time is given to the heirs to proceed with the case, and, if within that time they do not come forth, the case may be dismissed; but the munsif in question, contrary to law and usage, called up the case before him on the 20th June, and, in the absence of the party or his pleader, dismissed it. The Raja died on the 23rd March. The dismissal took place on the 20th June, *i.e.*, three days less than three months, while in the interval the court was closed for a month and a half for recess. The paper observes that the conduct of the munsif, who is a B.A. & B.L., does not reflect credit on the University and remarks that, unless Government took notice of it, its prestige would suffer.

SASILEKHA, July 13th, 1894.

The Madras High Court.

12. The *Susilekha*, of 13th July 1894, hears that, although the High Court re-opened on the 9th instant, yet, owing to the absence of Mr. Justice Shephard on leave, original suits have not been tried and work was at a standstill. In Calcutta the judges are too many for the court work, but Madras suffers in the opposite direction. It hopes that Government will soon remedy this defect.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, July 2nd, 1894.

Assault on a witness by a District and Sessions Judge in Oudh.

13. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 2nd instant, says that a certain District and Sessions Judge in Oudh was so incensed at the apparent falsehoods that a witness under examination was uttering that he got down from the bench and going to the witness in the box pulled him by the ears and returned to his seat.

### (*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, July 3rd, 1894.

A novel order regarding the sanction of grants to primary schools.

14. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd July, referring to the order lately passed by the Educational department that grants would be given according to the income of schools or according to the discretion of the inspecting officer concerned, says that this order will tend to discourage primary education, since it offers no sufficient inducement to teachers of primary schools. He desires Government to consult the superintendents of primary schools on the subject and do away with the order in question.

SUDARSHANA, March 1894.

The difficulties in the way of poor people trying to get education.

15. The *Sudarshana*, for March, says :—The Director of Public Instruction in Madras is very hard upon the poor people, because three years ago the high and middle schools were allowed to give free scholarships to 15 per cent. of the pupils. Now free scholarships have altogether been abolished, and, as the rates of fees are very high, the poor are entirely shut out from high and middle class education. It is apparent from this that Government intends higher education only for the rich, so that the richer classes alone might enjoy the higher offices in the State generation after generation and that the poorer classes may sink deeper and deeper without the hope of ever rising to a higher level. If Government itself shows such partiality there is no appeal against it. Now the local funds are intended chiefly for the benefit of the people. We, therefore, hope that at least in local fund schools the Director of Public Instruction will allow the admission of free scholars to the extent of 20 per cent.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

JANANUKULAN, July 1st, 1894.

Necessity for permanent buildings for local fund hospitals in the district of Tanjore.

16. The *Jananukulan*, of the 1st July, remarks that the absence of permanent buildings for local fund hospitals in the district of Tanjore makes the hospitals liable to shift their quarters every now and then to the inconvenience of the people. The

paper thinks that the erection of buildings exclusively for the hospitals would not only help the people, but would also greatly save the hospital assistants attached to the hospitals from the vexation of seeking lodgings for them.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd July, referring to the corruption prevailing in the Madras municipality, says that, after hearing the rumours regarding the corruptions prevailing in the Health department of the Madras municipality, the Health officer repaired on the 29th June to the Lang's garden, and, after the roll of scavengers was called as usual at 2 P.M., he observed many scavengers returning home instead of doing municipal work, and that, on inquiring as to the cause of this irregularity, some of the scavengers informed him that it was usual with them to answer only at the roll-call and then to proceed with their private work and that for doing so they used to get a dividend of their salaries, the remainder being divided among the higher officials of that department. The paper advises the Health officer to co-operate with the Commissioners and to adopt all measures to eradicate the evils that now prevail in that department.

SWADESAMITRAN, July 3rd, 1894.

Corruption prevailing in the Madras municipality.

18. The *Vivekathivakaran*, of the 8th July, is surprised to hear that some of the members of the Tiruchengód union, with a view to save money for repairing the roads of that place, advise the union to stop lighting the town for a year and to utilize the sum so saved in executing the repairs of the roads. The paper thinks that this suggestion, if adopted, will surely place the people of Tiruchengód under a great disadvantage.

VIVEKATHIVAKARAN, July 8th, 1894.

Suggestion of some of the members of the Tiruchengód union for repairing the roads of that place.

19. With reference to the proposal in the draft Bill for amending the District Municipalities Act, 1884, to enhance the land and water taxes to 10 and 6½ per cent., respectively, for raising money for water and drainage works, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th July, remarks that hitherto Government used to lend money to municipalities for carrying out such municipal works out of the funds allotted by the Government of India for that purpose and that the pecuniary difficulty of Government ought to have driven it to the necessity of proposing the present amendment. It adds that, as the enhancement of the said taxes will bear heavily on the people, who are already groaning under heavy and numerous taxes, it is desirable that Government should put off the proposed enhancement of municipal taxes till its finances should be restored to a satisfactory condition.

SWADESAMITRAN, July 10th, 1894.

A suggestion to Government regarding its proposal to enhance house and water taxes.

20. The *Sasilekha*, of 15th June 1894, referring to the practice of killing stray dogs in the streets during hot weather, says that, through the foolishness of the men engaged for the purpose, some dogs owned by the inhabitants are also killed although they have collars round their necks to be distinguished. To prevent such accidents in future, it proposes that the municipality should itself sell collars of a particular pattern and strictly order that no dog should be molested which wears such a collar.

SASILEKHA, June 15th, 1894.

Dog-killing in Madras.

21. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 7th July 1894, regrets that Mr. Miller, President of the Madura district board, should have appointed a European with no superior qualifications to the post of assistant engineer rendered vacant by the removal of Mr. Wallace when there were so many applicants from among the Engineering college men possessing every fitness for the said post. There are now more than twelve natives from the Engineering college who serve as assistant engineers in the Public Works department. Are the duties of a district board engineer more onerous than theirs? It remarks that Mr. Miller seems to have overlooked the order of Government that preference should be given to trained men from the Engineering college in the matter of appointments to the district board engineering

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, July 7th, 1894.

Assistant engineer, Madura district board.

department. It trusts that, when the said appointment is submitted to Government for approval, His Excellency will cancel it and select a Madras B.C.E. to the place. It adds that, if the Honorable Member for Southern District Boards, call for a statement showing the names, qualifications and diplomas of those serving in the district board engineering department, it cannot be doubted that many grave defects will come to light.

KERALA PATNIKA, June 30th, 1894.

The order of the Cochin municipality regarding the removal of thatches of houses considered unjust.

22. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 30th June, writes that the order of the Cochin municipality in the matter of removing thatches from the roofs of houses within the municipality inflicts great hardship on the poor. The correspondent adds that some persons, who had been prosecuted by the municipality for non-compliance with its order, were convicted and fined Rs. 5 each, and so persons living in thatched houses are now in an awful state of fear lest they should be similarly prosecuted. Many of the rate-payers being very poor their scanty means do not admit of their getting their houses tiled. Under these circumstances, to insist upon such persons tiling their houses without any help being given either by the municipality or Government is very unjust. The correspondent is of opinion that the municipality is misled into passing this order by the advice of the European and Muhammadan councillors who are foreigners and who have not the welfare of the local inhabitants at heart, belonging as they do to the local firms. The object of these men in getting this order passed is to protect their firms from fire.

KERALA SANCHARI, July 4th, 1894.

The Calicut municipality not to introduce the A system for repairing roads.

23. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 4th July, writes that he hears that the Calicut municipality contemplates introducing the A system (contract system) in the matter of repairing the municipal roads, and is of opinion that, as the roads under the district board are in a deplorable condition since the introduction of the above system, the same may likely be the case with the municipal roads if that system is to be introduced by the municipality without proper precautionary measures being taken beforehand.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

DESABHIMANI, June 27th, 1894.

Corruptions of the Revenue department of South Arcot.

24. The *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 27th June, ascribes all irregularities connected with the Revenue department of South Arcot to the malpractices of the monigars and karnams and not to the indifference on the part of tahsildars as imagined by Government. The paper thinks that these irregularities would be put an end to only when Government takes pains to select monigars and karnams from educated and respectable class of people and not otherwise.

JANAMITRAN, June 30th, 1894.

Drawbacks in the present system of granting joint pattas.

25. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 30th June, about the joint patta system, remarks as follows:—The joint pattas simply make mention of the names of the joint owners without giving any idea of the extent of lands severally held by the joint pattadars and of the assessment due thereon. This vague system of granting pattas gives abundant opportunities for joint pattadars to quarrel with one another in their attempt to ascertain what portions of land are severally held by them and the proportion of the assessment that each is liable to pay, and the karnams, who are to act as arbitrators in settling their disputes, avail themselves of this opportunity to levy blackmail from them rather than help the troubled pattadars in any way. Sometimes the karnams, while granting pattas, retain the name of the former or the deceased pattadar with a view to create an opportunity to take bribes from the new pattadars when they ask them to insert their own names in the pattas. As the present mode of granting joint pattas is highly unsatisfactory, it is desirable that Government

should, in future, direct the karnams to furnish all joint pattadars with a list showing the extent of the lands belonging to each pattadar of the joint patta and also the assessment due in respect of such lands.

26. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 30th June, referring to the respective rights possessed by Malabar landlords and tenants in the soil, says that the levying of high rents by the landlords has pauperized the tenantry. The article remarks to the following effect:—As the settlement of the respective claims of the landlords and tenants to the land cannot any longer be delayed, a decision ought immediately to be made. Although the settlement officers have shown in their reports that the tenant's share should be one-third of the produce after deducting the cultivation expenses, yet no definite settlement has been made. The landlords have now begun to take measures for squeezing out the tenants. The kanam deed now-a-days executed is something like a contract deed. Scarcely any deed can be found without the following provision being made in it: "should the assessment be enhanced in future it should be paid likewise." By this express provision in the deed it becomes clear that the landlord's income or share will not under any circumstances be affected. Though it may be found in the records that the tenant's share is one-third of the produce, practically it will come to less than one-sixth. A landlord should not, in our opinion, be allowed to raise or fix the rent as he likes in order to put his land on *kanam*. He should take only the balance which is left after deducting the cultivation expenses, the assessment and one-third of the produce, the tenant's share. As the majority of the landlords have acquired their lands without any trouble and expense, they by lapse of time became the owners of such properties, the tenants being merely looked upon as laborers. It is therefore incumbent upon Government to see that the laborers receive their due share. It is opposed to sound policy to leave the landlords and tenants to fight out their claims for themselves without settling them, while the Government takes stringent measures in the matter of collecting its share, the revenue. The tenants are sure to be in distress if the Board does not along with the present survey and settlement pass a law for settling the rights of the tenants in the land. We hope that Government will give the matter serious consideration.

Government to settle the relations between the Malabar landlords and tenants.

Kerala Patrika, June 30th, 1894.

The *Manorama*, of the 9th July, does not fully concur with the *Patrika's* opinion above referred to. It regrets the *Patrika's* indiscretion in publishing an article which is calculated to estrange the cordial feeling existing between the landlords and tenants at this critical time when they should all work with hearty co-operation in the matter of laying before Government their grievances in connection with the settlement affairs.

27. A special correspondent to the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 2nd July, says:—In accordance with the reply to the letter sent by the Kerala Mahajana Sabha the Settlement Commissioner arrived at Palghat on Sunday, the 17th June. He stayed at Palghat on Monday. The Commissioner Mr. Clogstoun and the Head Assistant Collector Mr. Francis both travelled together, conducting inquiries at various places, viz., Tattamangalam on Tuesday, Kollangod on Wednesday, Valangi on Thursday, Vadakancheri on Friday and Alattur on Saturday. There were with the European gentleman Pattabhi Rama Rao, uncovenanted assistant to the settlement officer, Domodra Menon, supervisor, and some other clerks. On Saturday the 23rd (he) arrived at Palghat and left it for Shoranur by mail train on Sunday. Properly speaking the Commissioner's inquiry was strictly private. Although some would suppose that this procedure was in one way good for knowing the truth of the matter, yet the actual fact was not so. The inquiry of the European gentleman was wholly confined to the ignorant travellers. It cannot be said that some of the influential persons of these places have not had an interview with the European, but only a few were able to do so. The majority of these hearing the arrival of the Commissioner wanted to see him

Remarks on the Settlement Commissioner's visit to Malabar.

Manorama, July 2nd, 1894.

and sent for their coat and turban, but by the time they had dressed and gone to see him he had left the place. The reason for this was that the gentleman had not given previous information either to the Kerala Mahajana Sabha or the people that he would arrive at such and such a place at such and such a time and remain at each place for so many days. The gentleman would say that he was going to the south and he would go to the north. For instance, his first programme was that he would stay two days at Vadakancheri, one day at Vaniyampara, and then, after staying two days at Trichur, he would go to Undathod and Ponnáni *viâ* Chettuvaya, staying one and two days, respectively, at these places, and from Ponnáni he would go to some places in Walavanad taluk *viâ* Tirur; but, after staying one day at Vadakancheri, he altered the programme and returned to Palghat *viâ* Alattur and then went to Shoranur. On account of this several persons at Vadakancheri and Vaniyampara, who were prepared to represent their grievances to the gentleman, were thus deprived of the opportunity to do so. As regards the gentleman's inquiry, he used to look into some of the fields, parambas and gardens on his way. His question was: "What is the *verumpattam* (maximum rent) of this land or that land? And what portion of it goes for revenue." To three or four persons who interviewed the gentleman, he said "why can't they pay to Government the revenue calculated upon the *verumpattam?*" It can be inferred from his conversation that he has got some six or seven hundred *verumpattachits* of the Palghat taluk copied from the sub-registry offices and stitched in a book form. He appears to think that the revenue is lighter in comparison with the *verumpattam* amount specified in the *pattachits* and that the enhancement will not press hard upon the people. The gentleman said that he would not take any evidence other than documentary, the documents being such as have been registered. He did not ask at all whether there would be drought or whether the rents fall into arrears. Some ignorant persons examined were all the while trying to escape from the gentleman by giving some information whether right or wrong, but a young man of Vadakancheri gave the gentleman a sharp reply as follows:—"Well! sir, if you calculate the revenue upon *verumpattam*, we, kudiyans (tenants) will have to dispense with the laborers you see now working in that field and we shall have to work ourselves. The laborers will have to commit robberies for eking out a living and will moreover find it difficult to pull on in this country. This will be the result of imposing revenue calculated upon *verumpattam.*" When the gentleman heard this, he burst out laughing. On inquiry I understand that the settlement officer's scheme will not be given to the Kerala Mahajana Sabha and that in Palghat taluk the proposed rate of assessment is Rs. 6 for first-class single-crop land and Rs. 9 for double-crop land. Let the people lose no time in representing their legitimate grievances.

On the above correspondence there is a leader in the same issue of the paper in which the editor, while fully endorsing the opinion of the correspondent, deals with the question from a landlord's point of view and remarks to the following effect:—In cases in which the settlement is conducted with the landlords direct the fixing of assessment calculated upon *verumpattam* will cause great hardship to them. *Verumpattam* is a higher *pattam* (rent) than what is actually and without failure obtained for any land and sometimes it so happens that it has to be reduced. If the *janmipattam* (minimum rent) of a land in the possession of either the landlord or the tenant has been enhanced at all, it must be due to the land having been improved in point of fertility or any neighbouring waste land having been brought under cultivation by a liberal expenditure of special funds and to fix an assessment on such enhancement will be a direct taxation on the profit accruing from the expenditure of private funds. This will not only be a strong bar in the way of effecting improvements and of increasing the productiveness of the soil, but also cause public grievance. Moreover it is contrary to the equitable policy of Government. In the majority of cases in which the assessment has been fixed on *verumpattam* the tenants are sure to fail to pay it regularly and in such cases several of the landlords will find it beyond their means to evict

the tenant and take possession of the land after paying a large amount as compensation for his improvements and also to duly pay the revenue. Even if compensation be paid and land taken possession of, the *pattam* derived from the improvements may not in almost all cases cover even the interest on the amount paid as compensation. The eviction of Muvvankara house people from a certain land belonging to Kavalappara now under the Court of Wards is an instance in point. A reference to the huzur office will prove this. There are many landlords and tenants in Malabar who have been reduced to poverty by having spent too much money on improving their lands without reckoning the probable profit. We know for instance that the Mulanhur Nayar, of Walavanad taluk, incurred a debt of eight thousand rupees by opening a canal for agricultural purposes, and that, although the canal in question was not of any great use, yet his landed properties in the Cochin State had to be sold for clearing the debt. It will be very oppressive to the landholders if, without proper inquiry into the indebtedness of the landlords and tenants resulting from their excessive expenditure in connection with the various agricultural speculations above alluded to, the assessment be fixed by taking into consideration only the amount of the fluctuating *verumpattam*. Our opinion is that *janmipattam* and not *verumpattam* should be taken as the basis for the purpose of assessment.

28. Referring to the recent visit of the Honorable Mr. Clogstoun, the Settlement Commissioner, to Malabar, a correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 7th July, writes as follows:—"I read the letter of the special correspondent who is alleged to have travelled with Mr. Clogstoun in Malabar and the editorial thereon published in the *Manorama*. It will be seen from these articles that the assessment is to be fixed on *verumpattam*. My belief is that the correspondent has misunderstood the matter and written like this. Perhaps the gentleman might have asked about the *verumpattam* and it may probably be in connection with the settlement too, but it can never be as stated by the correspondent. I do not think that, under any principles of administration, the settlement will be made by taking the *verumpattam* into consideration. On reflection it seems to me that the object of Government in ascertaining the *verumpattam* amount is simply to show that there is no ground for the people to complain of the proposed scale, and so I think that neither the correspondent's opinion nor his information is correct. Again the correspondent says that the gentleman did not give people sufficient opportunities for representing their grievances. For this the gentleman alone cannot be found fault with. The Kerala Mahajana Sabha itself admits that to the sabha's letter a reply was sent stating that the gentleman would arrive on such a day. Moreover, when the gentleman visited Malabar last time he had particularly told the sabha that he would again visit that district a certain day, when the sabha should be ready with whatever information it has to give. Under the circumstances the Kerala Mahajana Sabha, which poses as the representative of the people, had ample time to collect the necessary information and send it to the gentleman before he started for Malabar. When nothing has yet been done what earthly use is there in saying that neither the sabha nor the people were informed of the gentleman's arrival. He wants only that the settlement should be conducted. I do not think that his present visit is either to hear any complaint or in compliance with the wishes of the sabha. My opinion is that it is purely for his private purpose. As the people are the aggrieved party, it is their duty to take timely action; but I do not find any one of the members of the sabha who is capable of taking any timely action. The Tanjoreans got a remission of eleven lakhs of rupees and it is no doubt entirely due to their indefatigable exertions. Exertions our men too make, but the question is whether these are in their right direction. So whatever may be the doings of the gentleman, if the sabha gets an efficient leader with a knowledge of settlement matters and works through

Exonerating Mr. Clogstoun from the charge made by the *Manorama* and its special correspondent regarding his recent visit to Malabar in connection with settlement matters.

Kerala Patrika, July 7th, 1894.

him, it cannot be said that we could not also derive any benefit therefrom. It should be specially borne in mind that the leader should be a respectable and worthy man. All I have to say is that these matters should be thoroughly considered and put into action. The editors ought to see that they do not misrepresent matters to the people by writing any nonsense without knowing the nature of the subject."

### (*h*) *Railways.*

JANAMITRAN, June 30th, 1894.

Advisability of fencing the railway line near Nannilam station.

29. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 30th June, regrets to hear that a buffalo was run over by the railway engine while it was passing along a level-crossing near Nannilam station on the Muttupet line as the lines were not fenced on either side. The paper desires the South Indian Railway authorities to adopt prompt measures to avoid accidents of this sort in future.

SWADESAMITRAN, July 10th, 1894.

Advisability of putting a shed on the over-bridge at Vijayapuram railway station.

30. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th July, while complaining that the uncovered over-bridge at Vijayapuram railway station proves a source of great inconvenience and suffering to passengers both in summer and rainy seasons, suggests to the South Indian Railway authorities to put a shed over the over-bridge without any more delay.

RAJAYOGI, July 1st, 1894.

Waiting rooms, East Coast Railway.

31 . The *Rajayogi*, of 1st July 1894, writes thus (in English) regarding the waiting rooms, East Coast Railway:—"The waiting rooms at some of the larger stations on the East Coast Railway are apparently not used for the purpose Government intended them to be. The other day, at the Port station, the general waiting room set apart for the first and second class male passengers was converted into an office for the use of the district traffic superintendent, and the ladies' waiting room was occupied by a railway assistant engineer. What is the use of constructing waiting rooms for the convenience of the travelling public if the officers of the railway monopolised the same for their own use? Probably the Agent and Manager of the railway is not aware of this, and, if so, we would draw his early attention to the same."

SASILEKHA, July 13th, 1894.

East Coast Railway *versus* boats.

32. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of 13th July 1894, learns that the merchants of Cocanada have advised their agents to send goods by canal instead of by rail, and that the railway traffic has consequently gone down a little in the month while that by canal has increased. The cost of carriage is the same by boats and by rail; but the railway authorities, instead of trying to remedy the inconveniences and shortcomings of which the merchants complain, are seeking only to throw obstacles in the way of goods being sent by canal. They are trying to keep the Bezwada canal closed and make it difficult for owners of boats to obtain licenses. The canals are originally intended for the irrigation of fields, but how can this be done if they are closed. The railway authorities are thinking of raising their charges, but it is hoped that Government will interfere to prevent it. The traffic department should be manned by abler hands than the present staff and strict arrangements should be made to see that the goods are delivered intact, as otherwise the merchants will have no confidence in the railway company. The line from Vizianagram to Chicacole is not yet ready for traffic. It would be advantageous to extend this line to Sámalkót and divert the Cocanada-Rajahmundry line from it.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, June 30th, 1894.

The annoyances caused by railway officials in Bangalore.

33. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 30th ultimo, says that third-class passengers find very great difficulty in getting tickets, so much so that they have to pay something to a strong man to get them a ticket, and that the trouble which they have in crossing the over-bridge and

entering the station and then finding seats in the carriages is indescribable. The editor, therefore, calls the attention of the Traffic Manager of the Southern Mahratta Railway to the matter.

34. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 27th June, says:—"Last Saturday a police constable (No. 250) of the Podanur railway station begged of, nay even forced, several passengers assembled at the station to contribute something towards the charge of buying a ticket for a poor and invalid Malayali passenger at the station and collected from them the sum of four annas required for the trainage. Again the constable pressed certain Brahmans to pay, but, when they refused, they were told to go out of the station. Whereupon the Brahmans reported the matter to the stationmaster, who then told them to remain in the station. The cause of the quarrel was that the police wanted to take for themselves the collection made in excess of the four annas, and it is therefore necessary that the railway police, who practise such dodges, should be dismissed."

Kerala Sanchari, June 27th, 1894.

Complaint against the railway police at Podanur.

A paragraph in the *Manorama*, of the 2nd July, while noticing the same, remarks that, if the railway police begin to act in the manner above described, passengers will really be put to much trouble.

### (*k*) *General.*

35. The *Sasilekha*, of 29th June 1894, referring to the case of one Moorthi Pillai, a postal peon in Ráyapetta, who misappropriated a sum of Rs. 400 which he was ordered to deliver to one Amritamma, remarks that the reason why corruption is so prevalent in the Postal department is that the poor peons, who have got heavy and responsible duties to discharge, are paid very low salaries. It hopes that Government will see their way to this injustice now and grant their petition for an increase of pay. It fails to understand why these poor peons, whose present pay is from Rs. 10 to 12 a month, should not receive a remuneration worthy of their work, while the white men, who enjoy salaries amounting to thousands of rupees, receive compensation allowances for loss by the fall in exchange.

Sasilekha, June 29th, 1894.

Corruption in the Postal department.

36. The *Sasilekha*, of 15th June 1894, referring to the memorial presented by the postal peons of Madras, soliciting an increase of pay, fully sympathises with their demand and the reasons on which it is founded and hopes that Government will speedily accede to it. It says that the lot of the village postman is still harder, as he has to travel round several villages every day, delivering letters, vending postage stamps, and doing various other duties, and yet he is paid only from five to six and a half rupees. It adds that it is the poverty of the postman that is at the root of the prevailing corruption in the Postal department.

Sasilekha, June 15th, 1894.

The postman's grievances.

37. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 30th June 1894, reviewing the Chemical Examiner's report for 1893 and referring to important and interesting passages in it, says that the impression left on its mind by a perusal of the report is that the fact of Government not having as yet given proper consideration to, and taken steps to prevent, the free and unrestricted sale of poisons is a great blot upon its administration. If it be pleaded that Government are still considering the best means of effecting the object in view, it must be said that the consideration has taken too long a time. It adds that, if poisons had been a source of revenue like opium, ganja and liquor, Government would have long ago put the proper restrictions upon their sale.

Andhraprakasika, June 30th, 1894.

Chemical Examiner's report for 1893.

38. The *Rajayogi*, of 1st July 1894, giving some instances of officials in the Cocanada collectorate, whose claims have been unduly passed over in favour of less deserving men, says (in English):—"Such

Rajayogi, July 1st, 1894.

Vagaries of the Cocanada Collector.

examples can be multiplied. In short, the latest arrangements are one sheet of injustice, indiscretion and slight experience of our Collector. We are surprised that he is guilty of such jobbery."

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, July 7th, 1894.

Mr. LeFanu inaccessible to ryots.

39. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of 7th July 1894, says that Mr. LeFanu, the Collector of Gódávari, was inaccessible during *jamabandi* to the ryots and others who wished to represent their grievances to him. On the 27th ultimo he visited Bhímavaram, but not a ryot or any person else was allowed into his presence. On the 11th June he visited Woondi, and the same thing happened here, not even the munsif and the karnam being allowed to see him. It says that Collector's jamabandi happens once in five years, and, if in that visit the ryots are not permitted to represent their grievances to him, things will go very badly in the taluks.

Fees for grazing cattle.

40. The same paper, referring to the representation made by the Kistna District Collector, Mr. Atkinson, to the Revenue Board, that, by granting permission under Government notification No. 329 of the year 1886 to the ryots to graze their cattle freely, wherever they like, on payment of the small fee of four annas a head per year, great injury is being done to the cattle pasture, &c., and to the order by the Board that a certain amount of fee should be levied on every land reserved for the grazing of cattle, regrets that this is merely adding to the troubles which the poor ryots already experience from forest regulations and other restrictions. It urges that in such important matters affecting the interests of the ryots, the Board should not act merely on the recommendations of a Collector, who looks only to the advantage of Government, but should consult the opinions of the principal ryots in the district, and remarks that such a course would be beneficial both to Government and to the ryots upon whom alone the welfare of Government depends.

Distrained cattle and the Revenue Board.

41. The same paper, referring to the suggestion made by Mr. Brodie, Collector of Chingleput, regarding the practice obtaining in Chingleput and other districts of allowing distrained cattle to be kept with the debtors themselves until they are sold and to the reply of the Revenue Board thereon, says that the Board is inconsistent in admitting that there is no inconvenience resulting from the present arrangement and yet observing that, with the consent of the creditor at whose instance the cattle have been distrained, they may be taken to the pound. Cattle-pounds are not generally kept clean, and the cattle, especially in the rainy season, are constantly harassed by a swarm of fleas, &c. Proper fodder and water at the proper time are not supplied to them although the fee for maintaining them is regularly demanded. Diseases spread from one to another when they are kept together, and, moreover, the poor cattle being in a strange place get frightened and gradually pine away. It hopes, therefore, that the Board will consider the matter carefully and allow distrained cattle to be kept with their owners until they are sold as now.

SASILEKHA, July 13th, 1894.

Punishing people for adulterating articles of food.

42. The *Sasilekha*, of 13th July 1894, asserts that in England and Germany, men are punished very severely who are found guilty of adulterating articles of food. It deems it advisable that those who mix grains of sand and pebbles and bran with rice and who adulterate ghee by mixing oil with it should be punished here.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, June 30th, 1894.

The relations that should exist between the rulers and the ruled.

43. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 30th ultimo, in an article headed, "The relations that should exist between the rulers and the ruled," remarks thus:—"The people acquire money by agriculture and various other kinds of industry and pay a part of this money to Government in return for the various advantages which they enjoy from Government, such as security of life and property, justice, &c. It is, therefore, the duty of Government to provide these advantages to the people. It must also look to

the education of the people and to the encouragement of the industries. It should appoint honest and capable men for performing the work of the military, the police, courts, cutcherries, &c. If not, the people, after suffering oppression at the hands of these officers, revolt and render a peaceful administration impossible. History reminds us of many rulers who have suffered death at the hands of an enraged people. Charles I. of England, Louis XVI. and his queen and his ministers in France, and several other rulers, who, having neglected their duty of protecting the good and punishing the wicked, spent a great part of their revenue for their own personal uses and imposed heavy taxes on the people, had to pay the penalty of their wickedness by the forfeiture of their heads. It is, therefore, necessary that rulers should take care to govern with a sole eye to the good of the subjects and in accordance with the commandments of God.

Kerala Sanchari, June 27th, 1894.

Disapproving of the disarming of the Calicut volunteer corps.

44. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 27th June, says:—At the time of the recent Mappila outbreak at Pandikatt, the members of the Calicut volunteer corps were suddenly disarmed one day on the ground that there was information, rumour or suspicion that the Mappilas might snatch away the rifles from them. The rifles have been kept under the custody of the authorities and are only given to the volunteers for their drill. If what we stated above is the cause of the disarming, though it may appear at the first sight to be a precautionary measure, yet we do not think that all the necessary grounds for such apprehension are completely present. Those that have joined the volunteer corps are the residents of the town or its neighbourhood or other places equally populated. Under the circumstances we do not think that there is any great good by such action being taken upon information, rumour or suspicion, whatever it may be, but it only serves to manifest that a slur has been cast upon the volunteers. It is to be reasonably believed that, if the enemies entertain the idea of obtaining possession of the rifles, greater facilities are afforded to them to do so when the rifles are all brought together to the drill ground in a cart without any escort rather than if they have to take the trouble of collecting the rifles kept in different houses. Granting that they obtained possession of the rifles, where could they get the required ammunitions? There is not the least ground for such apprehension when matters stand like this and are not so easily to be managed. The best thing in our opinion is to entrust the rifles to the volunteers provided they undertake the responsibility of keeping them safe.

Kerala Patrika, June 30th, 1894.

The Panniyankara sub-registry office.

45. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 30th June, disapproves of the proposal to transfer the Kasaba and Vallikunnu amsams to the registration sub-district of Panniyankara on the ground that the people of these amsams will be put to serious inconvenience owing to the distance. It is, therefore, suggested that the Kasaba amsam should be transferred to the registration district of Calicut and Vallikunnu to the registration sub-district of Tirurangadi, as these offices are closer to the respective amsams than the Panniyankara sub-registry office. The article further suggests that, if the Panniyankara office be removed to the old taluk cutcherry building, the sum of Rs. 5,000 now sanctioned by Government for the construction of that office may be either saved or utilized for the construction of an office which is recommended by the paper at Feroke in the interests of the public. It is further recommended that, if a new office be not established at Feroke and the Panniyankara office be not removed to the Kasaba amsam as suggested by the paper, the Government and the Inspector-General of Registration would do well to leave the Kasaba and Vallikunnu amsams as at present.

Nazrani Dipika, June 30th, 1894.

Serious allegations against the magistrate of Anjengo, Malabar district.

46. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Nazrani Dipika* (Kóttayam), of the 30th June, writes:—"The dead body of the servant of Konti Menon, magistrate of Anjengo, was found in a shallow tank near the magistrate's house. As there was no hospital

in the place and it would cause great inconvenience and delay in sending the corpse to the Chirayinkizhu hospital (in the Travancore territory) to get it examined there, the magistrate wrote a report to the effect that it was a case of drowning and got the corpse burnt at once. As the magistrate has several enemies in the place, his action in the matter afforded a good opportunity for suspicion and unfavorable comment. It is reported that, when the magistrate wanted the servant at night to satisfy his wicked desire (lust) (*sic*), the servant showed a dislike, and so the magistrate beat him. The loud cry of the servant was heard that he was being beaten to death. The popular opinion is that he died from the effects of the beating and that the body was thrown into the tank having water not even a *kol* and a half deep and it was discovered there the next day. It appears that, when some people noticed certain marks of stripes on the head or forehead of the corpse, the magistrate did not make any reference to this fact in his report, but got the corpse burnt at once. Mr. Chappan Menon, the just and impartial deputy collector, immediately, on hearing the news, visited the place and is conducting inquiries. To sift the grain from the chaff, he will not take a long time. Like the 'Ne'er do weel' gymnast in the proverb he will either play out of the ring or fly at the throat of the instructor. No one need be in a hurry."

MANORAMA, July 9th, 1894.

Impropriety of levying income-tax on income from lands in the Cochin State.

47. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 9th July, says as follows:—We understand that it has been decided to levy an income-tax from this year forward on rents received by a British subject from lands in the Cochin State and that notices have been issued to many people so possessing lands. Boundless acts of injustice committed by subordinate officers from revenue inspectors downwards are not carefully inquired into by most tahsildars and divisional officers either because they think it unnecessary to show justice in matters affecting the revenue or because of their fear of higher authorities or for both reasons. Thus even quite contrary to the intention of the approved enactment, persons not liable to the tax and incomes exempt from taxation are assessed in various ways and the people are forced to pay the assessment. This having become a great grievance to the inhabitants, the Government ought to pay some attention to it. The system of levying income-tax in this country on incomes derived from lands in the Cochin State is one of the several ways in which the income-tax is unjustly levied. The enactment under which the income-tax is now levied is Act No. II. of 1886. In section 5 of this Act it is clearly laid down that income-tax cannot be levied on "rent or revenue derived from land." According to this no income-tax seems to have been expressly levied up to this time upon any income derived from lands in the British territory. In respect of lands in the Cochin State even the British subject has to pay the assessment to that State. It was on the principle that it is not just to levy a second tax on the income from lands which already pay land revenue for the produce obtained therefrom that the rents and other incomes from lands were exempted from the assessment of income-tax. Inquiry leads to show that there has been a recent Government order stating that "any income liable to the tax in the British territory when it is brought to the British territory from the Cochin State and there enjoyed becomes liable to assessment of income-tax" and that it is on the strength of that order that the rents from lands in the Cochin State have been made liable to income-tax. As a tax is paid in that country on the income derived from lands in the Cochin State, we need not say how unjust it is for the British Government also to levy a tax on that income. What is more curious is the interpretation of the said Government order so as to render liable to income-tax rents received from lands in the Cochin State. When it is provided that the income or other revenue from land is not liable to income-tax and when under the new Government order the income should be "some income liable to tax in the British territory," we fail to see under what law or order the rent derived from land, which is not liable to income-tax in the British country, when it accrues in the Cochin State, can be made liable to income-tax. Our

surprise is that the higher authorities accept whatever accounts are submitted by revenue inspectors, village headmen or village accountants without knowing or remembering the spirit of this law and order or through some other motive and that assessments are accordingly framed. Some poor landlords and tenants, who have neither seen the law or order nor understood the spirit thereof, might have by mistake paid this tax for fear of Government officials; even then the Government should never on the ground that the tax has been paid without protest allow this unjust and unreasonable tax to be collected, but should issue orders for the taxes thus collected being refunded. Those that have been assessed for this income will, it is hoped, appeal to Government in this matter.

48. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 7th July, in alluding to the fact that the advantages contemplated by Government in conferring civil powers upon amsam adhikaries (village munsifs) are for the most part not enjoyed by the general public, makes the following suggestions for improving the present state of things:— Either the powers of amsam adhikaries should be restricted to attestation of vakkalats (powers-of-attorney) or men possessing sufficient education and ability to discharge their civil duties also should be appointed as amsam adhikaries. Failing this, the functions of village munsif should be separated from the amsam adhikari and a separate court and a competent officer and other necessary things established, appointed and maintained for the purpose. The expenses of these arrangements might be met from court fees or a commission to be levied without any additional expense to the State. If the condition of village munsif is thus improved it would be a benefit to the people in various ways. In conclusion, the writer asks the editor to bring the matter to the notice of the Government of India and the Madras Government.

Suggestions for improving the condition of village munsifs.

Kerala Patrika, July 7th, 1894.

49. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 25th June, remarks that the grant of the subsidy to the Amir is politic and that the Amir does not exact it forcibly from Government nor does the Government pay it to him through fear. Some people think that the payment of the subsidy to this potentate lowers the dignity and reputation of Government in the sight of the public. This is an erroneous idea inasmuch as all the Emperors of India paid subsidies to the Subadars of Kabul to induce them to check the advance of an enemy towards India. When the subsidy was stopped, the then ruler of Kabul allowed Nadir Shah to pass through his dominions and attack India. The *Khasim* further notes that the present Amir of Kabul accepted the alliance and friendship of the British Government after carefully considering the question. Those who pass strictures upon the policy of Government in this respect are in error and seem to be void of common sense. The *Khasim* finally advises Government to continue uninterruptedly to cultivate the Amir's friendship on a permanent basis.

Payment of subsidy to the Amir.

Khasim-ul-Akbar, June 25th, 1894.

## III.—Legislation.

50. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 23rd June, referring to the evil practice in vogue with agricultural laborers of mirasidars of leaving their masters at the time of harvest and of emigrating to foreign countries and thus causing them trouble and vexation, says that it is desirable that the members of the Legislative Council should take steps to pass a measure to prevent the laborers from thus deserting their masters.

Desirability of passing a law regarding menial servants of mirasidars.

Janamitran, June 23rd, 1894.

51. The *Vignanavardhani*, for June 1894, referring to the ruling of the authorities in Russia for arresting persons found drunk and sending them to work with the street-sweeping gang the next morning,

Suggesting a check to drinking.

Vignanavardhani, June 1894.

unites with the *Vrittanta Chintamani* and the other papers in applauding this beneficent legal provision and thinks that some such regulation should be enforced by the Government of India to check the growth of the ever-increasing habit of drinking in the country.

SASILEKHA, July 13th, 1894.

Selling girls for marriage.

52. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of 13th July 1894, says that the abominable practice of selling girls and of buying husbands for them with large sums of money is very prevalent in the Tanjore district and that even the educated men are encouraging it by their example. It thinks that this practice will not be put an end to unless Government interferes and legislates to the effect that people thus selling their girls or boys in marriage are liable to punishment.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

JANAMITRAN, June 23rd, 1894.

News regarding the Native State of Pudukkóttai.

53. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 23rd June, under the heading of "Pudukkóttai News," writes that it is not desirable that the Diwan-Regent should waste his precious time in hearing nuisance and other cases of minor importance and that the appointment of a sub-registrar with powers to dispose of nuisance and small cause cases below Rs. 20 will spare the time of the Diwan-Regent for more important work. With reference to the Survey department of that Native State he writes that the officer in charge of that department is very indolent and that the progress of the work is far from satisfactory.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, July 2nd, 1894.

Smuggling at Nagercoil.

54. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 2nd July, draws the attention of the police to the daring smuggling of tobacco that is carried on at Nagercoil, Kottar, &c., and is at a loss to know why the police have not striven to put a stop to such nefarious dealings even though their attention has been drawn to it repeatedly. The paper complains that the officials in charge of the State granary sell paddy wholesale to merchants instead of selling it in retail to the indigent subjects of the State.

KERALA MITHAM, July 1st, 1894.

British Kalvetti should be separated from Mattancheri in Native Cochin by a boundary mark.

55. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram* (Cochin), of the 1st July, says as follows:—Great is the risk to which poor and innocent people are exposed owing to the absence of any boundary stone or post or sign-board showing the northern boundary of the town of Mattancheri, which is the chief town of the Cochin taluk, and also the southern boundary of the Kalvetti road and town in British Cochin. Since the introduction of certain new rules for effecting reforms in the Salt department of the Cochin State and for increasing the Sirkar revenue and since measures have been taken in this department to prevent smuggling by the entertainment of certain preventive establishments, consisting of peons and petty officers, &c., though the actions of these preventive officers have tended to increase the Sirkar revenue, the hardships endured by many of those, who are natives of these places, and by others, who are strangers there owing to the absence of any mark distinguishing the limits of Kalvetti in British Cochin from those of the town of Mattancheri in the Cochin State, are quite unbearable. The town of Mattancheri in the Cochin State and Kalvetti in British Cochin are connected by a principal road and by huge mercantile warehouses on both sides. It may surely be remarked that not only are the people of other conntries frequenting this town ignorant that there is a point in the middle connecting Kalvetti in British Cochin with Mattancheri in the Cochin State, but most of those inhabiting the neighbouring districts of Mattancheri and British Cochin are themselves not quite aware of these limits. Thus persons frequenting this bazaar street, which is so far mixed up, one with the other, if they buy (without the least crimimal intent and without knowing the limits of countries) two or three pies worth of salt and step into the town of Mattancheri, they are at once arrested and taken to the police station by a set of peons, called

the preventive officers, and the police forthwith charge them before the magistrate and get them convicted. We do not dare to say that all those that buy salt in Kalvetti in British Cochin and carry it into the limits of the Cochin State are ignorant of these limits. The British salt being superior to that of Cochin in colour and in taste and its use not being productive of sickness, some might perhaps in consequence of that superiority knowingly buy it; but we boldly assert that all cannot be classed under that head and that many innocent people who without knowing the boundary limits and without the least criminal intent buy two or three pies worth of salt are liable to be grievously punished. Even the conscience of the second and third class magistrates of Cochin, who have convicted many people on charges of smuggling, would testify to this opinion of ours being for the most part correct; but a question might arise "why punish such men." When it is proved beyond doubt that the offender brought the salt from within British limits (even if it be without criminal intent) and he admits having done so, how can the magistrate help punishing him. If the magistrate acquits him on the ground that his motive was innocent or that it was owing to ignorance of the boundary limit that the offence was committed, are there not enough of men at this time to send reports or petitions, stating that the magistrate's procedure was wrong and that the magistrate was partial, &c., and is there no law to support it and are there no higher authorities to question the magistrate's conduct in pursuance of that law? Then how can the magistrate help convicting? If the Government were to determine that any act is criminal, due notice thereof should be given to the people and all necessary precautions taken to prevent the people committing it and thereafter persons contravening this order should be made liable to punishment. Now the matter for consideration is how far the Cochin Sirkar has followed this principle. Even one who has been born and bred up in Mattancheri in Native Cochin or in British Cochin and who is much enlightened and educated, if he is somehow or other already not aware of those limits, cannot without another's help distinguish them though he may have passed several times by the Mattancheri and British Kalvetti road. Then what would be the position of strangers and of those who are born and bred up in Native or British Cochin but who are less enlightened. Some of those inhabiting British Cochin who are not in any way prevented from buying salt in British Kalvetti and taking it to their homes, when they buy three or four pies worth of salt in British Kalvetti and step into the adjoining country to buy chillies and other sundries, they are arrested by the peons of the preventive establishment and are made liable to punishment by the Cochin Sirkar. From this one can infer how far the people were aware of these boundary limits. If they are aware of them would the people of British Cochin buy salt from that place and step into the Cochin Sirkar limits simply for suffering punishment? They would never do so. Though, owing to preventive measures, the salt revenue of the Cochin State has been a little increased, we again regret to say that many of those arrested from the town of Mattancheri on charges of smuggling and convicted are innocent and have unfortunately fallen into the trap of preventive officers without the least criminal intent. We, therefore, recommend that the British Government and the Cochin Sirkar will pay their attention to this matter and point out by the erection of a post or sign-board the boundary limits of British Kalvetti and of Mattancheri town in the Cochin State and thus prevent innocent people being punished.

Parappanad Rama Varman Tampuran and Koil Tampuran of Travancore recommended for honours.

56. The *Malayala Manoram* (Kóttayam), of the 7th July, says that it rejoices at the statement of some of the newspapers that the Governor of Madras has recommended Parappanad Rama Varman Tampuran to be made either a C.I.E. or C.S.I. and remarks that, when his claims for any such distinction are taken into consideration, all those who know him cannot but express a unanimous sentiment that he should be recommended in the nearest future if that has not already been done. The paper next brings forward the claims of the Kerala Valiya Koil Tampuran of Travancore for a similar honour and

MALAYALA MANORAMA, July 7th, 1894.

says that there is no denying the fact that the untiring efforts the Tampuran has made and is making in connection with educational matters are a sufficient qualification for his being honored. The paper hopes that his name also will be included in the next honours list.

Travancore Landlords and Tenants Bill.

57. The same issue of the paper says:—It is reported that the Travancore Landlords and Tenants Bill introduced in the local Legislative Council will be soon passed into law. In addition to the several suggestions we have from time to time made in our columns in reference to the Bill for the consideration of the honorable members we wish to draw their attention to one more point below. To the report of the Landlords' Commission, on the lines of whose suggestions the present Bill was drafted, a list showing the rate of customary fees paid by the tenants to their landlords had been appended. Although the Bill may be approved and brought into force, yet it is likely to give rise to several disputes between the landlords and tenants in respect of the above list of fees. Under the circumstances it would not be just on the part of the Sirkar to rule that fees should be paid according to the list. Anyhow such disputes will never end if a list is not prepared for their observance and guidance. So the Sirkar should publish the above list (*sic*) for the information of the public.

Kerala Mitram, July 11th, 1894.

Irregularities of stamp-vendors in Travancore.

58. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram* (Cochin), of the 11th July, complains of the irregularities of the stamp-vendors in Travancore and of the inconvenience experienced by the people in getting stamp papers under the new system of granting licenses for their sale. The correspondent adds:—The former custom was to appoint separate vendors for each pravarti, and so people could buy stamps at their convenience and without the trouble of going a great distance. Now for the whole taluk only one or two persons under the name of cutcherry vendors are appointed. Besides another incumbent under the designation Stamp—Kizhukutam Pillai (stamp accountant?) has been appointed on a permanent salary. The cutcherry vendors sit in the verandah of the sub-registry office and sell stamps, while the stamp accountant sells them at the taluk cutcherry, and both these offices are generally held in one and the same building. People living at a distance of ten, twenty or thirty miles from these offices are obliged to waste two or three days in case they want to buy a two-anna stamp paper, spending at the same time more than the value of the paper. If a vendor happens to know that a person comes from a distant place, it is not uncommon with him to say that the stamp papers bought by himself are exhausted and then to get from him (the person) an extra sum. The vendors buying stamps from the taluk stamp accountant get a discount. A similar discount ought to be given to private persons who at a time buy a large number of stamps for their own use. It is hoped that the authorities will give serious consideration to the matter.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Shams-ul-Akbar, July 2nd, 1894.

Kávérippákkam tank.

59. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 2nd July, mentions, on the authority of a correspondent, that the big tank of Kávérippákkam has run dry and the second crop has failed and in consequence solicits the authorities to kindly refund the revenue collected from the ryots.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Desabhimani, June 27th, 1894.

Wretched condition of the Tiruvannámalai temple tank and the dangers sustained by the people in consequence.

60. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 27th June, while regretting to report that a boy was drowned in the Tiruvannámalai temple tank and that such accidents occur rather frequently owing to the wretched condition of its steps, advises the temple authorities to lose no time

to repair the tank which is the chief source of water-supply to the taluk, to appoint two watchmen to guard it at all times of the day and to light it at night.

61. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th June, referring to the contemplated opening of agricultural banks, makes the following suggestions :— SWADESAMITRAN, June 29th, 1894.

Suggestions regarding agricultural banks.

(1) Agricultural banks should be opened in all villages of Rs. 3,000 beriz and they should be kept under the management of the Collector or the Divisional officer.

(2) All applications for loans should be made to the Collector or to the Divisional officer and such loans should be granted only for following purposes :—(1) improvement of lands; (2) sinking wells; (3) repairing tanks; (4) excavating channels; (5) purchase of cattle; (6) procuring seed-grains; (7) manuring; (8) buying agricultural implements; (9) erecting houses; (10) liquidating debts previously contracted; (11) paying Sirkhar dues. All applications should be duly certified by the village authorities to the effect that the purpose for which help is sought is true and that the applicant is trustworthy.

(3) Special rules should be framed requiring applicants to send their applications in the month of February if their subject refers to Nos. (2), (3), (4) and (9); in March if it refers to Nos. (1), (5) and (8); and in June if it refers to Nos. (6), (7) and (10) specified above; and the bank authorities should be required to dispose of the applications within thirty days after their receipt.

(4) The savings bank of the Postal department should be amalgamated with the agricultural banks. People taking loans from one bank in a certain village should return it to the same bank; but, if people desire to return the loan to a different bank in other villages, they should be governed by special rules as is the case with the post office savings banks.

(5) The bank should lend money at an interest of six per cent. per annum and it should not scruple to receive the interest in kind in case the people find it difficult to pay the interest in coin.

62. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th July, informs that, in regard to the contemplation of Government to extend the operation of the Tariff Act even to the cotton goods of Manchester, the merchants of Lancashire formed a general meeting and therein passed a resolution suggesting to Government the advisability of imposing similar duties on cotton goods manufactured in India also. The paper objects to Government taking such a step as the one suggested by the Lancashire merchants on the ground that it would impede the development of local industry and commerce. SWADESAMITRAN, July 6th, 1894.

A suggestion to Government regarding a certain resolution of the Lancashire merchants.

63. The *Sasilekha*, of 8th June 1894, referring to the car-festival at Jagannath and the lakhs of pilgrims that flock to it from all parts, observes that every day during the festival a large quantity of boiled rice is offered as an oblation to the idol and distributed among the devotees. These keep the sacred rice with them for a number of days, during which time it decomposes and produces cholera and such other diseases among the pilgrims. Hundreds of them die on their way home, and the roads are strewn with corpses which poison the air with stench and generate all kinds of dreadful diseases. These pilgrims bring the diseases with them into the Ganjám district. It is in vain that doctors take precautions and have the towns well-cleaned and tar-smeared and sulphur-burnt. It thinks that the evil would be considerably diminished if it were ruled that such inhabitants only would be allowed to go to other places as were examined by the doctor and pronounced free from infectious diseases. SASILEKHA, June 8th, 1894.

Pilgrims from Jagannath bringing diseases into the Ganjám district.

64. The *Lawyer*, for May 1894, referring to the "special trains incident" in the Viceregal Council, regrets the foolishness of General Brackenbury in standing LAWYER. May 1894.

The special trains incident.

up so zealously for mere empty dignity at a time when the Indians are oppressed with numerous taxes and can hardly find the means wherewith to pay them. It prays that the Secretary of State will support the Viceroy in this matter and help him in his attempt to do service to the people of India.

MESSENGER OF TRUTH, July 1894.

Chairman for the next National Congress.

65. The *Messenger of Truth*, for July 1894, referring to the next National Congress, which will be held at Madras and for which preparations are being made, remarks that for the past congresses a Brahman, a Sudra, a Muhammadan, a Parsi and a European have been elected chairman, but no Native Christian has as yet been nominated. As this is an assembly in which all without distinction of race or creed freely take part, it proposes that on Mr. Kalichurie Bannerjee, a devout Christian, a man of considerable experience, an adept in the management of assemblies, and a master of eloquence, should be conferred the high honour this year.

SASILEKHA, June 22nd, 1894.

The white man's treatment of emigrants in Natal.

66. The *Sasilekha*, of 22nd June 1894, regrets to hear that the European population of Natal, being jealous of the industrious and thriving community of coolies that emigrate from India, are throwing obstacles in their way. Any Indian that goes and settles in England is accorded the same rights and privileges as an Englishman, but, Natal being at a distance from Her Majesty's Government, such injustice is allowed. There are now three thousand Indians who have permanently settled in Natal, and there are many others who are working as coolies. Is it right for the Government of Natal to lay down that each of these coolies must bind himself to serve under a landowner for five years and that after such period he may transfer himself to another landowner for another five years if he likes, but can never be free and independent? Is it right to say that these poor fellows should always remain as coolies under a master, must never acquire property nor engage in any trade or pursuit they like, and must moreover pay a tax for being allowed to reside there? What injustice? If Englishmen who settle as merchants and planters in India were subjected to same unmerciful treatment, would they endure it? The paper trusts that the Government of India will protest against this injustice towards its subjects. It adds that in Her Majesty's dominions some men are born black and some white, but that this difference of colour should not be made the ground for any difference in rights and privileges.

SANMARGA BODHINI, June 30th, 1894.

Coolies in Natal.

67. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of 30th June 1894, referring to the disabilities inflicted upon cooly immigrants by the Government in Natal, asks what right have they to make slaves of the poor coolies and deprive them of the right of independent living? Just as Englishmen in quest of employment are allowed to go and settle in other countries, so also poor Indians, who cannot find a living in this country, have got the right to settle in any part of Her Majesty's dominions. The people of India, whom Her Majesty has declared to be the equals and fellow-citizens of her British subjects, ought to be allowed the privilege of independent living wherever they may be. The paper adds that there is no use of arguing about this injustice since the rulers of India take no heed of such complaints.

Cooly migration to Borneo.

68. The same paper, referring to the sanction given by the Government of India to Indian coolies to go on contract to the island of Borneo, remarks that, if they go, they will receive the same cruel treatment that their brethren in Natal have received and thinks that it would be better for poor people to stay here and make their living by begging.

RAJAYOGI, July 1st, 1894.

The administration of Government of India criticised.

69. The *Rajayogi*, of 1st July 1894, observes that the real explanation as to how the Government of India were able to quietly set aside the resolution of the House of Commons concerning the Simultaneous Civil

Service examinations question must be sought for in the very system of administration according to which India is governed. The administration of India rests entirely in the hands of the members of the Civil Service, who of course strain every muscle of theirs to retain the power and the privileges they now possess. To a distant observer, it would seem as if India were like other parts of the empire subject to the control of Parliament, but really the Anglo-Indians here are the absolute masters of the country. The British public and the British Parliament know nothing of the state of affairs here. They are moreover scrupulously kept uninformed of what is passing in this country by the Indian Government who divulge only what they choose. Knowing full well that not ten per cent. of their actions would be approved of, if known, by the Parliament, they try to get free of parliamentary control by not letting their acts come to the knowledge of others. When their actions are a mystery to people in the country itself, how can they be expected to reach the ears of the Englishmen who are thousands of miles away? The paper then touches on the constitution of the Imperial Legislative Council and observes that the official members are mostly members of the Civil Service, that the non-official members are mere puppets in the hands of Government, and that the Viceroy, however generous-hearted he may be, is hoodwinked partly by his ignorance and partly by the counsels of his advisers.

Simultaneous Civil Service examinations.

70. The same paper referring to the correspondence between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on the Simultaneous Civil Service examinations question, says (in English):—"One of the sound reasons urged against the scheme is the great susceptibility of Hindus for sectarian prejudice" . . . "The career of the few Hindus who have been raised to the higher ranks of official life has been a total denial of all such charges of sectarian or national prejudices" . . . "The words 'open competition is not the best way of selecting natives of the higher ranks of the service,' coupled with the statement that, if simultaneous examinations were introduced into India, the minimum of European officials supposed to be requisite for the efficient management of the British administration in India could not be maintained, clearly indicate that Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Fowler are alive to the fact that Hindus are decidedly a race of a superior intelligence with whom competition may be a dangerous game."

Certain grievances in the Kistna district.

Kistna News, June 22nd, 1894.

71. The *Kistna News*, of 22nd June 1894, states that a petition was sent to the recent Kistna district conference by the principal inhabitants of several villages bringing to its notice the following grievances: (1) the inconveniences arising from conservation of too much forest land, (2) the establishment of a local fund toll-gate at Polakampati on the road leading from the Kistna river to Guntúr, (3) the undue and excessive assessment of the profession tax in the Bezwada municipality, (4) the unjust imposition of heavy fines for nuisances by the municipality, while they themselves have the rubbish of the town thrown in the neighbourhood within municipal limits, (5) the loss caused annually to the ryots and proprietors in Bezwada, Jakkampudi and other villages by the floods of the Budameru river. In consequence of this last, they are obliged to bring fodder for their cattle from other villages, and not only they, but Government also is becoming a loser on account of these floods as the Government is obliged to grant remissions during jamabandi. Some time ago Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 500 for the construction of a drainage channel, but the karnam, not finding a proper place for the same, the money was wasted in vain. If Government now, in consultation with the ryots, undertakes to construct the channel, the ryots offer to bear a part of the expense. The proposed improvement will bring in an increased amount of revenue, make the lands of the ryots productive, and will render the land in the Jakkampudi tank fit for cultivation.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, July 2nd, 1894.

Special trains for Government officials.

72. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 2nd instant, says that Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India if any despatch had been received from the Viceroy recommending the stoppage of the use of special trains to convey the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and other Members of the Government between Simla and Calcutta on the ground of needless expense, and that Mr. Fowler said in reply: "No communication has been received from the Government of India on the subject. I am informed that Members of Council other than the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief are not entitled to special trains."

The use of swetachhatram (white umbrella) in processions.

73. The same paper, in giving publication to a memorial from the people to the Maharaja of Mysore, praying for the prevention of the use of swetachhatram by unauthorised persons in marriage and other processions, remarks that the use of the swetachhratram and other paraphernalia being limited to certain temples, matts, and royal processions, it is highly objectionable to allow any one to use it at his own pleasure, as it will lead to a breach of the peace. The paper, therefore, wishes that definite rules should be laid down regarding the paraphernalia that can be used by all people without meaning any insult to royalty or godhead.

Precautions with regard to cow-killing in the North-West Provinces.

74. The same paper says:—The Government of the North-West Provinces, seeing the strong feelings of the Hindus against the slaughter of cows, has issued an order to the effect that the slaughtering of cows for the use of the English soldiers should be conducted in as much secrecy as possible, that the walls of the slaughter houses should be raised so that the operation may not be seen by those outside, and that, when the troops are on their march, a place as distant as possible from the inhabited parts should be chosen for the slaughter and should be enclosed with canvas, and that everywhere such precautions should be taken as to prevent causing any disgust to the Hindus.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, July 7th, 1894.

Worship, not insult to the statue of Her Majesty.

75. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 7th instant, says a few days ago the statue of Her Majesty the Queen in Madras was found disfigured with a mark resembling the *namam* borne by the *Srivaisnavas*. This created a great sensation among the Europeans who interpreted it as an insult to the person of Her Majesty and as showing the spirit of disloyalty that prevails among the natives of the country; but a few days afterwards a man was actually caught in the act of garlanding the statue and prostrating himself before it and was put on trial for the offence. In the course of inquiry the man said that he was worshipping Her Majesty in the hope that she might smile on him and provide him with some employment. The editor asks: "Is this an insult to Her Majesty? Let Englishmen answer?"

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, July 4th, 1894.

Europeans and their love of liberty.

76. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 4th instant, in commenting on the assassination of President Carnot, gives a list of the sovereigns of Europe who have suffered death at the hands of the people and says that the people of Europe love liberty so much that they do not hesitate to murder the sovereigns whom they consider obnoxious to the liberty of the subject.

SUDARSHANA, March 1894.

Certain prophecies for the year 1899.

77. The *Sudarshana*, for March last, says:—An American astronomer, named Redolph, has prophesied that in November 1899 the same comet will appear that was visible in 1866 and will come in contact with the earth and that the earth will be destroyed in the collision. A Bengali astronomer does not expect such a terrible catastrophe, but thinks that the sun's heat will be very great and there will be a famine and a change of rulers. The well-known Vadirajaswami of Sode matt, in Udipi, recorded about a century ago that the Kali year 5000, corresponding to the year 1899, will see a change of rulers and that in the Sri Krishna temple of Udipi the

daily worship will be suspended for three days. Now as these three great men all agree there is sure to be some great misfortune in the year 1899.

Kerala Patrika, July 7th, 1894.

Sir George Chesney on native newspapers.

78. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 7th July, says as follows:—Sir George Chesney, formerly a Member of the Viceroy's Council and now a Member of Parliament, in writing about India has written very badly of the native newspapers also of this country. Though the freedom of the papers is not likely to be interfered with as the result of such writing, if a man who has had long experience in India were to write in this way, it might create an erroneous impression in the minds of Europeans who have no knowledge of these papers. Any one can easily see that Sir G. Chesney's letter has altogether originated from jealousy. He is a man that works with the utmost zeal in Parliament in all matters opposed to the interests of the Indians. Not only this, he is also one of the proprietors of the *Pioneer* that has made its purpose to speak ill of the Indians. That the opinion of such an individual is not very correct can be seen by those who are well acquainted with the nature of the National Congress on a perusal of what he has written about the congress. It was owing to the evil counsel of such great men that Lord Lytton in 1878 stopped the freedom of native newspapers. In writing about native newspapers he said that most of the matters contained in these papers were productive of disaffection and were always aimed at speaking ill of the Government and that the freedom of such papers is injurious to the position of the British Government in India, &c. According to Sir G. Chesney we also admit that these facts are most true. Had there been no native newspapers it would have been impossible for natives who are unacquaintad with English to know the partiality and corruption of such men as Sir G. Chesney who profess to be the representatives of the British Government. The Anglo-Indians can doubtless say that these papers are productive of disaffection inasmuch as they expose the covert doings of such men and as some objections thus happen to be taken before the Parliament. Further, because the Government of India is full of men like Sir G. Chesney and because their arbitrary doings are exposed it cannot be said that, though not the Government, the principal officers are not somewhat assailed upon; but to ascertain whether such criticism is just or unjust it is necessary to weigh the two opinions. By the increased freedom of native newspapers the position of those envious Anglo-Indians has suffered and is likely to suffer. As the native newspapers are now in their infant stage, many people have not begun to enjoy their fruits. When the popularity of the paper increases, the artful doings of such men would become known to the general public and then many complaints against the Anglo-Indians are likely to be brought by an unanimous body of people in Parliament. Then that would occasion greater dissatisfaction and confusion in England than at present and that might somewhat undermine the position of the Anglo-Indians in India. From his opinion itself it appears that these papers for the most part question the conduct of district officers. We also admit that this is not quite untrue. It is through the medium of native newspapers that the ordinary public can put forward their opinions. As it is through the district officers that they most suffer and as the whole action of Government is based on the reports of these officers it cannot be said that strictures are not sometimes made about that action and about those officers. We do not think that this is quite so unnecessary. The opinion that the native newspapers form the basis of the congress is also in one way true. Had there been no such papers, none excepting a few English-knowing people would have taken part in the congress. However as he himself and his class of people have suffered greatly from the influence of native newspapers, the next thought is how to stop the injury. Had not the restrictions imposed upon the freedom of newspapers by Lord Lytton in 1878 been removed during Lord Ripon's tenure of office, he (Sir G. Chesney) could have slept with ease of mind. This has now become impossible. There is no use of moving the Government of India as it is not competent to act without the consent of the Secretary of State. Therefore,

in the opinion of Sir G. Chesney, a bold Secretary of State, who would act without any regard for the opinions of a few people in this country, is indispensable. For this he could possibly have recommended himself. Perhaps he is silent in order not to display his selfish nature. It cannot be supposed that he would not perhaps come forward. His opinions as a whole would show that the English-knowing people form the mischievous class of people in India. Had this eminent man been present when Lord Macaulay and Raja Mohan Roy resolved during the time of the East India Company that English education should be diffused among the natives, there could never have been so many students amongst us. We natives should congratulate ourselves that he was not present then. In our opinion Sir G. Chesney need not be in despair. It would be enough if a Bill enacting that in India English education should never be given and that none of the educated men should either speak the language or instruct others, &c., were introduced in Parliament and passed. Some natives also might be found to help in the matter.

We, therefore, hope that for remedying the evils arising from native newspapers and from vakils to Anglo-Indians efforts should be made to pass a law immediately, as suggested by us, without wasting time by writing in newspapers. Before this one more law should be passed preventing Messrs. Wedderburn, Caine and others from attending the Parliament. Otherwise these people not being envious might perhaps oppose the measure.

In short so long as men of his (Sir G. Chesney's) class remain in India the natives can never gain any advantages. Though some little faults are committed by some of the native newspapers in Bengal, it is not at all possible for the newspapers to have the faults imputed to them by Sir G. Chesney. We therefore only say that Sir G. Chesney and others like him should consider that it is quite inconsistent with their position and dignity to attempt under these circumstances to write such nonsense and misrepresent facts to eminent men in England.

[Issued 28th July 1894.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* [No. 14 of 1894.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 31st July 1894.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Ayul Veda Bhaskaran" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 150 | 17th July 1894. |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 3 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 120 | 5th ,, ,, |
| 5 | "Meignana Bhanu" .. .. .. | Karikal .. .. .. | .. | 15th ,, ,, |
| 6 | "Trichy Nesan" .. .. .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 120 | 1st and 19th July 1894. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 20th July 1894. |
| 8 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 100 | 10th and 20th July 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 9 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 7th, 14th and 21st July 1894. |
| 10 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 14th and 21st July 1894. |
| 11 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 16th July 1894. |
| 12 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 7th, 14th and 21st July 1894. |
| 13 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 11th and 18th July 1894. |
| 14 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 266 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Tanjai Janamitran" .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 1,000 | 7th July 1894. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 13th, 17th, 20th and 24th July 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Samrajyapradayini" .. .. | Vellatore .. .. .. | Not known. | 10th April, 10th May and June, 10th July 1894. |
| 18 | "Satya San Vardhani" .. .. | Rajahmundry .. .. | 300 | March—April 1894. |
| 19 | "Suniti" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 500 | May 1894. |
| 20 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | July ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 10th and 20th July 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 14th, 21st and 20th July 1894. |
| 23 | "Gnanodayamu" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 600 | 14th ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, |
| 24 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 460 | 15th and 22nd July 1894. |
| 25 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 14th, 21st and 28th July 1894. |
| 26 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 400 | 20th and 27th July 1894. |
| 27 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 300 | 13th July 1894. |
| 28 | "Vartadarsini" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 200 | 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd July 1894. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 16th, 23rd and 30th July 1894. |
| 30 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 14th, 21st ,, 28th ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 19th and 26th July 1894. |
| 32 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 21st July 1894. |
| 34 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 10th and 20th July 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 14th and 21st July 1894. |
| 36 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 11th, 18th, and 25th July 1894. |
| 37 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 16th and 23rd July 1894. |
| 38 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 14th and 21st July 1894. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 39 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 16th and 23rd July 1894. |
| 40 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 5th July 1894. |
| 42 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 575 | 9th, 16th and 19th July 1894. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 21st July, writes as follows:—The disturbance at Corea has not come to an end as yet. The private intrigues of Japan with Corea may possibly drive China to the necessity of waging war with Japan, and, should a war break out in reality, China is sure to gain the day. The British Government, understanding the weak position of Japan, and with a view to effect a reconciliation between the two kingdoms, spared no pains to advise Japan; but it it surprising to remark that all advice was of no avail as Japan was obstinate. Russia also interceded with the object of effecting a reconciliation; but Japan, thinking that her obstinacy may tend to incur the displeasure of either of these mighty powers, at once acted up to the wishes of the British. This procedure of Japan naturally exasperated Russia against Japan, as the latter had listened to the advice of Britain in preference to Russia. The subject of the slaughter of Christians and Christian missionaries in Corea drew the serious attention of the French, the English and the Russian Governments. It is likely that the military as well as the naval forces of these Governments will be stationed in Corea.

Vettikkodiyon, July 21st, 1894.

The intrigues of Japan with Corea and the advice of the British Government.

2. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 23rd ultimo, publishes the following telegram from St. Petersburg:—The Russian Press, in discussing the situation in Corea, points out that it is the common interest of England and Russia to prevent war with China and Japan, but they declare that Russia will be prejudiced if the Corean difficulty is settled by England's intervention alone.

Karnataka Prakasika, July 23rd, 1894.

The situation in Corea.

The same paper of the 30th ultimo publishes the following telegram from St. Petersburg:—The *Nova Vremya* has published an article urging that Russia ought to side with China against Japan. In any case Russia must endeavour to localize the conflict and safeguard her own interests.

3. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 23rd July, says that, although very little is heard about the progress of Russia in Central Asia, yet every bit of fresh news that comes to hand discloses that the activity of the Russians in that quarter is on the increase. There is no doubt that a great portion of the progress made in that region is due to private enterprise. The establishment of an exchange bank and the introduction of the Kashgarian coins into Pamir are signs of such proceedings as demand the serious attention of the British Government. The *Shams* further notes that the Russian embassy is very enterprising in its policy in this neighbourhood and that recent incidents clearly show that Russia has encroached upon territory belonging to China, Persia and Afghanistan. In conclusion, the *Shams* regretfully remarks that the foundations of British authority are shaking in every part of the globe.

Shams-ul-Akbar, July 23rd, 1894.

Progress of Russia in Pamir.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

4. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 14th July, reports that wicked characters even during the day-time waylay and plunder people passing along that part of the Wall-tax road which extends from the Elephant gate bridge to the Buckingham canal, and sometimes compel them to partake in their gambling and thus subject them to great loss. The paper, while regretting to hear that police constables, taking bribes from them, connive at their wicked actions, desires the police authorities to adopt necessary measures not only to detect and punish the wicked characters, but also to make the road more secure and convenient to the people.

Vikata Dutan, July 14th, 1894.

Mischief caused by wicked characters on the Wall-tax road, Madras.

GNANODAYAMU, July 21st, 1894.

White man's privileges.

5. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 21st July 1894, relates that some time ago two carts were passing along the bridge on the Ellore canal in Bezwada at 6 P.M., when they were stopped by a constable because they had no lights. Just then the carriage of a European, which was also not provided with a light, rushed furiously along, but the constable, instead of attempting to stop it, made his obeisance to him in the most respectful manner. So great was the speed with which the carriage was driven that the by-standers feared that several persons would be crushed under it; while the carts, though they had no light, were very carefully driven along with one man walking in the front and another behind. The paper asks whether the rule relating to lighting of carriages during dark nights does not apply to the carriages of Europeans.

KERALA SANCHARI, July 18th, 1894.

Incompetency of the Shoranur police.

6. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 18th July, says:—"We hear that, although a large number of (theft) cases have been reported to the Shoranur police, yet very few of them have been detected. If matters are allowed to go on like this, robberies will only increase and not decrease in those parts. We hope that the police inspector will specially attend to this matter.

*(b) Courts.*

RAJAYOGI, July 20th, 1894.

Native assessors treated with discourtesy.

7. The *Rajayogi*, of 20th July 1894, writes thus (in English) regarding "the scant treatment" that ten native gentlemen, who were summoned as assessors in a trial for murder, "received at the hands of the Government Agent, Hill Tracts, and his subordinates":—"The gentlemen, whose names appeared in the notice, appeared in conformity with such a *precise* order at the office at the hour named, but the Government Agent himself did not put in an appearanee before 11 A.M., and, in consequence, for one full hour, these ten native gentlemen were obliged to stand outside on the office steps along with constables and other court functionaries. On the Government Agent taking his seat the ten assessors were made to stand in a line alongside the prisoner, who was guarded by two constables with drawn swords. Two assessors, viz., Messrs. P. Panakalrow, B.A., and K. Varaha Narsimham Naidu, having been selected by a mere cursory glance from the bench, the remainder were permitted to leave. But where gossip excites itself mostly is this. Were the ten assessors ordered to be present Europeans instead of unfortunate Natives would a like scant treatment have been meted out to then? Would not chairs at least have been provided them during the hour of compulsory waiting and would they have been made to stand in a line like so many 'suspects' as the unfortunate Native selected assessors had to do? Gossip further proclaims that so long as the European community, more especially amongst the higher grades, fail in their duty in showing the same respect due equally alike to Native gentlemen as to European gentlemen so long will there be an antagonistic feeling of distrust and indifference prevailing between the two nations."

GNANODAYAMU, July 21st, 1894.

Barristers and their practice in the High Courts.

8. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 21st July 1894, approves of the decision of the Chief Court of Panjab that Barristers, just come from England, should not, as they are ignorant of the laws and customs of the country, be allowed to practise in the Chief Court until they had qualified themselves for it by a service of six months in the lower courts and proposes that the other High Courts in the country should follow this worthy example.

*(d) Education.*

KERALA SANCHARI, July 11th, 1894.

Special Test examinations.

9. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 11th July, refers to the notification published in the last issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette* stating that, under G.O., of the 9th May 1894, No. 317, Educational, those who appeared for the Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades, in 1891 and 1892 and passed in all

subjects except the Civil Account Code and who have been found to have obtained the minima prescribed under the revised Special Test notification are declared to have passed the Revenue Test according to the grade under which their names appear in the list appended thereto, and stating also that all other candidates for the Revenue Tests of 1891 and 1892, whose names were published as having passed in all subjects except the Civil Account Code, but whose names do not appear in the present list, are to regard themselves as having failed, and must, if they desired to pass these tests, appear again in all the subjects prescribed in the Special Test notification. The paper remarks with regret that as the candidates who are now declared to have failed in the Revenue Test are those that have availed themselves of the concession granted by a Government notification permitting them to come up or not in the Account Code, it is quite improper on the part of Government to annul that notification which should, like all the others, be regarded as a promise given by Government. An order like the one in question would not have been issued if the Government had to the slightest extent considered the energy, time and money spent in preparing for the examinations and the disappointment resulting from the order and the consequent loss of confidence in Government. It is, therefore, incumbent upon Government to consider all these circumstances and allow the candidates that have to pass in the Account Code only to complete the test to come up in that code only.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

10. A correspondent to the *Pariyan*, of the 7th July, reports that the burial-ground set apart for Pariahs in the Washermanpet burial-ground is overgrown with thorny plants on account of its being left unfrequented by the municipal servants who generally are high castemen. PARIYAN, July 7th, 1894.

A complaint against the Madras municipality regarding Washermanpet burial-ground.

11. The *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 11th and 18th July, alluding to the decision of Government that hospital assistants should be provided with free quarters in the vicinity of the hospital, says that, among the three hospital assistants for the three hospitals in Cuddalore, only one is provided with free quarters. The paper, after showing the utility of hospital assistants living near the scene of their work, desires the municipal authorities to take early steps to provide the other hospital assistants also with free quarters as early as possible. DESABHIMANI, July 11th and 18th, 1894.

Advisability of providing hospital assistants at Cuddalore with free quarters.

12. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th July, in regard to the contemplation to open a municipality for the town of Tiruvarur (Tanjore district), says that the public are highly opposed to this scheme on the ground that most of the residents of that place are poor and that the town does not possess the area and population required for the opening of a municipal corporation. While saying that the present major union is quite sufficient for the town, he adds that the union would prove more beneficial to the people if persons who are educated and who are much interested in public welfare be nominated members of the union. SWADESAMITRAN, July 13th, 1894.

Protests against opening a municipality at Tiruvarur.

13. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th July, complains that the presence of an oil-machine at Krishnachellampet in the eighth division of the Madras municipality proves a source of great annoyance and suffering to the people of that place and desires the municipality to adopt prompt measures to prevent the continuance of the nuisance here complained of. SWADESAMITRAN, July 17th, 1894.

Oil-machine a source of nuisance to the people of Krishnachellampet, Madras.

14. The *Samrajyapradayini*, for June—July 1894, regrets that the passengers on boats, who stop at the Vellatur local fund choultry, are subjected to great inconvenience through want of proper cooking SAMRAJYAPRADAYINI, June—July 1894.

The Vellatur local fund choultry.

utensils and that the taluk board has not attended to this although the *Samrajyapradayini* sabha repeatedly brought this fact to the notice of the president of the board.

RAJAYOGI, July 20th, 1894.

15. A correspondent to the *Rajayogi*, of 20th July 1894, complains of the arbitrary and unjustifiable proceedings of Mr. Addis, the Municipal Chairman of Cocanada. He points out that, with a view to increase the house-tax, Mr. Addis insisted upon entering and inspecting every house in spite of the Hindus remonstrating that the sanctity of their homes and of the zenana would be thereby violated. It is said that he invariably met them by saying "what! do I take away your women." Instead of accepting the lowest tender, he lets out municipal contracts to whomever he likes and that too on his own responsibility without obtaining the sanction of the municipal council. He also employs municipal servants on his own private business. The correspondent says that he cannot imagine how Mr. Addis could have spent Rs. 900 in repairing the bridge near the Collector's office when only a sum of Rs. 400 had been sanctioned. He then refers to various rumours afloat concerning Mr. Addis about his debts contracted in Burma and decrees against him transferred to Cocanada.

The Cocanada municipal chairman.

GNANODAYAMU, July 21st, 1894.

16. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 21st July 1894, observes that the house-tax in Masulipatam is more than the people can bear. Masulipatam is a town extending over a large area and hence a considerable sum is needed for its lighting, conservancy, &c. The municipality has therefore assessed the house-tax at a heavy rate, but the houses there are constantly in need of repair and the rents in that town are very low as the houses are too many for the inhabitants; hence it is difficult for owners to pay a heavy house-tax. It hears that the people have sent a memorial to Government upon the subject. It confesses that it is a very intricate question and waits to know the decision of Government.

House-tax in Masulipatam.

SASILEKHA, July 27th, 1894.

17. The *Sasilekha*, of 27th July 1894, says that the local fund dispensary in Námakkal is not furnished even with ordinary medicines and that the stock of medicines intended for a year was exhausted in less than six months. It hopes that the authorities will consider this matter and provide the dispensary with medicines for ordinary diseases at least.

The Námakkal dispensary.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, July 15th, 1894.

18. A correspondent to the *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 15th July, after giving a detailed account of the varied nature of the duties discharged by the karnams and of the worry and personal inconveniences they are put to in consequence, remarks that they are the most unfortunate class of servants, as they are doomed to earn a mere pittance for discharging such onerous duties as devolve on them.

Miserable lot of karnams.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

JANAMITRAN, July 7th, 1894.

19. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 7th July, reports that the frequency of traffic at the Tiruvarur railway station necessitates the constant closure of the gates of a level-crossing near the station, and that carts and people passing on the road are obliged to wait at the gates for hours together in consequence. It suggests that the construction of an over-bridge or under-bridge near the crossing in question will greatly obviate the difficulty here complained of.

A suggestion to construct an over-bridge at a certain level-crossing near Tiruvarur railway station.

SWADESAMITRAN, July 24th, 1894.

20. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th July, complains that passengers suffer much inconvenience at the railway station of Villupuram by the train stopping a little away from the shed erected on the platform, which subjects them to exposure to sun and rain; by the booking

Complaints against the South Indian Railway authorities.

office being opened after the arrival of trains; by the absence of sufficient lights on the over-bridge and near the booking office; by the compartment being overfilled with passengers; by their being provided with insufficient water; and by the gates of the over-bridge always remaining locked up. It adds that it is really unfortunate that Government should fail to pay heed to the repeated representations of the grievances of the people caused by the irregularities of the South Indian Railway authorities and hopes that the Members of the Legislative Council at least would spare no trouble in questioning Government on the subject in the interest of the people at large. The paper, with a view to avoid injury to children, advises the railway authorities to floor the piece of ground that extends from the booking office to the over-bridge. It also desires the police authorities to change the constable that is placed on beat at the station every now and then.

Third-class railway passengers.

21. The *Samrajyapradayini*, for April 1894, states that the number of railway passengers travelling in the third-class carriages is steadily on the increase and that for the year 1892–93 the figures rose to 117,000,000, by which a revenue of 5 crores and 81 lakhs of rupees was derived. It regrets, however, that no railway company has taken any steps to provide greater comfort for the passengers through whom such a large revenue is realised.

SAMRAJYAPRADAYINI, April 1894.

Railway between India and Ceylon.

22. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 21st July 1894, referring to the projected railway between India and Ceylon, cannot see any advantages likely to result from it to the people of either India or of Ceylon. Neither commerce nor the general welfare of the people will be improved in any way. The only effect will be that it will involve an expense of a few crores of rupees.

GNANODAYAMU, July 21st, 1894.

Thefts by railway servants.

23. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 28th July 1894, referring to the case of a certain European officer, who, while travelling by train in a first-class compartment to Bezwada, left his baggage in charge of the guard, but found on his arrival at Bezwada that the clothes in his bag were missing, and to the subsequent detection of the culprit—a guard named Cummins who was arrested at Gooty—says that the frequency of such occurrences gives room to suspect that most of the thefts on the railway line are committed by railway servants themselves. If we consider similar instances that have occurred in the Police and Postal departments, there is room also for entertaining a similar suspicion against the servants therein.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, July 28th, 1894.

Disapproving of the proposed route for the extension of railway line from Calicut to the Custom-house.

24. The Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 16th July, says:—There is a proposal to extend the railway line from Calicut station to the Custom house for the purpose of carrying goods to and fro, and it is to be worked not by steam but cooly labour. According to the survey now made, the line joins the eastern row of shops in the Vattakulam bazaar and goes to the west through those shops and meets the road, along which the line goes to the beach, thence straight on to the Custom-house. If the proposed way be accepted, it is likely that none of the shops belonging to the Vattakulam merchants will be left safe. Although the construction of the line under reference is for the sole benefit of some of the merchants, yet, if we see to the obliquity of the line, occasion is given for reflection that this work is simply to destroy the shops of the Vattakulam merchants. It will be a great pity to thus deprive these merchants, who have left their own country some centuries ago and come out here for trading purposes, of the means of earning their livelihood. Besides the demolition of these important shops in Calicut will cause an ugly appearance in the bazaar as well as the town. At the time of the extension of the railway to Calicut a proposal was made that the present Calicut central station should be located in the centre of the bazaar, but that proposal was not carried out as the then Collector, Mr. Logan, strongly opposed it on the ground that it would seriously interfere with the scenery of the town and the bazaar. If that proposal had been carried out then, only some

MANORAMA, July 16th, 1894.

ten or twelve shops would have been destroyed; but according to the present proposal, some forty shops would be destroyed, and the consequence will be (1) many thousands of people who now wear *Jaganath* and mull cloths will be put to serious inconvenience, (2) Government will sustain a loss in the income-tax, (3) the municipality will also incur a loss in the house-tax and profession-tax, and (4) more than seventy-five thousand rupees will have to be paid as compensation for the shops destroyed. Moreover, the income derived from the line would not be worth the expense and trouble. If the new line be joined to the bazaar where the Robinson road meets, it can be taken to the beach through the big bazaar without causing any damage or destroying any buildings. We know for a fact that the petition presented to the Collector by the Vattakulam merchants was rejected; but our conviction is that, if the Collector had examined the place, he would never have rejected the petition. It is reported that the revenue officers and the railway employés, who recently examined the proposed route, expressed that it is a matter of great grievance. We hope that Government will give serious attention to the matter and issue the necessary orders prohibiting the construction of the line according to the present unjust proposal.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

Kistna News, June 22nd, 1894.

Irregularities concerning transit boats.

25. The *Kistna News*, of 22nd June 1894, complains of certain irregularities concerning transit boats, such as the overloading of goods, the overcrowding of passengers, the late arrival at the place of destination at 9 or 10 in the night and the want of sufficient men to tow the boat along. It refers to a boat being capsized in the Buckingham canal owing to too many passengers in the boat. It says that it has seen several boats in the Masula canal almost brought to that condition for the same reason. It asks in surprise what has become of the rules regulating the boat traffic and of the authorities appointed to superintend the same. It fails to understand what the lock superintendents do when the boats approach the locks.

Gnanodayamu, July 14th, 1894.

The Kollar lake.

26. A correspondent to the *Gnanodayamu*, of 14th July 1894, referring to the very bad state of the Kollar lake on account of the absence of a proper drainage channel to carry off the water to the sea, suggests, as an easy way to remove the evil, that a canal, eight miles long and one hundred feet wide, should be dug from the Komatla Lanka near Atapaka to the marshes near Kalamarthi. Men and cattle will be relieved of their present suffering and the ryots will be enabled to pay more kist to Government. The construction of this canal would cost Rs. 40,000, but this would be far more than compensated by the benefits certain to accrue thereby.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

Swadesamitran, July 20th, 1894.

Mischief played by the minor officials of the Salt and Abkári department.

27. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th July, publishes regarding the eccentricities of the minor officials of the Salt and Abkári department a letter from a correspondent, which is as follows:—The petty officer for the Villupuram division and four peons of the Salt and Abkári department knowing that a certain *gownden*, a respectable person living in the village of Echengadu, was going to depose in a certain criminal case to be heard on a particular day, clandestinely brought a pot full of toddy and hid it in the straw stored in his gardens, and, as the gownden after taking his meals came to his garden to wash his hands, the peons raised an uproar that he was drinking toddy obtained by illicit means, beat him severely and left him in the custody of the police. His sons, who were working in the field, on hearing this incident, came to his rescue and even these were imprisoned.

The paper thereupon remarks that the authorities are already aware of the corruptions and mischief of the minor officials of the Salt and Abkári department and Mr. Crole, therefore, once openly styled them as "a gang of devils," and that, whenever a complaint is preferred against the minor officials,

the authorities should spare no pains to inquire into the cause, and, if the officials concerned are found guilty, they should punish them severely and make an example of them to their class.

28. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 21st July, informs that the authorities of the Salt and Abkári department simply detect cases of adulterated liquors, of selling liquors without license, and of drawing toddy from trees not marked and so forth, without paying the least attention to the common mischief which liquor-vendors generally play in their transactions by using false measures. It adds that merchants, whose transactions require the use of weights relating to a seer (24 pollams) and to fractions of a seer, daringly use weights relating to half a viss (20 pollams) and to its fractions and thus deceive the public, and the police authorities never take pains to detect such cases themselves unless reported by the people. The paper concludes by saying that the Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Department should take cognizance of all offences relating to weights and measures and should pass a specific rule empowering salt inspectors to detect such offences in future.

VETTIKKODIYON, July 21st, 1894.

Advisability of empowering salt inspectors to detect cases of using false measures and weights.

(*k*) *General.*

29. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th July, while regretting to say that Government utilizes the collections of income-tax, which was first introduced by Lord Lytton with a view to help people during famine, in paying compensation allowance and so forth, complains that the authorities of this department, especially in mofussil, deal with the people very severely by arbitrarily imposing the tax on those that get less than Rs. 500 per annum and use all kinds of indecent expressions and abuses to those that make appeals in person. He concludes with the query —Who authorized these officials to deal with the people in this unbecoming way?

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, July 16th, 1894.

A complaint against the authorities of the Income-tax department.

30. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th July, while complaining that the postal delivery peon for the village of Krishnapuram in the taluk of Tenkási never delivers letters in time, and, consequently, causes much inconvenience and loss to the people, wishes the Superintendent of Post Offices to take steps to avoid such irregularities in future. The paper thinks that the postal authorities would greatly oblige the people of Krishnapuram by fixing a pillar-box in that place.

SWADESAMITRAN, July 20th, 1894.

Irregularity of the Postal delivery peon for Krishnapuram in Tenkasi taluk.

31. A correspondent to the same paper, while remarking that the acting village officer of Thamal in the taluk of Conjeeveram discharges his duties to the entire satisfaction of the people, says that the Brahmins, who inhabit a greater portion of the village, with some sinister motive or other, have sent in a memorial to the Collector to the effect that he should not be confirmed in his post. He adds that, as his confirmation is sure to ameliorate the wretched condition of the indigent people of that place, it is hoped that the Collector will not hesitate to confirm him in his present appointment.

A suggestion to the Collector of Chingleput regarding the village officer of Thamal.

32. The *Samrajyapradayini*, for May 1894, says that it is customary to pay the officials in registrars' offices once in two months, while in other departments the salaries are regularly paid at the end of every month. It prays that the Inspector-General of Registration will obtain sanction from the Government to pay them their salaries every month.

SAMRAJYAPRADAYINI, May 1894.

Registrars' offices.

33. A correspondent from Ganjám to the *Sasilekha*, of 20th July 1894, states that now that the sowing season has commenced, the ryots are all engaged in cultivation and do not undertake to drive carriages even for twice the money for which they used to do it before. When,

SASILEKHA, July 20th, 1894.

Ryots compelled to drive carriages in Ganjám.

however, some high European officials or some rich travellers come in, they get hold of the tahsildar or the magistrate or the village munsif, and, through him, compel the poor ryots to leave their work of cultivation to drive them in their conveyances. This high-handed oppression is increasing in the Ganjám district. The correspondent adds that the ryots are paid very poorly for their labour by the Government officials.

SASILEKHA, July 27th, 1894.

The unhealthiness of Cuddapah.

34. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of 27th July 1894, observes that it is a well-known fact that the town of Cuddapah, the seat of the District Collector and other high officials, is a very malarious place and that numberless people have succumbed to the deadly fever there. The natives have not been the only sufferers, but Messrs. Higgens, Stokes and Welsh also lost their wives here. There is not a single person in the town who is not afflicted with fever. How can work be done if the officials are invalids all the 365 days of the year? He prays, therefore, that Government will take pity on the poor officials now at least and transfer all the offices to some different place.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, July 28th, 1894.

Transfer of serishtadars and tahsildars.

35. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 28th July 1894, referring to the question which some of the Honorable Members of the Legislative Council asked as to why deputy collectors should not be frequently transferred from place to place, says that the same reasons which necessitate the frequent transfer of deputy collectors apply also to tahsildars and huzur serishtadars. It may be said, it notes, that such transfers would interfere with the active discharge of their official duties, but remarks that this argument should, if true, hold good in the case of deputy collectors too. The modern serishtadars are not like their predecessors who knew very little beyond the English alphabet. They can therefore easily make themselves acquainted with a new district and turn their experience to good account. It adds that a long stay of a serishtadar or tahsildar at one place is attended with many evils.

KARNATIKA PRAKASIKA, July 30th, 1894.

Government servants encouraging the aggressiveness of the Muhammadans.

36. A short paragraph in the *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 30th ultimo, runs thus:—In a place called Talegao a Mussalman entered a Hindu temple and broke the idols to pieces. A meeting of the Hindus was held to consider what steps should be taken in the matter and the chief constable of the place made a speech at the meeting exhorting the people to excuse the Mussalman. Now, if Government officers say that such serious offences on the part of the Muhammadans should be overlooked, no better encouragement could be given to them in their aggressive acts against the Hindus.

MANORAMA, July 16th, 1894.

Mr. Moberly's appointment as Collector of Malabar.

37. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 16th July, writes as follows:—"Some say that in case the Settlement-officer Mr. Moberly is appointed Collector of Malabar, the object may perhaps be to make those who spoke in the previous settlement meetings smart for their sayings and doings; while others say that he purposely gets himself appointed Collector in order that his settlement scheme may not be interfered with. Anyhow the proposal is not good. On reflection it appears to me that the matter may turn out like that of Mr. LeFanu, who, as Board Member, disposed of certain appeals from his own decisions as Collector, and that it may also tend to give the people room for complaints."

The editor in a footnote remarks that, as far as he knows, Mr. Moberly is a good man and has no intention whatever of doing any injury to the people and expresses the opinion that the evil apprehended will not result from his appointment as Collector of Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 14th, 1894.

Disapproving of the proposal to levy income-tax on rents received by British subjects from lands in the Cochin State.

38. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 14th July, says:—In accordance with a recent order regarding the collection of income-tax on rents received by a British subject from lands in a Native State, notices have been issued to some of the British subjects possessing lands in the Cochin

state requiring them to pay income-tax on rents received therefrom. This notice is contrary to section 5 of Act II of 1886. The income received by the British subjects is only the balance after paying assessment to the Cochin Sirkar, and to levy a further tax on it is unjust and unreasonable. We presume that the spirit of the order is that, if the income derived from industrial and commercial pursuits in a Foreign State be brought to the British territory, an income-tax shall be levied thereon. This is just. But the proposal of some of the revenue officials to assess the income from lands is, we believe, due to the purport of the order being misinterpreted by them. Perhaps the misinterpretation may be due to the Government not having clearly defined the word "income." As the people have sufficient cause for complaint we lay the matter before Government believing that, if any error has been committed in the Act or in the definition, Government will rectify it, or, if "income received from lands" is also included in the law, Government will repeal it. In the meanwhile people also should appeal to the Board and the Government from the order of the revenue officials imposing the tax.

39. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 9th July, quotes an item from *The Crescent*, of Liverpool on the subject of the spread of the Islamic faith in that city, and, after commenting on the subject at length, states that Muslim converts in Liverpool are in need of pecuniary help especially for the construction of a mosque and the establishment of a Muslim college and observes that the conversion of Europeans in a Christian land is not an easy task and therefore it is incumbent upon the Muslims in general to render pecuniary help to these converts and to exert themselves to the utmost to further the cause of Islam in a soil which is exclusively inhabited by Christians and where the rays of the sun of Islam have just commenced to pierce the gloom.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, July 9th, 1894.

Progress of Islam in Liverpool.

40. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 14th July, referring to a telegram announcing that Nawab Mahdi Hasan, the late Home Secretary of the Nizam's Government, has been dismissed from the British service also and that the Indian Government has written to His Highness' Government not to show any favour to the Nawab, says that the action taken by the Government of India in his case is quite opposed to justice, and from what has now been heard it may be safely asserted that this great injustice is due to his marriage with an English lady. In conclusion, the *Jaridah* advises young Mussalmans to take a lesson from the above case and desist from contracting marriages with English ladies either in India or in England.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, July 14th, 1894.

Nawab Mahdi Hasan.

41. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 16th July, has a very long letter from a correspondent, who, after giving an account of the different dynasties that ruled over Afghanistan, says that several of the Afghan rulers possessed the title of king and observes that, as Her Majesty is the Empress of India, there should be kings under her. Hence solicits the British Government to confer such a title on the Amir of Afghanistan as well as on the Nizam. In conclusion, the *Khasim* remarks that the bestowal of such a title on the above rulers will add to the good name of the British Government and strengthen the bonds of alliance between them.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, July 16th, 1894.

Suggesting the bestowal of the title of king on the Amir and the Nizam.

42. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 21st July, in approving of the order passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, directing commissioners and deputy commissioners to furnish a report on murders of natives in which Europeans are concerned, observes that, as no such reports have hitherto been made to that Government, the above order seems most reasonable.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, July 21st, 1894.

Report on murders of natives.

## III.—Legislation.

Desabhimani, July 11th, 1894.

A request to the Non-official Members of the Legislative Council regarding the clerks of taluk offices.

43. The *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 11th July, says that with reference to the application for increase of pay submitted to the Board of Revenue by the overworked and illpaid clerks of the taluk cutcherries, the Board, on the suggestion of the Honorable Mr. Crole, issued a circular directing that correspondence in taluk offices should be lessened in future. It remarks that the nature of the work of the taluk office necessitates a good deal of correspondence especially when the tahsildar is obliged to deal with young and inexperienced officers, who refer all applications to tahsildars for report, and that the order of the Board would simply subject the clerks of the taluk office to greater hardship. The paper desires the Non-official Members of the Council to plead their cause and to get a redressal of their grievances in some substantial way.

## IV.—Native States.

Vartadarsani, July 23rd, 1894.

Native States.

44. The *Vartadarsini*, of 23rd July 1894, writes thus:—"The rulers of Native States in India are under the apprehension that any slight over-riding on their part of the wishes of the representatives of Her Masjety the Queen in their States would lead to the annexation of their territories, themselves being pensioned off. Not knowing that they will not take such a serious step in every simple case, and being desirous of parading their generosity and liberality, await with eagerness the subscription lists when the representatives of the paramount power suggest the construction of some hospital, bridge, lying-in hospital, or students' hostel in memory of some European gentleman or lady, however straitened their means may be and however distant the building contemplated may be from their own territories and whatever race or class it may be intended to benefit, and agree to contribute towards the project and spend on it thousands and thousands of rupees.

"Everything is in disorder in these States. Revenue is left uncollected, ryots are oppressed, and the repair of tanks and wells is neglected. As for the princes themselves, they live in luxury in their own palaces. Why should not these princes visit the various taluks of their States and attend to the welfare of their people? Why should they not follow in the footsteps of the Maharajas of Mysore and Travancore? (*A full and true translation*).

Vrittanta Patrika, July 19th, 1894.

Report on the working of the Mysore police reviewed.

45. A leader in the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 19th ultimo, finds fault with the head of the Mysore police for the delay in issuing his annual report, but expresses very strong approval of the establishment of a school for training men for the various duties in the Police department and says that the measure is well calculated to improve the efficiency and usefulness of the department.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, July 14th, 1894.

Dissatisfaction in Bhartpore.

46. A paragraph in the *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 14th ultimo, runs thus:—We learn that, as the administration of Bhartpore is creating great dissatisfaction among the people, a few leading men of the place have wired the fact to the Viceroy and that a memorial is also being prepared for submission to him.

Vrittanta Chintamani.

Administration of Baroda.

47. The following is a summary of a leading article in the *Vrittanta Chintamani* concerning the affairs in Baroda: The absence of the Gaikwar has told severely on the administration of Baroda as appears from the *Mahratta* paper. The people have lost all loyalty; the mode of administration adopted by the council is not to their taste. The grievances of the vatamdars still remain unredressed. The Survey and Settlement department is a source of annoyance to the people. Dacoities with previous notice are very common and the houses of His Highness' brother and father-in-law have been pillaged in spite

of the strong guard put upon them. Bribery has become very common. Police oppression has become unbearable. The councillors are in many cases acting in defiance of the law. The time does not seem far distant when the Imperial Government will have to interfere as in the case of Cashmere. We therefore think that the sooner His Highness returns to his dominions the better it would be for the future of the State.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, July 25th, 1894.

Increase in the Mysore military expenditure.

48. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 25th ultimo, says that on a representation made by the Military Secretary, the Government of Mysore has re-organized its three battalions of infantry and sanctioned an additional annual expenditure of Rs. 20,718 on the troops.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, July 14th, 1894.

Suggestion to the Travancore Sirkar regarding the jewelry and money now locked up in temples.

49. The *Malayala Manorama* (Kóttayam), of the 14th July, in noticing the proposal of the Mysore Government to convert all the gold and silver jewels, &c., belonging to the religious institutions in that State into money and invest it in a bank, says that the Travancore Sirkar should also adopt some such measures in regard to the enormous amount of jewelry and money now locked up in some of the important temples in Travancore.

The Travancore Sirkar to construct a tank for the Christians of Paravur.

50. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes:—The town Paravur is inhabited by Brahmans, Sudras, Muhammadans and Christians. There are tanks for the use of the Hindus, which have been constructed either by them or by the Sirkar, while there is none for the use of the non-Hindus. There are canals here and there, but the water is saline and is therefore unfit for bathing purposes, &c. The Sirkar should, therefore, cause a tank to be constructed for the use of the Christians, &c.

KERALA MITRAM, July 21st, 1894.

Travancore and Cochin Anchal department.

51. The Malayalam *Kerala Mitram* (Cochin), of the 21st July, says that, considering the changes recently effected in the Travancore anche (post) corresponding to the British postal system, there is no reason to suppose that the transfer of the Travancore anche to the British, which was under contemplation for some time past, will take place in the near future. The paper approves of the abolition of the custom of levying anche charge on letters and other articles sent prepaid through the British post office but what have to be carried and delivered to the addressees through the anche, and the remark is made that if it had been resolved that letters and other articles sent prepaid through the anche should be similarly carried and delivered to the addressees through the British post without levying any extra charge, people would not have cause for complaint and the Sirkar would not lose its revenue. The opinion is expressed that, as the Cochin State follows Travancore in almost all matters, the Cochin sirkar ought to be far behind Travancore in respect of its transferring the anche. It is said that the Cochin anche, which was worked very creditably during the late Tiruvenkatachari's time, is now deteriorating, and the suggestion is made that if the Sirkar does not think of working the Anche department in a manner useful to the public, it would be better to hand it over to the British in order that the Sirkar may be relieved of all the trouble.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, July 14th, 1894.

Nizam's hunting excursion.

52. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 14th July, regarding the recent hunting excursion of His Highness the Nizam, says His Highness was engaged in shikar for about three months and that during this period he bagged fourteen tigers, in gratitude distributed money amongst the poor and helpless; and remarks, if His Highness thinks a little as to how his time was occupied, he will discover that those hunting excursions were attended with loss to the State as shown below:—First, as long as His Highness remained in camp, the subadar of the district, the first, second and third talukdars, besides the tahsildars attended upon him. Their presence in camp greatly interfered with their ordinary official duties

and consequently a greater portion of their work fell in arrears. Secondly, several villagers, who were employed in driving tigers, were prevented from attending to their cultivation and the consequent failure of crops has considerably raised the prices of grain. Hence the *Jaridah* solicits the Nizam to direct his attention towards the above losses.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Swadesamitran, July 24th, 1894.

Suggestions to Government regarding uncultivated lands.

53. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th July, remarks as follows:—In former days mirasidars were allowed to divide a village among themselves and to pay kist in respect of only such portions of land as were cultivated, and, consequently, the ownership of the uncultivated lands remained with the mirasidars alone; but the laws relating to darkhast and rajinama are now altogether upset. Mirasidars apprehending that uncultivated lands would be darkhasted to those applying for it most painfully include them also under cultivated lands and for the kist thereof they pay the sale-proceeds of the crops reared in cultivated lands and thus ever remain losers. The irrigational authorities prove a source of worry and vexation to the mirasidars whenever their assistance is sought for in matters relating to the irrigation of the soil. Still worse it is to find revenue inspectors and tahsildars present an attitude of perfect indifference to agricultural matters. With a view to help Government to rectify this unsatisfactory state of things it is suggested that kist should be demanded only in respect of cultivated lands and a remission should be granted for lands which remain uncultivated; the ownership of uncultivated lands should remain with the pattadar for a period of five years, and, on the expiration of that term, if any one applies for the darkhast of such lands, the pattadar should be first consulted whether he is in need of them, and the darkhast should be granted only when he declines and not otherwise; Collectors as well as the Board of Revenue should examine the revenue accounts submitted by the revenue inspectors in their monthly reports, should compare them with the accounts of the corresponding month in the last fasli, and, should any reduction be shown in the accounts, they should call for an explanation; and matters relating to irrigation should be under the authoritity of the Collector and not of the Engineering department.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, July 13th, 1894.

Maltreatment of children in England due to the baneful influence of European civilization.

54. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th July, writes as follows:—It is well known that England is more civilized than India and that European civilization has many evils attending it; but the people of India may not be aware of the fact that parents in England treat their children cruelly and that a society similar to the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has been organized to put a stop to such brutal treatment by means of legislation. From the year 1889 to 1894, there were nearly 5,790 cases of maltreatment of children, out of which only 332 were acquitted, and, in addition, nearly 28,895 persons suspected of such maltreatment were reprimanded. In India children are punished for disobeying their parents and a reformatory school has been established to reform their character while in prison, whereas in England—a refined and civilized country as it is—Government is obliged to place legal restraints and also to award imprisonments on parents for preventing them from maltreating their children. European civilization creates a craving for worldly powers and riches instead of a close adherence to religion. As religion makes little or no impression on the people, they do not scruple to behave even worse than beasts. Mrs. Anne Besant, in one of her lectures, which she delivered to the people of this country, exhorted the people not to be led astray by the outward appearance of European civilization, as it makes people discountenance religion and to commit atrocities with impunity. The commission of unnatural offences

and the increase of felons in Europe for overturning the settled order and discipline of governments prevailing in different countries of that continent, unmistakeably prove the truth of Mrs. Anne Besant's remarks. Europe is again the scene of great consternation and confusion caused by an attempt to murder the Prime Minister of Italy. This state of affairs clearly indicates that there is something rotten in European society and that this evil element becomes aggravated by the gradual subsidence of religious belief. Hitherto persons under 14 years of age alone were protected from maltreatment by special laws, but the society is taking active steps to have the age extended to 16 years.

55. The *Pariyan*, of the 21st July, says that the scheme proposed by the Commander-in-Chief of Madras to divide native regiments according to race may take effect after the 31st March 1895 and that it behoves the Commander-in-Chief to make suitable arrangements to avoid all difficulties incidental to such a division. The paper adds that the Pariahs alone live upon the food which British soldiers take and therefore they are the only race most fitted to be soldiers, and that the contemplated scheme of the Commander-in-Chief affords a good opportunity for the Pariah soldiers to manifest their singular valour and courage which have always characterized their race.

PARIYAN, July 21st, 1894.

A scheme to divide native regiments according to race.

56. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th July, writes as follows:—Europeans living in India as well as those who have returned home from India not only infuse fears into the mind of the people of England by giving frightful accounts of India, but also throw out many novel suggestions for the defence of the country. One person predicts that some danger or other will befall the British rule. Another foretells that a terrible mutiny will surely break out in India. And a third avers that the natives are conspiring together to drive the English out of India, and that the tree-daubing movement bears testimony to it and so forth. The Anglo-Indians, by attaching too much importance to these ungrounded rumours, fill the minds of the people of England with imaginary apprehensions, who, having only a shallow knowledge of India, give easy credence to these rumours and are very anxious to know by what means India could be defended against these dangers. Some of the selfish Europeans living in India, taking advantage of this opportunity, exert their best to prevent natives from acquiring such rights and privileges as they are entitled to. For instance, when the resolution of the House of Commons regarding the question of Simultaneous Examination was forwarded to the Government of India for its opinion, the European public servants strongly objected to the proposal on the ground that the appointment of natives to higher posts in the public service would prove dangerous to the State itself. Some of the Anglo-Indians declare that educated natives are the cause of all misfortunes and calamities that befall India, that Government posts should be conferred upon those who are loyal and obedient in preference to natives of mere education and that the Collectors of districts and heads of offices should be allowed the privilege of choosing loyal and obedient persons according to their discretion. Others suggest the advisability of discouraging the diffusion of higher education to the masses. Sir George Chesney, formerly a Member of Viceroy's Council and now a Member of Parliament, is of opinion that the liberty of the press tends to infuse into the minds of the people treasonable thoughts and revolutionary ideas and thus makes them grow disloyal and rebellious and that it is highly necessary that such liberty should be curtailed by means of legislation. The Anglo-Indians apply the term "loyal" to those who are servile and obedient to the English who drain the wealth of India by receiving large and handsome salaries, and the term "disloyal" to those who do not approve of their self-interested schemes and motives. With a view to safeguard their own interest they adopt all possible means, whether fair or foul, to work the ruin of the natives of India. Though they may succeed in accomplishing their ends in other matters yet this much could be safely predicted, namely, that all their mighty efforts to impede the spread of higher education in

SWADESAMITRAN, July 24th, 1894.

Vague fears caused by the Anglo-Indians regarding the welfare of India.

India, to curtail the liberty of the press and to abolish the system of local self-government would be of no avail. When Sir Charles Elliot, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, drafted a Bill for the abolition of the jury system, the people of England were highly opposed to it notwithstanding the support it had from the Government of India, and ultimately rejected it. Again the people of England cancelled the order passed by Lord Lytton for curtailing the liberty of the press. However, that Sir George Chesney, even after learning that the people of England are much interested in the welfare of India, should have been pleased to give utterance to such thoughts openly is a matter much to be regretted.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Andhraprakasika, July 14th, 1894.

Disfiguring the Queen's statue.

57. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 14th July 1894, referring to the recent disfiguring of the Queen's statue in Chepauk, observes that it is a common practice with Hindu boys to paint some mark or other upon the foreheads of any pictures they meet with. They do this under the impression that the pictures will look more pretty with a mark on than without and that it is inauspicious for the pictures to have their faces unadorned by the mark. It is this same impression that must have led some foolish fellows to paint the *namam* on the Queen's statue. Such marks are painted in accordance with the injunctions of the sacred scriptures on the forehead of every idol in every temple in India. The painting of this mark therefore on the Queen's statue cannot have been meant as disrespect to it. When this trivial incident has created such a sensation among the Anglo-Indians, one cannot help expressing astonishment at the ignorance of Englishmen of the most simple customs of the Hindus notwithstanding their occupation of India for more than a hundred years. It adds that, had this incident happened at a time of mutiny, it does not know to what extent the suspicions of the authorities would have fallen on the people of the locality.

Rajayogi, July 10th, 1894.

India administered by Civil Servants.

58. The *Rajayogi*, of 10th July 1894, writes thus:—"The administration of India rests in the hands of the Civil Servants, and that, if an appeal is preferred to the Revenue Board against any arbitrary proceeding of a Collector, the Board, composed as it is of Civil Servants, will readily gloss over the matter, and that if a further appeal is preferred to the Government, the same thing will happen. If the matter goes up to the Government of India, the Members of the Government, who are also Civil Servants, will feel bound to stand up for their own kin, and, if finally the case is brought to the notice of the Secretary of State, the same decision will be awarded, for there too are found the inevitable Civilians. Thus India is governed by a set of people whose first care is to maintain their own honour and privileges.

"However anxious the people of England may be for our welfare, nothing can be done so long as our Anglo-Indian rulers do not sympathize with us, but try to gradually strengthen and advance their own privileges. The information which reaches the people of England about India is solely derived through official channels, and the officials of course sedulously conceal the real truth. The condition of the people of India will remain the same until the British public is made fully acquainted with the real truth about India." (*A full and true translation*).

Gnanodayamu, July 21st, 1894.

England enriched at India's cost.

59. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 21st July 1894, contrasting India as it is with India, as it was under the Muhammadan rule, writes thus:—"The occasional plundering of the wealth of the country by the Muhammadan invaders, though it reduced some people to misery, did not cause a general suffering and starvation throughout the country. Under the British rule, on the other hand, plunder is a thing not even dreamt of, and yet the wealth of the country is being gradually drained. It is a matter of surprise that such an evil should follow in the train of the benign British Government. The

reason is that all the higher services of the country are almost entirely manned by Europeans who draw enormous salaries. Again, persons who are in the good graces of the Secretary of State for India and such other high authorities succeed in getting themselves appointed to some commission or task, and, coming out to India, travel pleasantly through the country for a year or so, receiving entertainments and rich presents from the native princes, and, when they return, take from the treasury a few lakhs of rupees as remuneration for their useful services. There is no act more cruel than this. It is like tying up the mouths of the calves and milk the cow to death. Again, what good has Professor Voelcker done, who came to India with the object of inquiring into, and improving, the agricultural methods of the country, moved like a god in procession and was paid about a lakh of rupees for his pains? Has he introduced any new methods into India? We cannot help believing that he came here not to do us good but only on his own business. The Government are only killing crows to serve as a prey for kites when they take away from the people their wealth and give it to the white men." (*A full and true translation*).

GNANODAYAMU, July 14th, 1894.

The Simultaneous Examinations question.

60. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 14th July 1894, referring to the despatch of Mr. Fowler on the Simultaneous Examinations question, writes thus:—"Mr. Fowler seems to assign two causes for not holding the examinations here, viz., (1) for certain reasons it is necessary that the higher services should as far as possible be manned exclusively by Europeans. (2) In disputes, &c., arising amongst the people the European will be an impartial judge, whereas the Hindu cannot but be influenced by party feeling and prejudice.

"It is nowhere shown that higher appointments in India should be given to Europeans alone. Instead of there being no such rule, the said principle is opposed to the pledges in the Queen's proclamation, to the article 87, chapter 85, III and IV Statutes of William IV., to the policy declared by the Viceroy on the 19th August 1867, and to the letter which reached the Viceroy from London on the 7th November 1878. What these contain is that the subjects in Her Majesty's dominions should all be treated alike and that appointments should be conferred without any regard to race, creed or caste on those qualified by education and ability.

"That Mr. Fowler should without considering this point write so in his despatch is greatly surprising.

"On such occasions as this, if the people are idle, great loss will result to the country. They must therefore organise public meetings in every large town and send up memorials to the Parliament." (*A full and true translation*).

GNANODAYAMU, July 28th, 1894.

Result of the Congress movement.

61. The *Gnananodayamu*, of the 28th July 1894, under the heading "Result of the Congress movement," writes thus:—"Of the Europeans (who are hostile to the Congress movement), some say that the Hindus have not yet sufficiently advanced to enjoy the privileges they have been demanding; others say that the loyalty and devotion of the people towards the rulers are gradually diminishing owing to the ill-advice of the Congress party; some say that the people cannot obtain justice at the hands of Hindus if they are appointed to high posts; while others declare that the Hindus are trying to rule the country themselves by driving away the rulers from the land after gradually acquiring all kinds of privileges. How far this is true, the wise may judge.

"Having constantly listened to, and believed in, the evil counsel of these people, great men like the Governor-General and the Secretary of State have not only turned a deaf ear to the complaints of the Congress, but have also been trying to bring it to an end.

"The Secretary of State wrote to the Governor-General to the effect that higher appointments should not be given to persons connected with the National Congress, but that the Muhammadans, who are opposed to it, should as far as possible be entertained in the Government service. What a pity

that natives who are struggling to obtain justice should on the other hand suffer injustice! This is something like meeting hell in the way while marching to heaven.

"If there were at least one authority who can discriminate between right and wrong, the attempts of the Congress cannot but be productive of good. Mere threats from the Government that they will not give public appointments to the Hindus, cannot disable the latter to earn their food and raiment, but on the other hand will to a great extent enable them to be happy by shaking off servitude. There are several independent professions. The Hindus can make their living by adopting some one of them. Somehow or other, they will go on agitating to secure their privileges." (*A full and true translation*).

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, July 19th, 1894.

A wandering ascetic and his disciples.

62. A short paragraph in the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 19th ultimo, says: A guru (a spiritual teacher) with his 350 disciples entered the town of Arrah from Jagannath and remained there for a fortnight. The people of the town fed them during those days, but the Government officers of the place were suspicious and kept a watch over them. However these sadhus (good men) gave no trouble and quietly left the place.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, July 14th, 1894.

The mildness of the Indian ryot.

63. In a telegraphic summary the *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 14th ultimo, gives this:—The rioters in Chicago having placed a few stones on the railway while a train was passing to San Francisco, the train was derailed and fell into a river and many were killed and the fireman was shot dead by the rioters. On comparing the ryots of different countries we find the Indian ryot to be most afraid of Government.

Missionaries and the Hindu religion.

64. A correspondent to the same paper animadverts in strong terms upon an article in the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 14th idem, in which objection was taken to the action of the Mysore Government in making over certain uncultivated land as a gift to the temples of Sri Rama and Venugopal in the village of Bannur in Mysore and in which the editor attacked the Hindu religion condemning idolatry and questioned the efficacy of mantrams and several other tenets of the Hindu religion and doubted the good faith of the worshippers in temples in inducing people to maintain temples and other religious institutions. The correspondent replies by pointing out the good of idol worship and alluding to practices of a similar kind among the Christians, and then goes on thus:—Christianity is undermining the faith of the Hindus in their own religion, but is itself powerless to substitute in its place something better, if there is any such. It is more destructive than constructive. The missionaries say that Hindu priests foster idolatry because it pays them. Now we are anxious to know how many missionaries would remain to preach Christianity in India from pure unselfish motives if the funds from which they are maintained were to run dry, and Government, and, at its instance, the Native Chiefs, ceased to help them. Again the editor of the paper hopes that a society would be established in the country for the suppression of idolatry; but, on the other hand, we feel sure that the time is not far distant when some great men among the Hindus would achieve fame by organized effort to save their ignorant brethren from the harm that the missionaries are doing to their faith. The Maharaja is a pious Hindu and his subjects are mostly Hindus, and it is from the Hindus that the greater portion of the State revenue is derived; it is, therefore, perfectly just that His Highness should, in accordance with the wishes of his subjects, render help to the Hindu temples.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, July 16th, 1894.

Government's attitude towards the Muhammadans.

65. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 16th ultimo, quotes the following (in English) from the *Hindu Patriot*:—By pandering to the religious passions and prejudices of our Muhammadan fellow-subjects solely for the purpose of creating a breach between them and the Hindus, our Government is raising a Frankanstein which promises to give it perpetual trouble and no rest.

66. The same paper says, in a long leading article, some thirty or thirty-five years ago the Government conducted the affairs of the Hindu temples in a most satisfactory manner, but for some reason or other they withdrew and entrusted the work to the Hindus themselves. From that time the property of the temples is being misappropriated and misused by the irresponsible dharmakarthas. This led to litigation in court by interested persons and a great part of the income was spent in law courts. The temples at Tirupati, Tarkeshwar in Bengal, are prominent examples of this state of things. In the south we find that not less than ten per cent. of the suits in courts bear upon the disputes between the Tengalais and Vadagalais. The jewels presented by devotees to temples are also disappearing in strange ways. These are made away with, some by the worshippers, some by the dharmakarthas and some are stolen away by thieves with the help of the people connected with the temples. Witness the astonishing thefts in the temples of Kanya Kumari, Tirumalarinsholair, Kollur in South Canara and other places. All these troubles are due to the entrusting of the management of temples by Government into the hands of impious and unscrupulous persons. This unsatisfactory state of things led the people to represent to Government the necessity of exercising control over the temples, and the Government, in response to the appeal, has been thinking of passing an Act for the purpose; but we regret that a memorial signed by over 5,000 inhabitants of Bengal has been submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor protesting against the proposed interference with Hindu religious endowments and stating that it is quite impossible to distinguish between the religious and secular uses of such funds, and that, if abuses at present exist, they should be corrected by the Hiudus themselves and not by interference from Government.

The attitude of Government with regard to the Hindu temples.

We cannot construe the attempt of Government to regulate the management of temples into an act of interference in the Hindu religion, because the property of the temples is the property of the public and Government has every right to see that this is not misused. The various jewels presented by devotees to the temples, which are not in daily use, should be kept in safe custody by Government. The control which the Government of Mysore is now exercising over the local temples has been productive of great good and we can confidently say that the existing abuses cannot be removed unless the Government takes over the management of the temple funds.

67. A short paragraph in the same paper runs thus:—The *Allahabad Morning Post* says that the office of the Secretary of State for India is simply robbing India of its revenues. We think it one of the various means devised by the English to take away the money wrung from the Indian tax-payer.

Waste of Indian revenues.

68. The same paper publishes the Canarese translation of an account of a miraculous occurrence given in a Hindu paper of Calcutta, called the *Bharata Mitra*, which runs thus:—In a certain village in Shahbad district a peasant with a friend of his was ploughing his field at about noon, when there appeared to him an awful apparition which addressed him thus:—"O wicked man, even at this hottest part of the day you do not give rest to the bullock which protects the whole world and which is my (vahana) vehicle. I will, therefore, reduce you and your village to ashes." On hearing this the peasant was terrified and running to his neighbours informed them that he had seen Siva in person and brought them all to the scene, but the apparition did not deign to reveal itself to any of them except to the friend of the peasant. Then all of them began to pray to Siva with great devotion and then took the bullock and everything else home, but again he had a vision at night and Siva said to him "see that all peasants of the country go to the Ganges and bathe in it once, that all cows are protected with great care, and then alone you will all be pardoned." Upon this all the peasants assembled together in a particular place. This frightened all Englishmen of the place. Now whether this story is true or false it seems certain that the people of Behar are determined to protect the cows even at the risk of their own lives.

The people of Behar and the protection of cows.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, July 30th, 1894.

69. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 30th ultimo, quotes an article (in English) from the *Asiatic Quarterly* contributed by Sir Roper Lethbridge, of which the following is the substance:—Let the great Princes of India become "Councillors of the Empress" in reality and not merely in name. Let them become the hereditary constitutional rulers of their provinces under the Empire with recognized sovereign rights and with imperial rank suited to their position as Princes of the Empire. Mr. LeeWarner mentions that Lord Dalhousie "for reasons of State" obtained the recognition of the Nawab Vazir as King of Oudh: why should there not be under the Empire, on the analogy of the German Empire, a King of the Deccan, a King of Guzerat, a King of Kashmere, a King of Mysore? The recognition of the respective heirs to these potentates, as the Prince of Hyderabad, the Prince of Baroda, the Prince of Jammu, the Prince of Seringapatam, and so forth would only extend the principle embodied in the "Sanads of Adoption" of Lord Canning and Lord Lansdowne (?) and would still more closely identify those great Native dynasties with the Indian Empire. If their Prime Ministers were placed on the footing, and clothed with the rights of British Lieutenant-Governors or Chief Commissioners, a much-needed stability would be added to the constitutional government of these Native provinces which would assimilate their condition and administration more and more to those of adjacent British provinces and put an end to the intrigue, of which we sometimes hear. With the establishment of Native courts and Native Government such as these, a vast field would at once be opened for the active employment and utilization of Indian statesmanship, Indian administrative and judicial ability and educated talent of every kind, which are now so grievously wasted, neglected or misused, as Lord Meath has shrewdly observed.

A suggestion for the improvement of the position of the protected Princes of India and for meeting the aspirations of the Natives.

In spite of the discouraging events of the Great mutiny and possibly because he rightly read the lessons of the general loyalty of the princes and the uncertain disloyalty of their armies, Lord Canning cherished the armies of the Native States as a field for the exercise of the military aptitudes of an important section of the Indian populations. Under a properly constituted "constitutional union," the system known as that of the "Imperial service troops" would, with the local military police, take the place of those armies to the great increase both of the prestige of the princes and of the military strength and solidarity of the Empire. In education, in the construction of railways, in the encouragement of manufactures and mining and the arts, even in such things as famine relief and sanitation and medical research, some Native States have given a good example to our British administration. In all these directions, the immense fund of latent ability now lying dormant in Indian palaces and Indian colleges would find congenial occupation that would surely increase the prosperity and the contentment of India by leaps and bounds. Some friends of the Indian peoples have lately been crying out for "Simultaneous examinations" for the Civil Service, mainly because they believe that that arrangement would provide every year a few Indian gentlemen with the chance of a good political career; but, with the development of constitutional government under the Protected Princes, each Native State would become at once a training ground and an arena for native politicians and its "Imperial service corps" a nursery for military officers of Indian birth.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 21st, 1894.

70. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 21st July, says:—

The coming National Congress.

"There are only five months more for the next congress. Various arrangements have to be made. For everything there should be money. If there is no money nothing can be achieved. The responsibility of this year's congress rests with the Madrasis, and we (Malayalis) are bound to give them all the necessary assistance. We do not understand what is the meaning of the Calicut congress committee's silence. We have not heard that the Calicut committee has done anything up to this time. There is no use of making any fuss or running about here and there at the eleventh hour. If the work is commenced early matters

can be managed without much trouble. The Honorable Mr. Sankaran Nayar has now returned from England. We think it unnecessary for us to remind people that he is the representative of the Malayalis and they should not forget what he has told them on previous occasions. All the labours hitherto achieved by the congress would be fruitless if, when the time is come for the people to enjoy the benefits of that movement, they do not work zealously. Some 150 Members of Parliament, including the Honorable Mr. Dadhabai Naoroji and Sir William Wedderburn, are anxiously awaiting the result of our proceedings. As our silence would tend to discourage these men, we should break it forthwith. The Panjabis, who are more backward than the Madrasis as regards education conducted the last year's congress in a grand style. Considering this fact at least, we ought to take an active part. Anglo-Indians, such as Mr. Chesney, &c., have begun to write abusing the congress and its adherents. This itself sets in relief the importance of the movement. Besides it can be safely affirmed that the congress has created no little fear in the minds of the Anglo-Indians. We can say without any fear of contradiction that it is the congress that has afforded us the opportunity of carrying a few of the Indian grievances before Parliament. Prior to the starting of the congress movement the majority of the Members of Parliament did not know whether India was a colony or a conquered country; but that stage has now passed. Most of them are now convinced of the fact that the Indians suffer various kinds of hardships at the hands of the Anglo-Indians and many Indian questions are now asked in Parliament. Although the Secretary of State's decision was against the resolution brought forward by Mr. Paul, M.P., urging the necessity of holding the Civil Service Examination simultaneously in India and England, yet that resolution was carried by a majority of the House of Commons. Notwithstanding that the time for the congress meeting, whereby so many wonders have been worked in the past, is fast approaching, the people are slumbering, and, whether their slumber is either due to their not knowing the seriousness of the matter or to the difficulty in getting their purse-strings loosened, we fail to comprehend. Anyhow the committee will, it is hoped, invite a meeting of the general public and consult them about the matter without much delay. There ought to be no difficulty in collecting ten thousand rupees at least if the rajas, chieftains, merchants, vakils and other influential persons of Malabar work unanimously. Although this cannot be so easily achieved, yet, if at least one-tenth of this amount be not collected and sent, we leave it to our readers to picture to themselves how shameful it will be to the Malayalis. If we remain in this state of unbroken silence we shall not only disappoint our own presidency, but also lower ourselves in the estimation of the people of other parts. Therefore we request the Malayalis to work with great enthusiasm in congress matters without losing their time in slumber, and we fully hope that they will do so."

71. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 25th July, says:— KERALA SANCHARI, July 25th, 1894.

The present state of India.

"The expenditure of India is now found to be increasing in various ways. Of the increase nearly one and a half crores of rupees are due to the granting of compensation allowances to European officers. India is put to various expenses though she is not legitimately bound to spend in such cases. There would be no cause for complaint if such expenses were incurred for the sole benefit of India; but the fact is really not so. A major portion of the Indian revenues goes to pay for the comfort and extravagance of European officers. Should funds not be forthcoming for such expenses, taxes like the income-tax, salt-tax import duties, &c., are imposed, and, when these are still found to be insufficient (Government) proceeds to create fresh taxes. The salt-tax itself is an instance in point to show that some of the taxes above referred to affect even the poorest classes who cannot get even a conjee meal a day. The salt-tax was imposed as a temporary tax. Such a tax ought to have been abolished as soon as the necessity for it ceased to exist. The tax has not been abolished, but on the contrary it has been increased. That this tax is a great hardship on the people is acknowledged even by the ruling authorities and has often been animadverted by the National Congress and many of the newspapers,

but still the tax remains in full force. There must be very few that are not aware that the legitimate revenue of India is enough to meet all her legitimate demands. If money is spent for this and that thing in a manner quite unprofitable to India and her expenditure is thereby increased, how can she be expected to grow rich (*sic*). India is always found to be in need of money notwithstanding that the taxes have been increased in all possible ways. So a beginning has now been made to cut short the expenditure as far as practicable, and this is effected by abolishing certain of the posts in the various departments and also by reducing the salaries of petty officials. The savings effected by these means cannot be expected to be very large, but there is no doubt that, if the salaries of high officials are reduced, a larger saving will be effected. Will the Indian Government, which has resolved to spend nearly one and a half crores of rupees in giving compensation allowances to European officers at a time when India is groaning under financial difficulties, ever think of effecting a saving by reducing their salaries? If we reflect upon the circumstances that, besides the twenty thousand rupees for the Governor-General and ten thousand rupees for each of the Governors, liberal salaries are given (to other officers) also, a reduction of 25 per cent. in the salaries of these and other officials down to those drawing Rs. 2,500 will not only bring a large saving to India, but also lead to the abolition of salt and some other regrettable taxes. Any retrenchment in the manner above indicated would be beneficial both to India and England, but it is impossible to effect it unless the matter is brought before the Parliament by the press and the congress and remedial measures are taken by that august assembly. All the highly paid officials are Europeans. Formerly there was some reason for the payment of such high salaries, for there were not then so many who were ready to leave their native country and come over to India to take up appointments. At present there are always persons prepared to take up such appointments. Now the distance between England and India is not what it then was. The voyage that formerly took three or four months can now be performed in less than three weeks. Even during the earlier days of steam voyages three or four weeks were required for the transmission of news between England and India. Now that the telegraph is in operation, news can be flashed instantly. With the conveniences afforded by steamer, railway and telegraph and with the increase in the number of the educated men England and India of the present day can no longer be regarded as the England and India of the past. If the Indian expenditure be cut short in the manner above indicated and India's revenue be expended only to satisfy the legitimate demands, the present unfortunate condition of India will not only be improved, but she will have the good fortune of gradually enjoying contentment and prosperity."

KERALA SANCHARI, July 18th, 1894.

Intemperate tone of the *Kerala Patrika*.

72. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 18th July, writing in reference to the article published in the *Kerala Patrika*, entitled "Sir George Chesney on Native Newspapers," of which a full translation was given in the last fortnightly report, says that the tone of the article is very intemperate and to be regretted. The correspondent adds: "Any one reading the article in question would think that it was written by an inveterate foe of British Government. The article insinuates that the English are impoverishing India and are unjust and dishonest and ought to be driven out of the country. Under the circumstances, is not Mr. Chesney right in writing so unfavorably of the native Indian newspapers? If this sort of nonsense were written about any native prince, would he have kept quiet without banishing the writer from his territory? It is the good luck of the writer of the article in question that the British Government remains silent thinking that the people, who are acquainted with all the circumstances, will take it for what it is worth."

Issued 14th August 1894.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th August 1894.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Ayul Veda Bhaskaran" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 150 | 1st Aug. 1894. |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 3 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Meignana Bhanu" .. .. .. | Karikal .. .. .. | .. | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 1st Aug. 1894. |
| 6 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 100 | 1st and 10th Aug. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 4th Aug. 1894. |
| 8 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 28th July and 4th Aug. 1894. |
| 9 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 24th ,, ,, 1st ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 28th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 25th ,, ,, 1st ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 575 | 2nd, 9th, 23rd and 30th July 1894. |
| 13 | "Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan" .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 220 | 22nd July 1894. |
| 14 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 266 | 29th ,, and 5th Aug. 1894. |
| 15 | "Tanjai Janamitran" .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 1,000 | 28th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 27th and 31st July and 3rd Aug. 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | June and July 1894. |
| 18 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | Aug. 1894. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 1st Aug. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 460 | 29th July and 5th and 12th Aug. 1894. |
| 21 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Beswada .. .. .. | 300 | 27th ,, ,, 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Vartadarsini" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 200 | 30th ,, ,, 6th Aug. 1894. |
| 23 | "Gnanodayamu" .. .. .. | Beswada .. .. .. | 600 | 4th and 11th Aug. 1894. |
| 24 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 4th Aug. 1894. |
| 25 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 4th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 400 | 3rd and 10th Aug. 1894. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 6th and 13th Aug. 1894. |
| 28 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 11th Aug. 1894. |
| 29 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 2nd and 9th Aug. 1894. |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 1st and 11th Aug. 1894. |
| 32 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Manpanam .. .. | 700 | 30th July 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 28th July and 4th Aug. 1894. |
| 34 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 1st and 8th Aug. 1894. |
| 35 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 30th July and 6th Aug. 1894. |
| 36 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 28th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 37 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 30th July and 6th Aug. 1894. |
| 38 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 28th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,, |
| 39 | "Tilism-i-Hyruth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 15th ,, 1894. |
| 40 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 575 | 23rd, 26th and 30th July and 2nd, 6th and 9th Aug. 1894. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

Meignana Bhanu, Aug. 1st, 1894.

1. The *Meignana Bhanu*, of the 1st August, informs that a riot broke out in Corea, that many Christians and Christian missionaries were massacred, and that the King of Corea has taken refuge under the Emperor of Japan. It adds that China was helping Corea in great emergencies, and that the step taken by the King of Corea will breed hostility between China and Japan.

Affairs at Corea.

Vettikkodiyon, Aug. 4th, 1894.

2. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 4th August, writes as follows:—The King of Corea took refuge under the Emperor of Japan, and the Japanese, with a view to wage war with China, sent a Japanese fleet against her and a sea-fight ensued where nearly 10,000 soldiers were drowned. It may safely be said that a war has already begun between China and Japan. The British knowing that the obstinacy of Japan would end in a terrible war have abstained from giving any help to her. The British and the Russians will have no objection to help China and the latter will surely win the day.

War between China and Japan.

Vartadarsini, Aug. 6th, 1894.

Under the heading, "War between China and Japan," the *Vartadarsini*, of the 6th August 1894, writes thus:—"It is learnt from recent telegrams that the Japanese have bombarded two ships of the Chinese and defeated them. Of all the Asiatic powers, Japan is the most civilised and flourishing. Under these circumstances, India cannot enjoy happiness unless the English help in making friends of the two nations. If peace cannot be brought about, the English will have to help the Japanese, while the Russians and the French will help the Chinese. A great war will ensue between the Asiatic and the European powers resulting in horrible bloodshed. The Russians are, on the other hand, eagerly waiting at the northern frontier of our country. India may then be considered, as rightly expressed by some English newspapers, as situated at the summit of a volcano. (We cannot say) when it may emit fire and lava and thus ruin India. Unless peace be made between Japan and China, so as to prevent the occurrence of such horrors, many women in Asia and Europe will lose their husbands. Her Majesty's kingdom and her mind cannot be in a peaceful state." (*A full and true translation.*)

Ibid.

Vrittanta Patrika, Aug. 2nd, 1894.

The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 2nd instant, says that Germany, Russia, France and Italy co-operated with England in trying to prevent a war between China and Japan, and since that attempt has failed they have resolved to remain perfectly neutral when the war actually breaks out. We are very glad to hear especially that Russia has resolved to conform to this agreement. There was a fear prevalent here that, in the confusion created by a war between China and Japan, Russia might step in and seize Corea. Even now this fear is not entirely gone. Russia has no good harbour on the Pacific except Vladivostok which, however, is closed up for six months in the year, and she would be very glad to have one which will be open all the year round. There are many such harbours in Corea; but if Russia should occupy any place in Corea, China and Japan would both be in danger, and the anxiety of England would increase very much.

Karnataka Prakasika, Aug. 6th, 1894.

3. A telegram to the *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 6th instant, from London, runs thus:—Russia and England are desirous of acting in complete accord in the diplomatic action for settling the conflict which has arisen between China and Japan on the Corean embroglio, and it is semi-officially stated at St. Petersburg that if Russia's and England's efforts at mediation between China and Japan on the Corean question fail, Russia is determined never to allow any power to take even partial possession of Corea.

The attitude of England and Russia in the Chino-Japanese war.

4. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 6th August, quotes an item from *The Akhbár* (a Persian paper published at Karachee) to the effect that the Russians propose to construct a railway from Merv to Penjdeh, and remarks that the above proposal means that Russia intends to enter into close relations with Herat. SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, Aug. 6th, 1894.

Proposed construction of a railway from Merv to Penjdeh.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (*a*) *Police.*

5. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani* of Cuddalore, of the 25th July, reports that a few robbers entered the house of one Alagiri Chetty in Kilur near Tirukkóyilúr at night, and employed force to induce his wife to surrender all the jewels which she had on her person; and, on her refusing, they dragged her to the street and daringly stripped her of all her jewels and ran away. While attributing the frequent cases of robbery to the negligence of the police of that place, the correspondent desires the authorities concerned to take severe steps to make constables show more vigilance in the discharge of their onerous duties in future. DESABHIMANI, July 25th, 1894.

Negligence of the police at Tirukkóyilúr.

6. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 1st August, says:— In one of our former issues we referred to the evils attending the constant transfer of District Superintendents of Police. In that article we stated that nine superintendents (including Mr. Mullaly the present Superintendent of Malabar) had come and gone within a period of three years since 1891, and that on calculation it would be found that opportunity was not given to any one of them to remain in Malabar for more than four months on an average. Scarcely two months have passed since Mr. Mullaly's appointment and our reference to this subject. Now it appears that a telegram has been received transferring Mr. Mullaly. This order cannot but be viewed with regret by Mr. Mullaly, nay by the whole district. He has not even seen the whole of the district. The superintendent is the officer responsible for the district police administration, whether good or bad, and the police are the custodians of life and property in the district. Although the police are low-paid servants, yet the evils arising from their self-interestedness, oppression and avarice are everywhere and at at all times greater in proportion to the good resulting from the exercise of the powers given to them. Under the circumstances, the result of transferring the superintendent at the end of every three or four months without keeping him longer in the district can be easily discovered on a little reflection. Not only will the superintendent pay no attention to his duties, but there will be no limit to the plunderings of his subordinates. One can now safely affirm that there is no district other than Malabar in this Presidency which so often sends out its superintendent with his bag and baggage. An impression that if any one from some place comes to Malabar as the superintendent he will run away soon from that district has now been strongly created in the minds of the subordinates. To give occasion for such impression and also to transfer the superintendent without giving him time for properly ascertaining the character and conduct of his subordinates as well as the state of the district are matters for regret. Besides, Malabar is an important district in all respects. All these circumstances ought to be considered in future by the Inspector-General and Government. We, in conclusion, request the authorities to select and send to Malabar a proper man like Mr. Mullaly as the superintendent, and also to retain him there for three or four years instead of for three or four months only. KERALA SANCHARI, Aug. 1st, 1894.

Condemning the frequent transfer of the District Superintendent of Police, Malabar.

7. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 4th August, says:— Although many educated men are now appointed inspectors of police by the present Inspector-General with a view to improve the department and to make it more useful to the KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 4th, 1894.

Suggestions regarding the improvement of the Police department.

people, yet there is no doubt that their education, honesty and uprightness prove to be ineffectual, because the subordinate staff of the department is not likewise subjected to improvement. The procedure adopted by the majority of the police in detecting thefts is itself clear proof of how ignorant they are of the proper method of detection. When thefts occur anywhere, it is customary for the police to apprehend K.Ds. (known depredators) without endeavouring to arrest the real offenders or to foist property upon the alleged thief and then pretend to "discover" it. But as respectable people may decline to entrust the police with some jewels to be thus foisted and "discovered" their cases no doubt will be undetected. It is not unusual with some of the police to induce K.Ds. to steal. If we examine the Malabar police, it is hard to find so many honest and respectable men as could be counted on the fingers' ends. Under the circumstances, the appointment of one or two or say ten upright persons among a multitude of dishonest men is not likely to give the former any chance of displaying their uprightness. On the contrary, the new persons will tend gradually to join hands with the others. If a man doing a wrong were then and there punished by the authorities, the department would gradually be purified. It appears that, in order to incriminate a certain K.D. (the rumour is that this was done at the instance of some persons), a certain head constable at Manjeri wrote in one of his diaries that he had arrested the above K.D. with some stolen property at 10 o'clock at night, but that he had absconded, and he also sent in a report to the inspector to the same effect. But as the K.D. was in the inspector's house at that particular hour, the head constable was brought to trouble. If this be true, what could be more lamentable. If the K.D. had not been at the inspector's place at the time, which magistrate would have let off an offender who had to his credit previous conviction? If the inspector had not been an honest and upright man, he would probably not have reported the matter to his superiors but would have tried to suppress it. People do not now enjoy one-tenth of the benefit that ought to accrue from the Police department; on the contrary, they suffer great hardships. Generally the diaries of head constables and other police officers are written in Malayalam. But as the assistant superintendents who have to dispose of these diaries know absolutely nothing of Malayalam, we can say, without the least fear of contradiction, that their opinions on these diaries will depend upon the uprightness of their *munshis*. These *munshis* being themselves head constables and drawing Rs. 14 or 16 per mensem, and being generally men trained in the old school, cannot but adopt the same course as the station officers. The uprightness and honesty of the inspector will rarely be proof against so much corruption. If some able natives are appointed assistant superintendents, there will be an end at least to the dodges practised by these *munshis*. Besides, the diaries of head constables can only then be properly examined. Unless Government is prepared to consider the above suggestions and introduce some more reforms in the Police department, we do not think that any good will result from the new appointments.

A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 8th August, complains of the incompetency and negligence of the Malabar police, and attributes these defects to the frequent transfers of superintendent of police. In order to place the police administration on a satisfactory footing, he suggests as follows:—(1) Constables should not be kept long in one place; (2) constables in the same station should not be men drawn from the same caste; (3) men from inferior ranks in the department should not be appointed divisional inspectors; (4) the assistant superintendent should be either a native or a European who is in touch with the natives in every way. He should often go on circuit in the proper sense of the word. He should mingle with the people and hear what they have to say. At times he should invite respectable men and make private inquiries about the iniquities of the police; (5) the district superintendent must be an able man and should act according to the above suggestions; (6) he should be kept in Malabar for a sufficiently long time without being disturbed in his appointment.

(*b*) *Courts.*

8. The *Janamitran* of Tanjore, of the 28th July, observes that divisional magistrates of a district are obliged to attend to revenue matters also which necessitates constant circuit; and the disposal of criminal cases is in consequence delayed to the great inconvenience of the parties. The paper thinks that if Government is pleased to station one or two first-class magistrates of a district in any one place for the disposal of criminal cases and to direct the rest to engage in revenue matters, it would greatly help the people.

JANAMITRAN, July 28th, 1894.

A suggestion regarding the performance of the revenue function of a magistrate.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st July, observes that the present system of placing the villages of Tiruppananthal, Solapuram, &c., under the jurisdiction of the stationary sub-magistrate of Kumbakónam leaves very little work to the sub-magistrate of Tiruvadamarudúr, who formerly had jurisdiction over the said villages, and burdens the two sub-magistrates of Kumbakónam with such heavy work that they are obliged to keep many cases in arrears. In order to effect a fair distribution of work, the paper advises the authorities to adopt the old plan of placing the said villages under the jurisdiction of the sub-magistrate of Tiruvadamarudúr.

SWADESAMITRAN, July 31st, 1894.

Expediency of placing certain villages under the jurisdiction of the sub-magistrate of Tiruvadamarudúr.

10. A correspondent to the *Pariyan*, of the 4th August, says that some Christian missionaries that have been annoyed and disturbed by the villagers of Kilpasali, preferred a complaint against them to the magistrate of Sivaganga, and, as he was constantly adjourning the case, they appealed to the authorities to depute an European to inquire into the case. He adds that the Head Assistant Collector, who was deputed to hear the case, was suddenly transferred to Malabar, and that Mr. Rajagopala Chari is now nominated in his place. He adds that, although seven months have passed since the transfer of the case, nothing has yet been done, and hints that Parialis cannot expect much justice from Brahmins.

PARIYAN, Aug. 4th, 1894.

A complaint against the magistrate of Sivaganga.

11. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 4th August, draws the attention of Government to the common sentiment expressed by the local press that the Judicial authorities of the country should bestow special care and attention in the inquiry of cases of death of any person caused by the assault of an European.

VETTIKKODIYON, Aug. 4th, 1894.

A hint to judges regarding murderers among British-born subjects.

(*c*) *Jails.*

12. The *Desopakari*, of 29th July 1894, learns from the *Hindu* that two police constables in the district of Almoorah (?), who attempted an outrage on the modesty of two female prisoners, were sentenced by the district magistrate to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and says that a careful inquiry into the state of things in prisons cannot fail to disclose similar instances here and there. At certain times the female prisoners are confined each in a separate apartment, and a single constable is placed on the watch. Again, as males are appointed as warders for men and women alike, the latter feel great shame and inconvenience in answering the calls of nature in their presence. The paper therefore suggests that every sub-jail should be provided with the services of a female attendant to look after the imprisoned women, and believes that such a step would remove much of the inconvenience which they at present experience.

DESOPAKARI, July 29th, 1894.

Female prisoners in jails.

(*d*) *Education.*

13. The *Desabhimani* of Cuddalore, of the 25th July, referring to the notice published by the Commissioner for the U.C.S. Examinations, which says that "if a candidate is unable to proceed to the examination because he cannot get the required leave

DESABHIMANI, July 25th, 1894.

A novel order of the Commissioner for the U.C.S. Examinations.

from the officer whom he may be serving or from any other cause of a public or private nature, the fee paid by him for that examination will neither be refunded to him nor reserved for a subsequent examination," remarks that the mania for making money is prevalent even among the examining bodies of this Presidency, and that the arbitrary rule of the Madras University limiting the number of pages to be written at an examination serves as an instance in point. The paper while saying that the Law College takes a very large sum of money for a small amount of teaching-work, is of opinion that the clerks in public service, who fail to appear at the examination in consequence of their services not being spared by their superior officers, should be entitled to a refund of their examination fees, if they produce a certificate to that effect from their superior officers; and that the University should be compelled to allow more latitude to examinees with reference to the number of papers to be used by them.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

NAGAI NILALOCHANI, July 2nd, 1894.

Unsatisfactory nature of the drainage system at Negapatam.

14. The *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 2nd July, observes that the present conservancy establishment in the Negapatam municipality for the removal of sewage is insufficient, and that the drain water is found oozing all round the streets in consequence to the detriment of public health. It adds that it is rumoured that as the municipality cannot afford to increase the said establishment, it is contemplating to leave this onerous duty of removing the sewage to the ratepayers. The paper concludes that the proposed scheme would give rise to criminal cases and would be productive of more evil than good.

SWADESAMITRAN, Aug. 3rd, 1894.

Advice to the ratepayers of the 5th division of Madras to vote for Mr. Venkataramanjulu Naidu.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd August, with reference to the municipal election that is to take place by the end of this month in respect of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th municipal divisions of the City of Madras, advises the ratepayers to vote for one who is really interested in the public good. After giving a brief account of the qualifications of Mr. Venkataramanjulu Naidu, exhorts the ratepayers of the 5th division to vote for him alone and to get him re-elected to represent them in the municipal commission.

VETTIKKODIYON, Aug. 4th, 1894.

Fraud of the conservancy department of the Madras municipality, and the steps taken by the president to set matters right.

16. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 4th August, says that, in reply to the question put by one of the commissioners regarding the fraud of the conservancy department at Lang's garden, the president said that as he could not get any satisfactory evidence, he dismissed one or two municipal peons suspected of having had concern in the matter, and transferred the overseer of the division in question to another division. The paper adds that this subject being criminal in its nature should have been referred to the police for disposal, that the dismissal of the municipal peons prevents the authorities from prosecuting them, and that therefore the procedure of the president was not at all satisfactory. With reference to the contemplated opening of a sanitary police, the paper remarks that, if the municipal peons already in existence take pains to warn and reprimand people that commit nuisance in public places, the organization of a sanitary police would be quite unnecessary.

PARIYAN, Aug. 4th, 1894.

Expediency of using machines for burning the night-soil.

17. The *Pariyan*, of the 4th August, advises the Madras municipality to begin the use of machines for burning night-soil as is done in Bombay.

RAJAYOGI, Aug. 1st, 1894.

Why a paid chairman for Cocanada?

18. The *Rajayogi*, of 1st August 1894, takes the opportunity afforded by the death of Mr. Addis, the municipal chairman of Cocanada, to discuss the question whether a paid chairman is at all necessary for the town.

It points out that, as the work of the municipality was not being efficiently done by honorary chairmen, a paid chairman was thought necessary. But, strange to say, the two paid chairmen that were appointed—Messrs. Franklin and Addis—were feeble and sickly old men, and died in less than six months. It criticises the regulation of Government that paid chairmen should be selected from such pensioned servants as are acquainted with engineering and medicine. In the first place, the chairman must have plenty of bodily vigour in him in order that he may inspect the town and efficiently discharge his duties. In the next place, a knowledge of engineering and medicine will not be of much necessity to him, as he has an engineering officer to consult on all matters connected with engineering, and the doctor, who is also a councillor, to give him advice on questions of sanitation. Such being the case, the only reason of Government for framing that regulation seems to be a desire to serve the Anglo-Indians at all costs. If the municipal establishment be filled with abler men than at present—who can easily be procured—any councillor can, with their help, prove a good chairman. If a paid chairman *must* be appointed, let a young and educated man be selected; and if a European is to be appointed, let such a one be chosen as will not spurn the Hindus like footballs, but will treat them kindly and mix with them on terms of intimacy.

Local self-government.

19. The same paper writes thus (in English) regarding "Local Self-Government":—"The scheme of local self-government, which is prized as a bulwark of national freedom, is at last a farce and a fun. People who have no pretensions to experience or intelligence, position or education are being elected as municipal councillors by the ignorant masses, men who have no passport for a place in the district board, but that they could cringe or coax, feed or pay are being elected by taluk boards. . . . It is an open secret that many of the members of local boards, municipal corporations, college councils, &c., are people who are very nearly foreign to the English language in which the proceedings are generally conducted, and it is no wonder that some of them allow their minds to wander about in a constructive cosmos until they are roused from this happy state by their friends at the close of the meeting.

"At least, so far as the local self-government goes, we have always thought that it has done more harm than good. Instead of throwing out the right of voting to all the ignorant rabble who do not in the least understand their responsibility, it should be entirely confined to men who are educated and who hold respectable positions which in many cases serves as a guarantee for the proper exercise of one's privileges."

The ferry boat in Cocanada.

20. The same paper writes thus (in English) about the ferry boat in Cocanada taking in too many passengers:—"The contractor for the ferry boat plying between the civil hospital and the jetty facing Messrs. Simson and Co.'s office runs a great risk in allowing his man to convey in his boat oft-times more than double the number of passengers allowed, as the license at the end of the boat distinctly states 'to carry 10 passengers only,' whereas 20 or 25 sometimes are ferried over which, if done in rough or very windy weather, is likely to end in the boat being upset and many lives lost. The municipal officers should hold a stricter supervision over this ferry than they now apparently seem to do."

Ellore municipal elections.

21. The *Desopakari*, of 12th August 1894, states that out of the seven persons who were elected to the municipal council in Ellore last November, the names of four only were published in the Gazette after a period of three months, and those of two others were published only last week. It prays that, as certain vacancies are going to occur in the municipality this year too, the Government will, before making arrangements for election, pass orders with regard to those persons who were elected during the last elections but have not as yet been nominated councillors.

DESOPAKARI, Aug. 12th, 1894.

KISTNA NEWS, Aug. 3rd, 1894.

Chairman of the Narasaraopet union.

22. The *Kistna News*, of 3rd August 1894, alleges that the affairs of the Narasaraopet union are very badly managed. It says that the chairman, Mr. Singayya Row, hardly ever goes out of the zamindar's fort and does not care to inquire what the needs of the people are, whether the scavengers are doing their work properly, and whether the roads are kept clean. Although he at first consented to hold the meetings of the union outside the fort, yet not one has been so held up to this time. The chairman thinks too much of his own dignity to attend meetings out of the fort, while the members are afraid to go to meetings held in the fort for the reason that they are not properly treated and that they are made to wait for hours for the chairman. The paper adds that it will be better both for himself and the people if Mr. Singayya Row resigns his chairmanship.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, July 30th, 1894.

Bangalore municipality.

23. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 30th July, after praising the president of the Bangalore municipality for his exertions and attention to the several duties attached to his post, concurs in his proposal to reduce the pay of the municipal engineer from 500 to 300 rupees, and remarks that the money collected from the tax-payers is intended for their own good and comfort as well as for the ornament of the town but not for payment of extravagant salaries to the European employés of the municipal department, and hopes the native and European members of the commission will support the president in his proposal. The *Khasim* further notes that the services of any of the retired and experienced engineers of the department, who are at present residing in Bangalore, can always be had for 300 rupees or less a month.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

JANAMITRAN, July 28th, 1894.

A complaint against the Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Party, Madras Revenue Survey.

24. A correspondent to the *Janamitran* of Tanjore, of the 28th July, reports that one Annasamy Aiyar made an application on the 16th November 1893 to the Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Party, Madras Revenue Survey, for copies of the documents that were approved of by him in settling the disputes that arose in connection with the survey of Kovil Thirumagalam village, and that the copies have not been sent yet even though six reminders have been despatched on the subject. He remarks that this inordinate delay cannot be excused even under a blind and disorderly government.

JANAMITRAN, Aug. 4th, 1894.

A request to Mr. Winterbotham, Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue.

25. The *Janamitran* of Tanjore, of the 4th August, while rejoicing to hear that Mr. Winterbotham has been nominated Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue, says that, while he was Collector of Malabar, he evinced so great an interest in public welfare that he had the honour of being called the "Father of the people." It adds, with regret, that ever since he was made the Collector of Tanjore, he did little or nothing to promote the interests of the public, and during his *regime* the mirasidars had to smart under heavy taxation. The paper hopes that Mr. Winterbotham will, in the capacity of a Member of the Board at least, take pains to mitigate the sufferings of the mirasidars of Tanjore.

A suggestion regarding the imposition of water-cess at Tanjore.

26. A correspondent to the same paper, referring to the introduction of water-cess in the district of Tanjore, says that the present system of imposing this tax equally upon all lands irrespective of the nature of the soil is arbitrary, and that it is very desirable that this tax should be imposed in the same manner as land-tax is imposed (*i.e.*), according to the nature of the soil.

Precarious state of the mirasidars of Tanjore.

27. The same paper says that several of the mirasidars of Tanjore contemplate to give up agriculture and to obtain their livelihood by other avocations. It adds that the painful circumstances which have driven mirasidars to come to such a desperate conclusion can be better

imagined than described, and that Government even in this circumstance has not been moved to grant some concession regarding their grievances is indeed a matter for deep regret.

KISTNA NEWS, Aug. 10th, 1894.

28. A correspondent to the *Kistna News*, of the 10th August 1894, referring to the proposed re-survey of land by the Madras Government, says that thirty years ago, when the land was surveyed, the cost of the survey was borne by the Government, but that now the ryots are required to bear the expenses necessary for stones, &c. No such thing is, however, mentioned either in the pattas granted when the first settlement was made or in those distributed a second time.

The new land survey.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 28th, 1894.

29. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 28th July, says:— As the Honorable Mr. Clogstoun resolved once more to hear the complaints of the Kerala Mahajana Sabha, a meeting was held for that purpose in the Calicut Town Hall on Thursday last at 8 A.M. We regret to say that as the time at the disposal of the Kerala Mahajana Sabha was too short to give intimation to the Malabar landlords and tenants about the meeting, only a few attended. The first matter discussed in the meeting was the memorandum prepared by Mr. Moberly. The Kerala Mahajana Sabha had brought all such particulars as would prove that Mr. Moberly's calculation of the price of cocoanut and of the expenses of cultivation was incorrect. So far as we have heard of the Commissioner's opinion, we are in a position to say that he entirely concurs with Mr. Moberly's memorandum. From the gentleman's statements we infer that the price of cocoanut will be fixed at Rs. 20. This will be very hard upon the tenants. Even in Calicut town it is difficult to get more than Rs. 15 at any time. Such being the case, we can, without doubt, say that the fixing of the price of cocoanut at Rs. 20 in country parts, where facilities of carriage and sale are but very little, is entirely due to ignorance of the actual state of the country. The natives have, however, no right to say a word in opposition to whatever is said (by the authorities) in ignorance of what tends to the good or evil of the country and the people. The gentleman does not seem to agree with the Kerala Mahajana Sabha in the matter of the price of paddy. According to the gentleman's opinion, the rate of assessment on double-crop lands should be one and a half times that on single-crop lands, and one-fifth more on three-crop lands. We doubt whether the people will be able to pay even this rate if consideration be given to damage by water and failure of crops, &c. As all the other questions which were afterwards discussed in the meeting were identically those that have often been referred to in the previous meetings, we think it unnecessary to mention them again. However, from the gentleman's procedure we do not think that one can expect any good, and it is also doubtful whether we shall get any redress at the hands of the Madras Government. At any rate, if we do not agitate the question in Parliament, we cannot arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. We do not entertain the smallest doubt that the Parliament, which is the foundation stone of the British Government, will give us a just decision in the matter; and if we fail to get justice from that quarter also, we have no other remedy than to brood over our grievances and console ourselves. Therefore the Kerala Mahajana Sabha should anyhow take the matter to Parliament, and for the realization of this object the sabha should do its best. If possible, the sabha ought to send a deputation to wait upon the Governor and represent the people's grievances. As Mr. Moberly is at this time the Collector of Malabar, we do not think that he will refrain from trying his best to get his scheme confirmed. Anyhow we fully hope that the members of the Kerala Mahajana Sabha will take active measures in the matter.

Settlement meeting at Calicut.

The *Manorama*, of the 30th July, and the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st August, while giving an account of the proceedings of the Calicut settlement meeting, say that the attendance was very poor and that the cause of this was the date of the meeting being fixed so early as to afford the Kerala Mahajana Sabha no time to give information to all the branch sabhas in the district or

to those interested in the matter to attend. It is said that questions connected with the prices of paddy and cocoanut, the cultivation expenses and the assessment of wet and dry lands, &c., were enthusiastically discussed by those present in the meeting. The first-named paper (the *Manorama*) says that it regrets to state that the Commissioner made several contradictory statements, and remarks that any sane man present at the meeting will have understood from the Commissioner's statements that he had formed his opinion before starting for Malabar, that he was not prepared to change his opinion on any account, and that the meeting was simply a sham.

The *Manorama*, of the 6th August, has an article in continuation of the one in the previous issue in which the editor writes as follows:—

Mr. P. A. Krishna Menon said that Mr. Moberly's memorandum contained nothing about the assessment of both the crops raised on double-crop lands, and asked the Commissioner whether it was the intention of Government to assess both the crops. The Commissioner replied yes; but one-third of the single-crop assessment will be fixed on the double-crop lands entered in group No. I, one-fourth on those in group No. II, and one-fifth on those in group No. III (*sic*). Again Mr. Krishna Menon said that the double-crop assessment cannot be imposed in Malabar, and that as Government has not constructed any irrigation works in that district at the State expense, it is both illegal and oppressive to the people to impose double-crop assessment there; and he asked whether double-crop assessment will be fixed on single-crop land on which a second crop is raised by irrigation from either well or river. To this the gentleman replied that as both the rain-water and river-water are the property of Government, there is no objection to imposing assessment. The members present at the meeting wondered at this reply which he was not ashamed to deliver so. Messrs. K. Ramanunni Nayar and K. Krishna Menon then told the gentleman that if both the rain-water and river-water belonged to Government, it should also have the power and ability to cause the rainfall whenever required and to stop it whenever unnecessary, when appeals for so doing come from the people. Then the gentleman, who was all the while sitting in a serious mood, unwittingly laughed aloud, but did not give any reply.

### (h) *Railways.*

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, July 29th, 1894.

Irregularities of ticket-collectors at Erode railway station.

30. A correspondent to the *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 29th July, complains that the ticket-collectors and police constables engaged in beat on the platform of the Erode railway station demand extra fare from passengers under the false charge that they carry luggage exceeding 30 lb. and children above three years of age, and worry them. He deems it necessary that the Railway authorities should pay due consideration to the irregularities here complained of.

SWADESAMITRAN, July 31st, 1894.

Advisability of extending the railway platform at Tiruvadamarudúr station.

31. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st July, complains that the platform at the railway station of Tiruvadamarudúr is too narrow to afford convenient accommodation to passengers, and desires the Railway authorities to extend it a little further.

VETTIKKODIYON, Aug. 4th, 1894.

A suggestion to the South Indian Railway authorities.

32. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 4th August, reporting that a boy of eight years old was run over by the South Indian Railway train while it was crossing the Beach road, suggests the advisability of engaging a peon either to run before the train or to ring a bell while the train crosses the road.

RAJAYOGI, Aug. 1st, 1894.

East Coast Railway.

33. The *Rajayogi*, of 1st August 1894, writes thus (in English) regarding the lighting of railway carriages on the East Coast Railway:—"It has been brought to our notice, and from our own experience can certify, as to the indifferent and careless way the lighting of the carriage is looked to when trains are running during night-time. As there is generally a considerable delay at Samalkot

junction, it would be of advantage to all concerned if the lamps were carefully looked after, re-trimmed and re-filled with oil at this station there need be no fear of the lamps going out shortly after the train has started, as is now the case to the great discomfort and annoyance of passengers."

### (j) *Salt and Abkári.*

34. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 28th July, says :— KERALA PATRIKA, July 28th, 1894.

Complaints against the salt and abkári officers of the preventive force on the Cochin frontier.

As the Commissioner and Government have not yet made any inquiries into the depredations often referred to in the columns of our journal on the part of the abkári preventive officers on the Cochin frontier, the hardships suffered by the people are inexpressible. It is an open secret that the salt officers of Chowghat recently apprehended an Embrantiri, not knowing him to be a Brahmin, on the ground that he smuggled liquor from the Cochin territory, and then let him off, seeing the sacred thread. That the violence committed between Cherutirutti and Shoranur is greater than that of Chowghat can be easily known by any one visiting that place even once. As a *pandal* (shed) has been erected near the Shoranur bridge for the use of the preventive officers, greater facilities are afforded them to foist arrack or toddy upon innocent persons so as to incriminate them. If any person against whom these officers bear a grudge crosses the river from Cherutirutti after sunset and comes to this side in the British territory, a charge is not unlikely to be made against him of having smuggled at least a bottle (of arrack). When a salt peon was recently bringing a bottle of arrack from Cochin for the above purpose, he was caught at Cherutirutti by some people, but at the request of some others he was let off. Some of the (Cochin) princes then staying at Cherutirutti have heard of this. Respectable persons being afraid of these officers do not generally cross the river from the Cochin State after 6 P.M. to come to the British territory and *vice versâ*. As the inhabitants of Shoranur are poor and illiterate, there are no men among them who are capable of bringing to the notice of the higher authorities the oppressions of the salt officers, and this is the reason why their depredations are not wholly brought to light. The case brought against a shoemaker in respect of a wooden shoe and a conviction secured against him are matters which would be easily proved on inquiry. In addition to these and several other iniquities of the salt officers, their persecution of the cartmen is a matter for graver complaint. Every Thursday not less than one hundred carts pass this way to the Vaniyankulam market close to Shoranur; and the grievances of the cartmen, whose carts are detained by the salt officers on the pretext of examination, and whose bags and baggages are opened and subjected to blackmail, are very great. The owners are thereby not only put to great loss, but their trade is also seriously interfered with. We have come to know that the salt officers compel the cartmen to give something in order that they may be allowed to go unmolested, and that some of them do pay. If the cartmen refuse to pay they are not left before a bottle is placed among their things and "discovered." The magistrates cannot help punishing the accused in a case brought by the salt officers. We cannot say anything more than that it is the misfortune of the natives and the good luck of the officers of the preventive establishment that there are no superiors in the department capable either of understanding the motives of those officers in bringing such frivolous and vexatious charges or of punishing them. The causes of their iniquities assuming so serious an aspect are—(1) inattention on the part of the superiors, (2) the omission to fill the places by men of honesty and kind disposition, (3) the custom of giving rewards for detecting cases. If the last-named custom be done away with, peace will be restored to a certain extent. Another cause of these iniquities is, in our opinion, to be traced to the Collector Mr. Bradley having taken no notice of certain irregularities that some time ago happened at Enamakkal. That the Collector is very honest and just is beyond question, but we are constrained to remark with regret that his kind disposition and his erroneous impression regarding the natives has been taken advantage of by unscrupulous salt officers who carry on their depredations

with impunity. That the irregularities of the salt officers when Mr. Winterbotham was Collector of Malabar were not so great is itself clear proof of this. Although the abkári officers in general are very troublesome to the people, yet it is doubtful whether there is any among them who is so troublesome as the preventive officers. We have not the least hesitation in saying that these matters, if inquired into, will be easily proved. Further, we have been informed that if Government is prepared to conduct a proper inquiry, many persons at Cherutirutti and Shoranur are ready to give evidence by adducing instances. We therefore trust that the higher authorities of the Salt department and especially Government will, without delay, inquire into the matter and adopt measures for putting a stop to these iniquities.

NAZRANI DIPIKA, July 30th, 1894.

Iniquities of an abkári peon, Shoranur.

35. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Nazrani Dipika* (Mannanam), of the 30th July, writes:—A certain shoemaker refused to make a wooden shoe *gratis* for a British salt and abkári peon at Shoranur. One day the shoemaker sent his brother to Shoranur after sunset to get two annas due from a certain person there, but as he (the brother) did not return up to a late hour, he went in search of him. On the way he was apprehended and a bottle was thrust into his hands by the above peon. After getting up the necessary evidence, the peon charged him before the sub-magistrate of Cherpalcheri, who convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, which was somehow paid. It is a great pity that the higher authorities do not take notice of such lamentable iniquities. If it is resolved to give rewards for salt peons in the Cochin State also, nothing more will be needed to aggravate the grievances of the people.

### (*k*) *General.*

TIRISIRAPURA TAMIL SELVAN, July 22nd, 1894.

Report against a Collector for unnecessary interference with the publication of a newspaper.

36. The *Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan*, of the 22nd July, says that the publication of a newspaper named *Kabir Aurangabad* was delayed for a week, and on its cause being inquired into, it was found that the Collector, on whose opinion the publication of the paper seems to have depended, after perusing the paper did not sanction its publication for some reason or other.

DESABHIMANI, July 25th, 1894.

Non-disbursement of pay to the taluk establishment of Tindivanam.

37. The *Desabhimani* of Cuddalore, of the 25th July, while regretting to hear that the taluk establishment in Tindivanam has not received its pay for over two months, remarks that such a treatment of public servants is highly demoralizing and not at all conducive to good administration.

JANAMITRAN, July 28th, 1894.

Advisability of increasing the pay of the delivery peons of Lalgudi post office.

38. A correspondent to the *Janamitran* of Tanjore, of the 28th July, after giving a short account of the hardships suffered by the two delivery peons of Lalgudi post office in disbursing letters to nearly 10 or 12 villages, desires the authorities to help them by employing another delivery peon and also to give a reasonable increase to their pay.

DESABHIMANI, Aug. 1st, 1894.

Desirability of appointing a postmaster for the village of Kurinjipadi.

39. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani* of Cuddalore, of the 1st August, informs that the present system of entrusting postal work of Kurinjipadi to the headmaster of the Local Fund school of that place proves greatly disadvantageous to the people, as he cannot attend to the postal work during his school hours. He recommends the appointment of a separate postmaster.

PARIYAN, Aug. 4th, 1894.

Change of hands in the management of the Nellore Jubilee hospital.

40. The *Pariyan*, of the 4th August, rejoices to hear that the management of the Nellore Jubilee hospital was taken away from the municipality from financial considerations and handed over to the American Baptist Mission of that place. It adds that the mission will accord kind treatment to all people irrespective of caste or creed.

41. The *Andhrabhashasanjivani*, for the month of July 1894, approves of the regulation laid down by the Government of India that all incomes derived from religious endowments and establishments should be exempt from the income-tax, but doubting whether this rule applies to cases where the priests of temples and *mutts* misappropriate the money for their private uses, thinks that the rule ought not to apply to all such cases.

ANDHRABHASHA-SANJIVANI, July 1894.

Religious endowments.

42. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 11th August 1894, ironically remarks that it is very much pleased with the wise and generous conduct of Mr. Mullaly, Collector of Kurnool, in having fined a poor washerman 20 rupees for spilling ink on a wall. It states that when Mr. Mullaly was Sub-Collector in Guntúr he used to cross canals and muddy places on the shoulders of karnams and other subordinate officials.

GNANODAYAMU, Aug. 11th, 1894.

The Collector of Kurnool.

43. The same paper relates that, on the 28th of July 1894, a ryot named Vannallappa, accompanied by two other ryots, went to Bellary to get a document registered, but that the registrar refused to accept those two ryots as witnesses. Vannallappa then asked him to put his refusal in writing, whereupon the registrar got awfully wild, said that he would fine him 25 rupees for contempt of court, and kept him in unlawful duress for an hour in the office. After that he had him brought back before him, said that he would pardon him this time and finally registered the document accepting the same two ryots as witnesses. The paper is at a loss to know how the two persons who were at first rejected were accepted afterwards. It considers it very unjust that the poor ryots who come from long distances to get their documents registered should thus be treated.

The Bellary registrar.

44. The same paper observes that the Collector of Ganjám is not doing his work with due diligence and that his jamabandi is consequently taking up a good deal of time. The trouble which this causes to the poor karnams is indescribable.

The Ganjám Collector.

45. The *Kistna News*, of 10th August 1894, referring to the fortnightly reports on vernacular newspapers which are sent by the various translators to Government, states that a copy of the report is regularly forwarded to every Collector, and that it is read by him and by his subordinate divisional officers. The object of Government in so doing is to bring to the notice of the Collectors the various matters complained of in the newspapers and get them to remedy the evils pointed out. But, except in a few instances, this object is never attained. The Collectors do not inquire into the matters touched in the report with that care and seriousness which Government expects of them. It therefore suggests that Government, when it sends the report to the Collectors, should require them to inform it of what action they intend taking with regard to the grievances referred to in the report, and that it should send copies of the report to the editors of newspapers also, so that they might find out whether the Collectors had paid any attention to the report or not. It hopes that the Honorable N. Subba Row Pantulu will move the Legislative Council on this subject.

KISTNA NEWS, Aug. 10th, 1894.

The translators' reports on vernacular newspapers.

46. A correspondent to the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 9th instant, says:— Kollegal taluk was enjoying quiet and happy days for the last five years, that is, ever since it was separated from all other taluks of the district, and was administered by a separate Deputy Collector who exercised also the powers of a munsif. The town was very much improved by Mr. T. Gopalan Nayar, who was the Deputy Collector posted to the place, and he was very popular and administered the taluk to the entire satisfaction of the people. But now bad days seem to be in store for Kollegal, because we hear that the Board of Revenue have passed proceedings to the effect that Kollegal should be added to the Erode sub-division

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, Aug. 9th, 1894.

The proposed administrative changes in the Kollegal taluk, Coimbatore district.

administered by the Sub-Collector, and have submitted these proceedings for the approval of the High Court. It is also proposed, it appears, to appoint a stationary sub-magistrate for the taluk, exercising also the powers of a district munsif. Now, if these arrangements are carried into effect, the people of Kollegal will suffer great hardships on account of the distance which they would have to travel to Erode, the head-quarters of the Sub-Collector.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 28th, 1894.

Reflections on the appointment of Mr. Winterbotham as a Member of the Board of Revenue.

47. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 28th July, while noticing with pleasure the appointment of Mr. Winterbotham as an Acting Member of the Board of Revenue, says:—As there is no one among the civilians who so thoroughly knows all about Malabar and Malayalis, this appointment can doubtless be said to be very conducive to the welfare of Malabar. Mr. Winterbotham's kind disposition, untiring energy and patience are universally acknowledged, and so we trust that some important functions on the Board of Revenue will be assigned to him. As the Salt and Abkári department is now a source of trouble to Malabar, it is absolutely necessary that an able officer should be in charge of that department. We do not mean that the present member is wanting in ability, but as Mr. Winterbotham knows more about the state of Malabar, there will be a redress of grievances of the people. What we therefore say is that this is a matter on which Government should bestow a special attention.

The *Manorama*, of the 30th July, in referring to the appointment of Mr. Winterbotham, says that as the customs and usages of the Malayalis and the land tenures of Malabar are quite different from those of other districts, and as Mr. Winterbotham is well acquainted with them, his elevation to the Board will be very beneficial to Malabar, especially at this time when the survey and settlement are being carried on in that district. The paper hopes to see Mr. Winterbotham confirmed in his present acting appointment.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 4th, 1894.

The object of appointing Mr. Moberly as the Collector of Malabar.

48. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 4th August, says that from the fact that Mr. Moberly has been appointed Collector of Malabar at the time when his settlement scheme is to be brought into force in that district, one can easily understand what the view of Government is on settlement matters.

KERALA SANCHARI, Aug. 1st, 1894.

Remarks on the recent transfers of certain officials in Malabar.

49. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 1st August, referring to the appointment of Mr. Winterbotham as Acting Member of the Board of Revenue and also to the transfers of Messrs. Bradley and Francis from Malabar, observes as follows:—It is known to all that Mr. Winterbotham as Collector of Malabar gave the people great satisfaction and he in turn loved them. Nothing that might tend to create ill-feeling between him and the people occurred during his administration, and his elevation cannot but be conducive to the welfare of our country. We therefore wish to see him receive still higher honours. Although the people may have no reason to deeply regret the transfer of Mr. Bradley, yet they have no grounds for feeling so much pleasure as they felt at the transfer of certain other Collectors. He was not a very able officer, but his intentions were just and honest, and no harm has been done by him to the country. Since he came to Malabar an unusually large number of appointments of tahsildars and magistrates was made, but not even an enemy of Mr. Bradley could say that in making these appointments he was swayed by favoritism or personal grudge, or that he was actuated by any other motive than the just claim of the men, taking into account the ability, experience and honesty of the candidates. Although his efforts for putting an end to the North Malabar toddy-drawers' strike in a manner honorable and advantageous to Government were very great, yet he has created a general impression that he acted without the least consideration for the welfare of that poor class, and we

doubt whether his character has not suffered to a slight extent in that matter. There is, however, no doubt that in the Mappila outbreak which recently took place in that district he acted properly and gained a good reputation. People thoroughly know that he is not responsible for any of these disturbances or for the discussions on settlement matters though they happened during his time. We have not heard of any charge being made against him except that he supported the abkári officers in all their doings.

The transfer of Mr. Francis, Head Assistant Collector of Palghat, is a matter likely to cause great sorrow to the people of that division. His predecessor, Mr. Rajagopalachariar, was an able man and was approved of by the people in the beginning, but as his visits to Chowghat were too frequent, his name was not only spoilt by the time he left the place, but occasion was also given for several irregularities in the division. The transfer of Mr. Francis before these irregularities were put an end to is matter for regret. This officer, fully aware of the depredations of the abkári officers in Walavanad and Palghat taluks which lie on the Cochin frontier, had issued a circular in that connection to all magistrates in his division, and the *Hindu* and some other Madras papers took up the matter. We accordingly believed that there would be some remedy for these iniquities. That his transfer will defeat this object is a great grievance; yet as the Collector is now transferred and these iniquities have come to the notice of some of the leading papers and politicians, we still hope there will be some redress. It is reported that Mr. Venugopal Chettiyar is going to be appointed to Palghat. We do not entertain a very high opinion of some of the native officers who have recently come to Malabar, and we are not very pleased to hear that a native officer will again be appointed to Palghat. This report, however, may be untrue; or the coming officer may be a distinguished man like the late Ratnavelu Chettiyar. If this be the case, we have of course no objection to the appointment. Let it be as the luck of the people will have it. Referring to Mr. Bradley's transfer and to the appointment of Mr. Moberly as Collector of Malabar, the *Manorama*, of the 6th August, writes to the following effect:—

The title given to Mr. Bradley in Malabar is "the Abkári Collector," and the title that might very likely be conferred upon Mr. Moberly would be "the Settlement Collector." The records will prove that since Mr. Bradley became the Collector of Malabar the punishments awarded in abkári cases have been excessive. The opinion of the majority of the people is that one of the causes that led to the toddy-drawers' strike in Malabar was the warm interest evinced by the Collector in matters abkári and his apathy to the oppression of the people by others (abkári officers?). The zeal even now displayed in abkári matters occasions great hardship to the poor people. This fault is a prominent one. Although Mr. Bradley has some minor faults, such as a proneness at times to give hasty and ill-considered decisions, a desire to stand by and defend his acts, however wrong, and a little timidity, yet on the whole he was a good Collector. Though no noticeable good was done during his time, still he worked very diligently and cleared most of the arrears. He took great pains in the matter of the recent Mappila outbreak. Although we cannot but regret the transfer of Mr. Bradley whose sense of duty, earnestness in protecting the honour of respectable persons, general hatred for oppression and a desire for the tranquillity of the country are too well known, yet the fact that he got transferred at his own request and to a neighbouring district is some consolation for us.

With regard to the appointment of Mr. Moberly as Collector of Malabar, there is widespread alarm and dissatisfaction in the country. The alarm of the people is due to the fear lest he should as Collector confirm the opinions expressed by him in his capacity of settlement officer, and lest great injustice should arise in settlement matters. But it does not appear to us that there is any ground for this alarm and dissatisfaction, for it was Mr. Moberly that first reported against Mr. Stuart's scheme pertaining to the assessment of garden lands in Malabar, and pointed out how many errors had been committed in the survey and classification of soils. If Government had ordered the settlement to be conducted on the lines chalked out by Mr. Moberly, no

great hardship would have been caused to the people by the present settlement. Mr. Stuart fixed the cultivation expenses at Rs. 16, but they were reduced to Rs. 12–8–0. This reduction and the calculation of prices of food-grains and of cocoanut at higher rates were introduced into Mr. Moberly's report not of his accord, but in compliance with the spirit of the Board's Proceedings and the tacit approval of Government. These considerations lead us to conclude that the people have no ground for alarm and that Mr. Moberly will not compromise their interests.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, July 23rd, 1894.

Proposed visit of the Amir to England.

50. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 23rd July, says it has already been stated that the visit of the Amir to England was a question of the future. It was unanimously announced by all the papers that the Amir had, after deliberate consideration, made up his mind to pay this visit. Some papers suggested that the Amir should not be permitted to visit England, and some discussed the cost of his journey and asked who should bear it. It was also rumoured that the Amir did not consider Lord Lansdowne equal in rank and dignity to himself, and hence he thought of visiting England and opening correspondence with the British Government directly on important matters, but the opposition of the Indian Government and the revolt of the Hazara tribes prevented him from carrying out his intentions. It was also represented that the Amir was a semi-barbarous ruler, and that he punished offenders unmercifully and cut off the noses and ears of the Hazara captives and sold them as slaves. In short, the British Government was advised not to be friendly with such a tyrant. These rumours and allegations biassed the mind of the English people and they began to look on the Amir with disgust. But thanks to the exertions of Mr. (now Sir Salter) Pyne everything is now changed. Mr. Pyne convinced the British people that the Amir was a just and benevolent ruler. Had he not made many improvements and established steam factories in his country, given a cordial reception to the British mission and shown hospitality and kindness to every member thereof? The *Khasim* further notes that the evidence of Mr. Pyne has made the British Government as well as the British nation change their opinion regarding the Afghan ruler, so much so that he is now being praised by Englishmen. The subsidy paid to the Amir was after the termination of the mission raised from 12 to 18 lakhs of rupees per annum, and he was invited to visit England. Now the question at issue is whether the Amir will be able to visit England or not. It is true that he has firmly established his supremacy throughout Afghanistan, but as it is apprehended that the Mahmund and Bajour tribes will revolt and the Russian officers will not fail to tamper with the frontier tribes of Afghanistan and to sow the seeds of dissensions during his absence, it is possible that he will ask the British Government to guarantee the safety and protection of his country during that period. In conclusion, the *Khasim* remarks that as it is most probable that Ishaq Khan the pretender, the Russian Government and the tribes inhabiting Central Asia and the Trans-Caspian regions will take advantage of the Amir's absence and try to make incursions into his country, it behoves the British Government to guarantee the safety of his dominions if required. The *Khasim* further observes that the Amir will gain much by the proposed journey which will not fail to produce an impression upon his mind of the grandeur and supremacy of the British nation, and will naturally tempt him to establish his friendship and alliance with the British Government on a firm footing to the entire exclusion of any other foreign powers.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, Aug. 6th, 1894.

Contracting marriages with European ladies.

51. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 6th August, has a long letter on the subject of natives contracting marriages with European ladies, from a correspondent who observes that the practice of marrying European ladies is gradually gaining ground in India, and even the Hindus have begun to contract such marriages which produce no good results for the reason that an European lady after her marriage with a native retains her religion as well as her habits and customs, and always tries to Europeanise her native husband and to persuade him to cease to have relations with his parents and relatives,

and, moreover, such marriages produce misunderstandings between Europeans and natives generally.

Anticipated deficit in the budget estimate.

52. The same paper states that it has been recently heard that a deficit of 3 crores of rupees in the budget estimate for the ensuing year is anticipated which, it is said, will be made up by fresh taxation. It says that Lord Elgin was good enough to resolve recently that unnecessary charges should be dispensed with and to direct each Local Government to remain permanently in the place where it chooses to pass the summer season in order to avoid hill charges. It is alleged that, notwithstanding this precaution, a deficit in the exchequer is apprehended. The *Shams* notes that the present condition of India does not allow of recourse to fresh taxation of any kind. While things stand thus, if a fresh tax were to be introduced to make up the anticipated deficit, it would bring into disrepute the name of Government. Under these circumstances it suggests the imposition of a duty on imports. The *Shams* also remarks that during the administration of Lord Ripon the above duty was abolished, and it was announced that it would be reimposed when necessary, and as the time has now arrived, it is necessary that the import duty should be reimposed and the exemption of Lancashire goods from this duty should be cancelled.

## III.—Legislation.

Necessity for a rule protesting against passing Acts by the Legislative Council while Government is on the hills.

Swadesamitran, Aug. 3rd, 1894.

53. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd August, referring to the Imperial Legislative Council, says that the Council consisting of the official members met at Simla and there attempted to pass the Bill to reform the Acts relating to the Court of Small Causes, and that as the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and of the British Indian Association raised strong objections to the Council attempting to take such a step as that on the ground that it was not a *bonâ fide* valid Council, inasmuch as it was not fully represented, and that it would not be justified in passing Acts during the absence of the non-official members, the passing of the Bill was postponed. The paper after giving a short account of the disadvantages arising from the annual exodus of Government to the hills and from its long stay there thinks it desirable that there should be a rule to the effect that, during the absence of Government on the hills, it should do no legislative work.

Hindu Temples Bill.

Andhrabhashasanjivani, July 1894.

54. The *Andhrabhashasanjivani*, for the month of July 1894, referring to the proposed Hindu Temples Bill, says that, unless some such measure is passed speedily, the misappropriation of temple funds by the priests will go on increasing.

## IV.—Native States.

Loyalty of H.H. the Maharaja of Ramnad.

Nagai Nilalochani, July 2nd, 1894.

55. The *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 2nd July, observes as follows:—The circumstance that the Maharaja of Ramnad spent rupees to the extent of 1,900 in distributing alms to the Brahmins and in bestowing gifts of various kinds upon a number of persons in commemoration of the birth of a son to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who is not likely to ascend the throne of England for a long time to come, speaks of the high sense of loyalty cherished by H.H. the Maharaja of Ramnad towards the British Government.

Indifference of the medical subordinate at the Pudukkóttai hospital.

Janamitran, July 28th, 1894.

56. A correspondent to the *Janamitran* of Tanjore, of the 28th July, complains that the medical subordinate in the State hospital of Pudukkóttai is very rough in his treatment of the patients that go to the hospital, and, being otherwise engaged, shows much indifference to his legitimate duties, and the hospital therefore proves to be of little or no use to the public.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, Aug. 1st, 1894.

A new order of Mysore Government regarding the schools of that Native State.

57. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st August, referring to the order of the Mysore Government that all schools getting an income sufficient to meet three-fourths of their expense will in future be placed under the management of the State, and that municipalities should not be looked to for any help, says that municipalities are not pleased with this order. It remarks that the said order goes very much to prove that the municipalities of Mysore are not apparently capable of enjoying the privilege of local self-government.

GNANODAYAMU, Aug. 4th, 1894.

A Hindu judge for the Hyderabad High Court.

58. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 4th August 1894, regrets that the regulation which was long ago passed by His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad that one of the judges of the High Court should be a Hindu has not yet been carried into effect. Ninety per cent. of the population of Hyderabad are Hindus, and most of the litigants therefore that come up before the High Court are Hindus. When such is the case, it is very much to be lamented that not a single Hindu judge sits on the High Court Bench. The paper says that the position of the Hindus in Hyderabad is like that of the cow in the butcher's hands.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Aug. 8th, 1894.

The Mysore Civil Service examination.

59. A leading article in the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 8th instant, says that the opening of the Mysore Civil Service examination to all natives of India is highly prejudicial to the interests of the State, inasmuch as the candidates that are chosen will always be foreigners as they have hitherto been, who have no interest in the welfare of the country and no sympathy with its people. The paper also insinuates that as the examiners appointed to conduct these examinations are chiefly men from Madras, the results of the examination are unfavorable to the Mysoreans. It also expresses wonder how the *Hindu* was able to announce the names of the successful candidates this year two days before they were known even to the committee.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Aug. 1st, 1894.

The deplorable state of affairs in Baroda.

60. A leading article in the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 1st instant, says:—Telegrams of an ominous nature concerning Baroda are going the round of the newspapers, one of which says that many scandals in the Baroda Settlement department have been brought to light. Three highly-paid officials have been suspended, and one of them banished from the kingdom. Two of the clerks have been accused of misappropriation and are now in jail. Two or three more such scandals will rouse the British Government to call upon the ruler of the State for an explanation and ultimately lead to a temporary assumption of the administration by the Imperial Government as in the case of Cashmere. It is a very wise and generous act of the British Government to interfere whenever they see the people of the Native States suffer from the effects of a bad administration, for nothing is better calculated to promote the well-being of the subjects. But we cannot accept all these accounts of Baroda as true, because no native ruler is more enlightened than the Guicowar, and his chief advisers are all natives of the State and as such are directly interested in the welfare of the province. There may be some discontent prevailing on account of the continued absence of the Guicowar, and we think the sooner he returns to his province the better it will be for himself and his subjects.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, July 28th, 1894.

Remarks on the new grant-in-aid rules framed by the Travancore Sirkar.

61. In referring to the new grant-in-aid rules framed by the Travancore Sirkar, the *Malayala Manorama* (Kóttayam), of the 28th July, observes as follows:—The resolution of the Sirkar that the rules will be given effect to only after ascertaining the opinions of the managers of schools and others is undoubtedly a favour to the public; but its order that their opinions on the rules (published in the *Travancore Sirkar Gazette* of the 17th July) should be sent in so as to reach the Dewan before the 27th idem is not very wise, as the time allowed is insufficient. According to the usual custom of despatching the Gazette from

the press, it is even doubtful whether some would get it before the 27th. Again, as the Sirkar has desired these men to furnish it with their opinions, it should be presumed that it has provided for inserting in the rules any modifications which may be required to be made in accordance with such opinions. For this also it is doubtful whether the time fixed is sufficient. It has been decided that effect will be given to the rules on and after the 1st Chingam (16th August). We do not think that this short period will be sufficient for ordinary men to consider the subject and give their opinions. If the Sirkar meant only a nominal consultation, it was better to have avoided it altogether. Next we have to make a few remarks about the text-books. The text-books prescribed for the Sirkar schools are to be compulsorily taught in the grant-in-aid schools also. Dr. Mitchell's Orient Readers, which have been introduced as text-books into these schools from this year forward, are no doubt good books, but the general complaint is that they are too difficult for the classes for which they are now prescribed. The rule prohibiting the students of the grant-in-aid schools from appearing for the Lower Secondary examination is very hard. According to the rules, the school-hours are fixed from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. in the morning and 2 to 4 P.M. in the afternoon. This seems to be very ridiculous. We do not see any reason for the day being thus divided into four and two hours instead of into three in the forenoon and three in the afternoon. Perhaps the cause may be that it has been the practice of the Sirkar schools for a length of time. As the Madras Government has ruled that the holding of schools for more than three hours at a time is a sufficient ground for withholding or reducing the grant, it is not fair to bring into force in Travancore a system which is contrary to that rule. Various other minor provisions interfering with the powers of managers of schools have been inserted in the rules without sufficient necessity for the same. We do not understand what earthly use there is for the Sirkar to rule that all the particulars connected with the promotion (of students) and all details of class lessons should be forwarded to the inspector, and that appointments and dismissals of teachers should be made only with his consent. The schools are not likely to achieve any great success unless the managers have full discretion in these matters. Comparing the various classes of grant-in-aid schools with the Sirkar, one easily perceives that the former without any of these rules more effectually serve the public interests than the latter. Further, we fail to understand why no mention has been made in the rules of gymnastics which have been made compulsory in all the schools in British India. It is not right that gymnastics should have been omitted from the curriculum of almost all the Sirkar schools.

Wanted an hospital at Udayamperur in Travancore.

62. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram* (Cochin), of the 11th August, writes that the want of an hospital at Udayamperur is much felt by the people and that the Travancore Sirkar should establish one.

KERALA MITRAM, Aug. 11th, 1894.

The Nawab of Bhawulpore.

63. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 6th August, hears that the marriage of the young Nawab of Bhawulpore with an European lady has greatly disgusted his subjects for the reason that he has subsequently entirely neglected State affairs and has given himself up to all sorts of luxuries and is surrounded by flatterers and unworthy courtiers. In connection with the above, the *Shams* remarks that it is dangerous to give young princes independence and absolute sway over their states and revenues, and finally notes that English education and training did no good to the above prince and it would have been better had he not been educated in English fashion.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, Aug. 6th, 1894.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Pressure of taxes and the sufferings of the ryots in consequence.

64. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th July, after giving a brief account of the difficulties and sufferings of the ryot population, says that the wretched condition of the agriculturists is solely due to the pressure of the nunerous and heavy taxes

SWADESAMITRAN, July 27th, 1894.

imposed on them, and also to the arbitrary and severe measures adopted by the Revenue authorities.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan, July 22nd, 1894.

A hint to Government regarding Muhammadans in Southern India.

65. The *Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan*, of the 22nd July, observes as follows:—All nations in India, excepting one or two, admit that killing cows is sinful, and that cows should be protected as they prove to be of very great use to men. A terrible riot broke out in Northern India simply because Muhammadans killed cows in public streets, and it caused no small amount of trouble to Government to quell it. The Hindus and the Muhammadans in Southern India live in peace and harmony at present. It behoves Government to adopt all precautionary measures before Muhammadans in the south catch the cow-killing mania of their kinsmen in the north.

Swadesamitran, July 27th, 1894.

Measures to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Justice Telang.

66. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th July, writes as follows:—At the public meeting which was convened in Bombay under the presidency of His Excellency Lord Harris for concerting measures to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Justice Telang, Mr. Justice Renade after pointing out the expediency of erecting a home for students, suggested that the sum raised by public subscription should be handed over to Government, and that Government should be requested to extend the Elphinstone College in such a manner as to afford room for fifty students to live in, and the portion thus extended should be designated as "Telang's Hall." But the missionaries, apprehending that the opening of Telang's Hall would strengthen the Government institution in question to the detriment of mission colleges, throw impediments in the way of carrying out the suggestion of Mr. Renade. When, at the public meeting held in Madras in connection with the perpetuation of the memory of the late Professor Ranganada Mudaliar, it was suggested that the erection of a hostel would be the best way of perpetuating his memory, similar difficulties were raised; but, notwithstanding all oppositions, the suggestion was upheld and ultimately carried out. However, it is hoped that the suggestion of Mr. Renade will be approved of by the Bombay public and the object realized.

Swadesamitran, July 31st, 1894.

Degeneracy of Indian zamindaris.

67. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st July, referring to the degeneracy of Indian zamindaris, observes that, among landholders, zamindars as a class lavish their patrimony in sensual pleasures and are sunk in debt to the detriment of the zamindari itself, without caring for the improvement and extension of their territories. He regrets to add that even enlightened zamindars, apprehending that should they join the congress they would incur the displeasure of Government and lose all chances of getting titles of honour as G.C.S.I., &c., withdraw themselves from all political and social movements tending to promote the welfare of their countrymen. He advises the zamindars to create among themselves an *esprit de corps* as desired by Sir Roper Lethbridge, to try to cut their coats according to the cloth without indulging in extravagance, and to represent their grievances to the authorities repeatedly. He concludes with the query why should not a system of rules be framed to regulate the conduct of the zamindars of Southern India similar to the rules framed in respect of the zamindars of Oudh?

Beneficial doings of the National Congress.

68. The same paper remarks as follows:—The National Congress took its origin in Bombay in the year 1885 and, as years advanced, it gradually acquired strength and stability. Ever since it came into existence the English have lost no opportunity to despise and to ridicule it. The doings of the congress were undoubtedly beneficial to India, and even its inveterate enemies admit without any hesitation that most of the privileges which India now enjoys are due to the indefatigable work of the congress. Prior to the organization of the congress the Legislative Council had been a

mere ornament to the State, and its members were more or less nonentities without any rights or privileges. But after the Legislative Council was reformed, the Council was enlarged by the influx of members sent by the municipalities and local boards, and they are now vested with powers to interpellate Government on administrative matters. Is not the reform of the Legislative Council due to the congress? Who is then so blind as to deny this truth? The separation of the judicial from the revenue functions of tahsildars is also due to the congress. The congress has been instrumental in creating unanimity, brotherhood and patriotism among the people of India. In fact, it is the congress that has opened the eyes of multitudes of Indian subjects to politics. Since the organization of the congress, philanthropists in England have been evincing a lively interest in studying Indian affairs and have spared no pains to move subjects relating to the well-being of India before Parliament. This noble and useful organization will hold its tenth meeting in Madras and it is hoped that the citizens of this place will not fail to render all possible help.

Appeal to the public for help to make the ensuing congress meeting a success.

69. The same paper writes as follows:—The citizens of Madras convened a public meeting at the Cosmopolitan Club, under the presidency of Raja Sir Savalay Ramaswamy Mudaliar, C.I.E., for concerting measures necessary for the congress meeting, when a select committee was formed and the Honorable Mr. Sankara Nayar, Mr. Veeraraghava Chari and Mr. G. Parameswaran Pillai were nominated secretaries and Mr. Venugopal Pillai and Sowcar Agar Chand Manmal were nominated treasurers for that committee. Mr. Desikachariar and Mr. Sundaram Aiyar, members of the said committee, are working hard to collect subscriptions in Mylapur by door-to-door visitation. They have collected Rs. 400. The coming congress meeting will indeed be very grand and nearly 30,000 rupees will be required to meet the expenses incidental to it. It behoves all patriots of this city to contribute their mite to make the meeting a success.

Arya Jana Priyan, Aug. 1st, 1894.

Suggestions to the executive committee of the congress.

70. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st August, on the subject of the National Congress, repeats the sentiments expressed in the *Swadesamitran* of the 31st July, and suggests to the executive committee the advisability of publishing and distributing abroad a pamphlet in English, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam under the name of "Usefulness of the Congress," and of collecting subscriptions from Nattukkottai Chetties, from natives of India that are settled in Ceylon, Rangoon, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Natal, and also from petty bazaarmen.

Swadesamitran, Aug. 3rd, 1894.

A curious way of settling misunderstandings between the Hindus and the Muhammadans caused by cow-slaughter.

71. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd August, on the subject of cow-slaughter, writes as follows:—During the last Baqrid feast the Muhammadans living in a certain village near Sarumpur newly introduced the religious rite of slaughtering cows and thus caused a good deal of annoyance and displeasure to the Hindus. The Hindus, however, have managed to bring the Muhammadans to their side without having recourse to arms or to law. They unanimously formed a resolution to give up all connection with the Muhammadans, dismissed all Muhammadan servants from their service, ejected Muhammadan tenants from their lands and abandoned all mercantile dealings with them. As the Muhammadans could not bear this sort of social banishment, they apologised to the Hindus, and a muchilika was drawn up under the terms of which the Muhammadans of that place are not to indulge in kine-killing in future.

The objects and doings of the National Congress in a catechetical form.

72. The same paper gives in the form of a catechism an account of the doings of the National Congress, a true translation of which is given below.

*Question.*—Sir, will the congress meet this year at Madras?

*Answer.*—The congress will not fail to meet this year at Madras, in pursuance of the resolution recorded at the last meeting which was held last year at Lahore.

*Q.*—How many years have elapsed since the congress first met in this country? What are the places in which it met?

*A.*—The congress has been holding its meetings for the space of ten years. It met twice at Bombay, Calcutta, Prayagai, and once at Nagpore, Lahore and Madras. The congress that is to meet in December next will be the tenth.

*Q.*—While the congress met twice at Calcutta, Bombay and Prayagai, is it not a great disgrace to us that it met only once at Madras?

*A.*—It is a disgrace to us. How is it possible for the congress to meet here when money is not forthcoming? Our people neither render pecuniary help, nor work with a spirit of unanimity, nor have we able men to lead us. In these untoward circumstances we are reduced to an abject state and lie low. The reason why our interest in the congress is slackened is that it has not met here more than once. The people of this Presidency had a good name everywhere some years ago. Now they are subject to a little disrepute.

*Q.*—Was it not in 1887 that the congress met at Madras?

*A.*—Yes. We had many misgivings as to the success of the meeting at the time when it first met here. As the people of this Presidency worked indefatigably, the meeting in question ended in complete success which redounded to the credit of Madras.

*Q.*—Will the congress meeting be a success this year also?

*A.*—It is our bounden duty to make the congress meeting this time ten times more grand than it was on the former occasion, for manifold are the benefits conferred upon the people of this country by the congress.

*Q.*—Sir, please enumerate the benefits the congress has conferred upon the people of this country.

*A.*—Sir, listen to me. Our countrymen have derived many advantages from the congress. Even its inveterate enemies will admit this fact. Ever since its organization there have been in this country patriotism, a spirit of unanimity and co-operation and a knowledge of administrative policy. Ever since its organization many of our countrymen have gone to different parts of the country, observed the customs and manners of the classes of men living there and contracted friendship with the important personages of those places.

*Q.*—Sir, what you say is true. I had been to Bombay, Prayagai, Benares, Gaya and Calcutta. Many of the men there treated me with great respect because of my connection with the congress. Be this as it may. Please tell me what the other advantages derived from the congress are.

*A.*—Is the advantage above referred to one of minor importance? Have not men connected with the congress friends all over the country now? Prior to the organization of the congress our men, when they had to go to other places in the country, suffered much owing to want of acquaintance with one another, like mariners bewildered by their ignorance of the points of the compass. We can meet friends everywhere now.

*Q.*—I have not deemed this advantage to be one of a trifling nature. It is a thing of great importance. Please recount the other advantages derived from the congress.

*A.*—The congress has brought together on one common platform the patriots of this country. It has united together in England many of the best of Englishmen and members of Parliament. Many excellent gentlemen in England have formed themselves into an association styled "The Indian Parliamentary Committee," the members of which often speak of our happiness and misery. Sir, what greater advantage than this can be expected?

*Q.*—This is indeed a great advantage! It is an admitted fact that the affairs of this country form the subjects of discussion in English Parliament, in English papers and in meetings held in England! Sir, please let me know those advantages derived from the congress about which we have ocular demonstration.

*A.*—Sir, question me like that and I shall answer. Our countrymen have through the instrumentality of the congress derived some material benefits from Government. The first of them is the reform of the Legislative Council. Prior to the organization of the congress, the Legislative Councils existed only in name, its members having been mere puppets destitute of all powers. These councils were reformed last year as the result of the agitation caused by the congress. Government has admitted into the Legislative Councils more members now than before, and has ruled that some of their members should be nominated by the members of municipalities and local boards. These members ask Government several questions on administrative matters. Is not the congress the primary cause of the reform of the Legislative Councils in this manner? Who is there so blind as to ignore this reform?

*Q.*—What you say is quite true. It is in consequence of this privilege of interpellation that the misdoings of Government servants come to light. Please let me know some more advantages resulting from the congress.

*A.*—The second reform, which is the work of the congress, is the separation of the revenue from the magisterial functions that tahsildars formerly had. This is a thing well known to the people of this Presidency. Government has, in a manner, brought about this reform as the result of the agitation of the congress on this subject for the space of ten years. The advantages enjoyed by the ryots of this Presidency in consequence of the appointment of stationary sub-magistrates here and there are inestimable. Is not this reform, small as it is, the doing of the congress?

*Q.*—Sir, please let me know other advantages.

*A.*—Government has raised the age of the candidates for the Civil Service examination in England from 19 to 22 on the objection put in by the congress on this subject. Is not this a great advantage to the youth of our country? The congress is asking Government to grant a number of other concessions besides those already mentioned.

*Q.*—Please let me know what they are.

*A.*—The congress requests Government—

(1) to curtail the expenditure of the military department;

(2) to admit natives into military colleges, so as to enable them to hold high appointments in the army;

(3) to permit the admission of natives in volunteer corps;

(4) to levy income-tax only on those whose income exceeds Rupees 1,000; and

(5) to establish industrial schools in different parts of the country.

*Q.*—All these things are of great importance. What is the reply given by Government in respect of these subjects year after year?

*A.*—Government does not give any direct reply. Its general opinion is that the voice of the congress is not the voice of all the people, that the masses have not sense enough to think of these subjects, that it is the natives receiving English education who make all this hubbub, and that these English-knowing men are endeavouring to drive the English off the shores of this country.

*Q.*—Does this stand to reason? Are not those that form the members of the congress natives although they have received English education? If such men themselves prove hostile to the English and endeavour to extirpate them, whom else are they to look to for support? How could they use the English language if they should root out the British Government from this country?

*A.*—What you say is quite right. Have not the people of this country a tongue to express their grievances although they have no knowledge of the English language? Are not the members of the congress natives although they are English-knowing men? Have they no communication with the masses of this country? If the English-knowing men themselves prove hostile to the British rule, where is justice? What is it that they can do after all even if they choose to do mischief? Whom are they to represent their

grievances to for securing high appointments and reforming Legislative Councils after they drive the English from this country? Can any native make bold to say that the English should leave this country? Has he a tongue to express such a thought? Will the Almighty help a person that entertains such a thought? Will God protect him?

*Q.*—How is it possible for us to secure the privileges we seek while the English are thwarting our designs in this nanner?

*A.*—Perseverance will secure us anything. Our objects will gradually be accomplished provided we, year after year, hold the congress meetings and repeatedly express our wants. We must represent our grievances to the Local Government, to the British Parliament, and to the people of England by means of newspapers and small pamphlets, and by appointing delegates to advocate our cause.

*Q.*—All this is true. Do we not require money to do these things?

*A.*—Is not a man a mere corpse when he has no money? Is there anything which can be accomplished without money? Of what use is the money which is not forthcoming for such good purposes? Collecting money cannot be a matter of difficulty, provided our countrymen take lively interest in these things. If all men and women in this country contribute something at least, be it however small, towards this public purpose, what doubt is there that there will be heaps of gold at our disposal? Are not large sums raised now-a-days for the use of the temples and mutts in this country? Do not numberless men contribute thousands of money for the purposes of temples? Is it not our bounden duty to spend money to secure happiness in this world even as we spend money to secure felicity in the world to come? We can expect happiness beyond the grave only when we are happy on this side the grave. How many natives have bequeathed their estates for the upkeep of temples, tanks and choultries. It is the duty incumbent on them to bequeath their property likewise for public purposes. If every native who has an interest in public matters choose to contribute at the rate of half a rupee per month, what will be the aggregate amount so raised? How many of our people lavish their money on useless purposes. Our countrymen are not in the habit of contributing anything towards such useful purposes as the congress. Many a man squanders away his money in exhibiting fireworks, dancing parties and notches. To occupy their present high position the people of England spent large sums of money, took great pains, and some of them even sacrificed their lives. It behoves our countrymen also to spend money and take pains for securing many privileges from the English. Our countrymen must render pecuniary help.

*Q.*—True it is that money is needed for this purpose. The sums required for this purpose can be easily secured provided our countrymen adopt proper means. Kindly let me know what the means are.

*A.*—There is no doubt truth in what you say. People have almost universally understood the objects of the congress in these days. The congress committee must send out missionaries to every village even as the English send out missionaries to propagate Christianity everywhere. It is only then that people will have a knowledge of political matters. It is desirable that either a *hundi* (an alms-box) or a small *chatti* (an earthen vessel) should be kept in each and every house, and that some of the men of each important village should form themselves into an association, collect either money or corn at the end of every month, and, after meeting the necessary expenses, remit the remainder to this committee. Some patriots living in some of the important towns should go from door to door and collect money. The members of the congress committee living in several places must keep the masses informed in their vernacular languages of the doings of the congress from time to time. It is only then that those who render pecuniary aid will feel satisfied and those who have not already rendered any help will be induced to lend a helping hand.

*Q.*—Please let me know the arrangements which are being made in respect of the tenth meeting of the congress which is to take place in December next.

*A.*—Many of the residents of Madras met at the Cosmopolitan Club, Mount Road, on last Saturday evening, and made the necessary arrangements for the tenth meeting of the congress at the end of this year. Raja Sir Savalay Ramasawmy Mudaliar, C.I.E., who has won a good name by many a charitable action done to the public, presided over the meeting, and a special committee was formed to concert measures connected with the ensuing congress meeting. Honorable Sankara Nayar, Messrs. M. Veeraraghava Chariyar and Parameswaran Pillai have been appointed secretaries, and Messrs. Venugopal Pillai and Sowcar Agar Chand Manmal, treasurers.

*Q.*—Why should not the committee go from door to door and collect money?

*A.*—It is just now that they have begun to do so. Messrs. Desika Chariyar, Sundaram Aiyar, Ranga Chariyar and other patriots have been going with a box from door to door and collecting money. They have managed to collect nearly Rs. 400 in a couple of days. They have made a good beginning. Some patriots have similarly undertaken to go from door to door and collect subscriptions in Triplicane, Muthialpet, Peddunaickspet, Egmore and other suburbs of Madras. If the inhabitants contribute sums, however small they may be, at the time when these patriots go to them for help, enormous will be the amount realized.

*Q.*—Why should not our people work in this manner in the mofussil also?

*A.*—Similar arrangements will be made there also in future. Thirty thousand rupees is required to meet the expenses of the ensuing meeting of the congress at Madras. The meeting will prove to be a success only if every patriot in Madras and in the mofussil strain his nerve and render all possible help.

### Benediction.

Sir, I am indeed delighted to hear from you the history of the congress, its objects and the benefits it has conferred on us till now. Those that have not read its history prate in all sorts of ways. If the English only carry out the reforms suggested by the congress, there can be no doubt as to the fact that both Englishmen and Hindus will live for ever in harmony, enjoying peace of mind and happiness.

May the good Englishmen, who have as much regard for our welfare as they have for their own, live long!

May the Hindus, who are loyal to the Sovereign, live long!

May the Congress, which kindly confers on the subjects the privileges and rights they are entitled to under the *regime* of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Victoria, live long in the world!

73. The *Janamitran* of Tanjore, of the 4th August, on the subject of the expected meeting of the National Congress, repeats the sentiments expressed in the *Swadesamitran* of the 31st July, and says that this would be the fittest opportunity for the people of India to adopt measures to enforce the resolution of the House of Commons on the question of the simultaneous examination.

JANAMITRAN, Aug. 4th, 1894.

An advice to the people of India regarding the congress.

74. The *Sasilekha*, of 10th August 1894, remarks that the conduct of the Anglo-Indians belies their boasted superiority of character and refinement; especially the insolence of those who, not finding any employment at home, come out to India to earn their livelihood by engaging in commerce, is very great. Their insolence is supported and encouraged by the assistance rendered to them by their relatives who hold high appointments in the service of Government. For instance, the (Lieutenant) Governor of Bengal appointed some Anglo-Indian merchants and a Brahmin merchant named Babu Girischandra Bannerji as honorary magistrates for the town of Karsiyang, but the Anglo-Indians refused to sit on the same bench with the native magistrate, and the (Lieutenant) Governor, though admitting the invalidity of their objection, asked the Collector of the district to get Mr. Bannerji to resign his place.

SASILEKHA, Aug. 10th, 1894.

Anglo-Indian insolence.

Mark the honesty, noble disposition and superior refinement of these Anglo-Indians!

KISTNA NEWS, July 27th, 1894.

Indian Civil Service examination.

75. The *Kistna News*, of the 27th July 1894, says:—"It is a known fact that the Indian National Congress has been for the past ten years passing resolutions to the effect that the Hindus have no means of getting into the higher appointments, unless the Civil Service examinations are held in India also, and that it has been fighting hard for the same. Some of the viceroys and the leading members of Parliament have often declared that justice could not be done to the Hindus with respect to these appointments, and that the pledge given by Her Majesty the Queen on her assuming the sovereignty of India, viz., that any higher appointments whatever might be given to men of any class who possess the requisite educational and intellectual qualifications—irrespective of religion, caste or creed—could not be carried into effect unless such examinations were held in India also. The officers sent out from England to India to govern the Hindus and others who court their favour, being avaricious and ambitious make necessary endeavours to prevent the Hindus from obtaining higher offices and always selfishly seek the welfare of themselves and of their helpless countrymen only, and forget altogether that India is the land of the Hindus, that it is intended for the Hindus, and that the Hindus have a preferential claim for such posts. The reason they assign for this is that the Hindus do not possess the necessary intellectual, educational and other qualifications for holding the appointments of Collectors, &c. But the Hindus are praying that the Civil Service examinations intended for Europeans should be extended to them as well, and that the same should be held in India, and that those who come out successful should be given the posts of Collectors, &c.

"The European officers who are governing us do not at all like this. The members of Parliament having listened to the complaints made by the Hindus against the injustice done to them with respect to these appointments passed a resolution about two years ago that the Civil Service examinations should be held in India also, and that, otherwise, justice would not be done to the Hindus." (*A full and true translation.*)

RAJAYOGI, Aug. 1st, 1894.

A lighthouse wanted.

76. The *Rajayoji*, of the 1st August 1894, writes thus (in English) about the want of a lighthouse at the "Sacramento shoals":—"Gossip stoutly maintains that a lighthouse is urgently needed to warn mariners of the danger attending a too near approach to the 'Sacramento shoals,' three steamers having already more or less come to grief there within the past few months, the 'Lanark' now lying a hopeless wreck, with all her cargo irrecoverable, and which should certainly satisfy Government of the urgent need existing for some sort of a warning beacon being erected without loss of time for the protection of life and valuable property.

"Gossip also is rife regarding the lighthouses at Wakalapudy and Hope Island being of no use whatever as warning beacons to ships to avoid the Sacramento shoals, and that another lighthouse is actually necessary."

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Aug. 4th, 1894.

The Kadiani Christ.

77. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 4th August 1894, referring to a fanatic, Mirza Gulam Ahmed, in the town of Khadian, in Punjab, who has proclaimed himself to be a new incarnation of Christ and is sending forth his disciples in different directions, says that such fanatics are a source of great danger to the country, as in the case of Mahidi, Nana Row, &c. It therefore hopes that the Local Government will confine him in the lunatic asylum, as the Russian Government did in the case of another fanatic at Kiev.

RAJAYOGI, Aug. 1st, 1894.

The freedom of the press.

78. The *Rajayogi*, of 1st August 1894, referring to certain remarks of General Chesney to the effect that the newspaper press in India is becoming a source of great danger to the Government, says that newspapers are necessary for the well-being of the country as they form the only medium through which the

grievances of the people are brought to the notice of the Government. It observes that it is just because the British have conferred upon India the boon of a free press that their Government is so popular and has already lasted longer than any former Government. It may perhaps be asked, it says, what harm will ensue to the Government if they were to deprive the people of this privilege. If newspapers are suppressed, it thinks the people will have no means of representing their grievances to their rulers. Thus shut off from all chance of obtaining redress in a legitimate way, they will begin to form conspiracies for the removal of their burdens. Even the timid cat, when all chance of escape is cut off, turns round with desperate courage on the pursuer. The paper prays that our Government will not allow themselves to be misled by mischiefmakers, but will always rule the country with justice and liberality.

GWANODAYAMU, Aug. 4th, 1894.

79. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 4th August 1894, regrets the transfer of the Nellore Victoria Jubilee medical dispensary (or hall), which was constructed with the funds contributed partly by the local fund board and partly by the people themselves, to the American Mission on the ground alleged by the municipality of its inability to maintain it. It says that the missionaries have begun to preach to the women and children that go to the dispensary and that the work of preaching has taken precedence of the work of healing. It considers it highly unjust that the dispensary which the people have constructed with their own money in honour of Her Majesty the Queen should be handed over to Christian missionaries.

The Nellore Jubilee medical hall.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Aug. 6th, 1894.

80. A leading article in the *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 6th instant, runs thus:—It was decided at the congress held in Lahore last December that the next meeting of the kind should be in Madras. This will be the second time the southern capital has been thus honored, and the delegates will assemble there at the end of the year. Probably the number of these will be as large as ever and will come from all parts of the country to discuss the questions thought to be the most important. A complaint has been made by the friends of the Indian National Congress that a good deal of apathy is being displayed on the subject. They say the people do not show that lively interest in the movements they did years ago. If what they say is true, there must be a reason for it or perhaps more than one. Perhaps these gentlemen are wrong in their opinion; that matters are not so bad as they seem; that the next congress will be as well attended and as interesting as any that went before it. The meeting at the Cosmopolitan Club, Madras, did not show any falling away, and we may hope to see a good gathering next December. But if the interest has somewhat waned, it may thus be accounted for. One great object of the Indian National Congress was to induce the Government to enlarge the councils. No notice was taken of this request for some years, but at last Parliament took up the subject in earnest and a Bill was passed two years ago which placed these institutions on a better footing. The number of the members has been increased, questions may be asked, and what is most important, the elective system has been practically granted. The councils are not the *effete* affairs they were years ago; if properly worked they are calculated to produce much good. It may be that some men seeing the change that has been brought about are of opinion that the congress is no longer required; that it may be dispensed with, or that it may be called together when any special occasion arises. They think that if the councils are well worked they may accomplish all or nearly all that the Indian National Congress sets itself to accomplish; consequently they think the latter is not required. This is a wrong view of the case. Whatever the councils may be able to do there will be plenty still left undone. There is so much work in arrears in the country that every agency that can be employed should be brought into requisition, and then it would be found that all could not be done. The Indian National Congress should be a guide and teacher to the Indian Councils. It should point out what these were required to do and should insist upon the work being done. It should not act in opposition or in seeming opposition to the councils unless these go very

The Indian National Congress.

far astray, but its object should be to guide and instruct. Another reason may be given. It must be acknowledged that some of the members of the Indian National Congress have not conducted themselves with that moderation that might have been expected of them. They have thus alarmed many excellent people and to some extent brought the congress into disrepute. There were complaints at the last meeting in Lahore that many things were said which had better been left unsaid, and in one or two cases threats were uttered. These distressed those in favour of the movement, while they frightened the timid and made the enemies of the congress say bitter things. Such utterances must be avoided in the future, if the institution is to accomplish that amount of good its friends desire it should do. Should such a course be pursued some of the best men would leave the congress, and thus it would be given up to the most hot-headed and least-thinking portion of its members. The leaders of the movement in Madras should let it be clearly known that the congress is intended for reformation, not for destruction, and that anything that may be said approaching the latter will not be tolerated. In the next place it is felt by some that the Indian National Congress should take up questions other than political. The industries of the country are not in the condition that they ought to be. Those indigenous to the land have long been in a decaying state, and an effort is required to bring them up to the condition they had attained years ago. However excellent the political changes recommended by the congress may be, they will not help to enrich the country, consequently something more is required. At the next congress the simultaneous examination question will very rightly be taken up, but it should also discuss the cotton duties which the English Government refuses to reimpose. A great injustice has been done to India in this respect and the congress should insist upon a change being made—upon the duties being reimposed. There are other industries that require the attention of the congress and they should have it. It is in the way of industries that the people of this land can be benefited, and therefore we strongly recommend that the Indian National Congress should turn its attention in this direction. In the next place, there is the currency which should be taken up at the next meeting, for it is causing much loss to the revenue of the State. Exchange might be discussed with advantage and something might be proposed to improve matters. In the next place the people of the country should be induced to invest their money in undertakings in India instead of allowing the capital to be brought from Europe where the profits are sent that accrue from them. There are other ways in which the Indian National Congress might make itself useful, but these must be reserved for a future occasion. We trust the next congress will be a great success and will be productive of much good.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 4th, 1894.

Exhorting Malayalis to subscribe towards the National Congress fund.

81. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 4th August, says:—Sir Savalay Ramaswamy Mudaliar presided over the meeting held on Saturday last in the Madras Cosmopolitan Club to concert measures concerning the next congress. As he is a philanthropic and popular gentleman, it was but proper that he was made the chairman. There is no doubt that if gentlemen like him join the congress it will add to their fame as well as the success of the congress. The Honorable Mr. Sankaran Nayar and Messrs. Viraraghavachariyar and G. Parameswaran Pillai are appointed secretaries. As Messrs. Sankaran Nayar and Viraraghavachariyar are already congressmen, it is unnecessary to refer to them here. Mr. Parameswaran Pillai is a young and energetic gentleman and his appointment as one of the secretaries is a favorable sign. The Madras congress committee has begun its work. It is quite unworthy of the Calicut committee to be slumbering at this moment. Since we discussed this matter in one of our former issues, only a proposal has been made to hold a meeting, but nothing has as yet been done. This is very disgraceful indeed. To hold a meeting at the eleventh hour in order just for the sake of the thing and then to send four or five delegates will not, in our opinion, be entitled to be called good work. Not only in the case of the congress, but for every movement money is the chief thing required, and our first business should be to collect some

money. This is a difficult task to be managed if efforts are only made at the nick of time. What we should first do is to convene a meeting and appoint some one to collect subscriptions. If we intend remitting any sum to the Madras congress, it is not possible to collect it from one or two persons. As the proverb has it, "Many a mickle makes a muckle," if we collect a small sum from each individual, no one will feel it a burden, but we can thereby collect the required amount. Our object will be achieved if four pies per head be collected from the residents within the Calicut municipality. Besides, our rajas, chieftains and many other well-to-do gentlemen will no doubt give liberal donations. Our enlightened and wealthy Zamorin is also sure to contribute his quota. As the Malayalis are naturally a set of indolent beings, very few act in time unless they are actuated by the example of others. The congress is an institution organised for the purpose of agitating questions connected with the welfare of the people in general, and there is not therefore the slightest objection to collecting money for that purpose from door to door; and our conviction is that there are not patriots wanting even to do this. But without holding a meeting it is impossible to consider and settle these matters. Moreover, as the Honorable Mr. Sankaran Nayar is taking a prominent part in this year's congress, it is our duty to do everything in our power to make his efforts a success. Although we are unable at present to pay one-fourth of the amount he spends annually on our behalf for the congress and other matters, yet not to make even an effort to render him at least all possible assistance in his attempts cannot but be disgraceful. We hope also that the people of Tellicherry, Palghat and other places will make strenuous efforts in their respective localities.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 8th August, also refers to the proceedings of the congress committee meeting held at the Madras Cosmopolitan Club, and similarly exhorts the Malayalis to contribute their mite towards the funds now being collected for this year's congress.

Kerala Patrika, July 28th, 1894.

The next congress.

82. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 28th July, writes:—It appears that the next congress is to be held at Madras, and it is reported that many intend going. It would be a nice thing if all the well-to-do men were invited to a meeting and a subscription of one anna were collected from each house and remitted. No one has the knack of doing this, and if any one attempts to do anything of this sort, there are not a few to ridicule and hinder him. As it is absolutely necessary to convene a meeting for this purpose, it is believed that all our native vakils will do the needful. Messrs. M. Gopala Menon, T. C. Narayana Kurup and K. Kelappa Kurup, who work for the welfare of the people, should bestow particular attention upon the matter.

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# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 31st August 1894.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | July 1894. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Ayul Veda Bhaskaran" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 150 | 15th Aug. 1894. |
| 3 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st July and 15th August 1894. |
| 4 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 15th Aug. 1894. |
| 5 | "Trichy Nesan" .. .. .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 120 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 6 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. | 120 | 20th ,, ,, |
| 7 | "Meignana Bhanu" .. .. .. | Karikal .. .. .. | .. | 15th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 8 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 10th and 20th Aug. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 9 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 28th July and 11th and 18th Aug. 1894. |
| 10 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 11th, 18th and 25th Aug. 1894. |
| 11 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 8th, 16th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 11th, 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 8th, 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 575 | 13th Aug. 1894. |
| 15 | "Tanjai Janamitran" .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 1,000 | 11th ,, ,, |
| 16 | "Vivekathivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 266 | 12th, 19th and 26th Aug. 1894. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th and 21st Aug. 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Samrajyapradayini" .. .. | Vellatore .. .. .. | .. | 10th Aug. 1894. |
| 19 | "Suniti" .. .. .. .. | Rajahmundry .. .. | 500 | August 1894. |
| 20 | "Satyasamvardhani" .. .. | Do. .. .. | 300 | May—June 1894. |
| 21 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | August 1894. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 10th and 20th Aug. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Vartadarsini" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 200 | 13th, 20th and 25th Aug. 1894. |
| 24 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 11th, 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 25 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 400 | 17th and 24th Aug. 1894. |
| 26 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Beswada .. .. .. | 300 | 17th ,, ,, ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Gnanodayamu" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 18th Aug. 1894. |
| 28 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 460 | 19th and 26th Aug. 1894. |
| 29 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 11th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | April and May 1894. |
| 31 | "Mysore Star" .. .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | .. | August 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 20th and 27th Aug. 1894. |
| 33 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 16th, 23rd and 30th Aug. 1894. |
| 35 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 15th, 22nd ,, 29th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 36 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 21st Aug. 1894. |
| 37 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 10th and 20th Aug. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 38 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 11th, 18th and 25th Aug. 1894. |
| 39 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 15th and 22nd Aug. 1894. |
| 40 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 42 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 13th and 20th Aug. 1894. |
| 43 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 11th ,, 18th ,, ,, |
| 44 | "Tilism-i-Hyruth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 5th Aug. 1894. |
| 45 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 575 | 13th, 16th and 20th Aug. 1894. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, Aug. 17th, 1894.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th August, writes that it is said that the Amir of Afghanistan, finding a great deficit in the public treasury, made a general request to his military officers to grant a month's salary for the State, and, with the sum thus raised, he added all the royal presents which he had obtained during the celebration of the "kutna," a ceremony in respect of his son, and thus made up the deficit. It adds that even the Amir has acted in financial matters better than civilized British Government. The paper concludes with the following remarks:—It is only in critical circumstance like this that the exact difference between a country ruled by its own race and a country ruled by a foreign race is vividly seen. In the case of a country ruled by its own race Government officials enrich the State by curtailing their own expenses, whereas in the case of a country ruled by a foreign race Government officials squeeze the subjects for enriching themselves. How much would the country be benefited if the public servants refrain from demanding compensation allowance from Government especially when it is suffering from the effects of financial disaster.

Plan of the Amir for overcoming financial difficulties.

Vettikkodiyon, Aug. 18th, 1894.

2. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 18th August, writes as follows:—The Emperor of China with the aid of his own strength still continues the war. The same may be said of the Emperor of Japan also. Other governments are ready to help both parties. As the Chinese are amenable to reason and the Japanese are not, nobody joins the latter. The northern, southern and western parts of Corea are governed by Russia, which, in consequence, is the only European power that undertakes to support China. The English think that, if Japan is powerful, she will defend them in times of emergency and therefore desire that her strength should not be impaired at this crisis. Many of the European powers are of opinion that peace at any price should be effected between China and Japan.

News regarding China and Japan.

Gnanodayamu, Aug. 18th, 1894.

3. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 18th August 1894, says as follows:—"The war between China and Japan is progressing daily and is very horrible. We have already expressed that this war is detrimental to India. The subject deserves to be deeply considered by all."

War between China and Japan.

Vartadarsini, Aug. 13th, 1894.

4. The *Vartadarsini*, of 13th August 1894, referring to the present war between China and Japan, says that many of the European powers are trying to restore peace between the two countries and that the Russians are determined to prevent at all cost the occupation of Fort Hamilton by the British. It adds that, if the English should take possession of the fort, it may, like Gibraltar, become a source of danger at any time to the Russians.

War between China and Japan and Fort Hamilton.

Karnataka Prakasika, Aug. 27th, 1894.

5. A paragraph in the *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 27th ultimo, runs thus:—It is reported in Berlin that the Court of Pekin has sent new instructions to the Viceroy at Kashgar in reference to the Pamirs, in which several concessions are made to Russia and that this is a part-payment for the services which Russia is now to render to China in the Corean conflict.

The relations between China and Russia.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Aug. 18th, 1894.

6. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 18th August, referring to the reply recently given in Parliament by the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the question of the preservation of British interests in Siam, remarks that it is very pleasing to know that England trusts France. If France delays the evacuation of Chantabo on the same plea which was urged by England for the non-evacuation of Egypt, it is apprehended that both countries will be driven to take up arms against each other.

British interests in Siam.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

7. The *Sasilekha*, of 17th August 1894, states that a few days ago a dramatic company, styled "The Prince of Wales' dramatic company" circulated a notice announcing that they would enact a play, in one of whose scenes a woman would appear naked and anoint the head of the hero with oil. It observes that beyond all doubt the company would have acted as announced. It is at a loss to know why the police, who have ordered that no one should walk bareheaded on the Marina, should have failed to put a stop to this gross piece of indecency and indecorum.

Sasilekha, Aug. 17th, 1894.

A gross piece of indecency.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th August, writes an article about the Madras High Court, a true translation of which is given below:—

Swadesamitran, Aug. 17th, 1894.

The Madras High Court.

Let us speak about the Judges of the Madras High Court as it is rumoured that certain changes are shortly to take place in the Madras High Court Bench. The Judges of the Madras High Court are no doubt vested with high powers. The world will go to ruin should they grow giddy at the thought that they have such powers vested in them. No one will let them alone if they prove to be so haughty as to imagine that their orders are incontrovertible and behave like devils in a headlong way. We do not know from where Sir Arthur Collins, the present Chief Justice, was selected in England to be sent to our presidency. He is a very big man. He is tall in stature and corpulent in size. In appearance he is very grand and in speech very forcible. He is very proud in thinking that no one can equal him in knowledge of law. He has much of idle talk. It is several years since he came to this place. Never does he speak in public. Sir Charles Turner, his predecessor in office, made speeches on several topics in many places. Sir T. Muttusami Aiyar has now much work to do in the said court. Aged as he is, no one can do so much work as he does. The Madras High Court should only be called by another name altogether if this gentleman be not one of its judges. It is he alone that maintains the good name of that court. As he is advanced in years and is pressed with heavy work he at times loses his temper. It is difficult to find in the world a judge like this gentleman. It is Mr. Justice Muttusami Aiyar alone that can be said to possess knowledge of law and powers of writing. Mr. Justice Parker also is a very patient judge. He is very upright and experienced judge and does things after deliberation. Being a gentleman of considerable experience he guards the reputation of the court by always helping the Chief Justice without giving room to any complaint. His help to the Chief Justice is immense. The Chief Justice signs what he writes. Although the Chief Justice is grand in talk he requires the help of Mr. Justice Parker when he signs. Mr. Justice Shephard also is a judge of a very acute understanding; but he is very obstinate and of angry temperament. He would adhere to his own opinion. He is apt to be misled by mere coincidence of facts without finding out the real causes and effects of things. Mr. Justice Best is also one of the judges of the court. He is rather slow and has no quick comprehension; but he is not a passionate gentleman. He would listen to any amount of argument. He does not make any distinction between natives and Englishmen. He always does work in conjunction with Sir T. Muttusami Aiyar. Rumour has it that the Chief Justice is to take leave for a year, that Sir John Edge, the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, is to act for him here, and that Mr. Justice Shephard is to go and act for him there. It is this rumour that is the cause of our speaking about the Judges of the Madras High Court this time. Why should not Sir T. Muttusami Aiyar be made to act for the Chief Justice when the latter is on leave as he acted on a former occasion? In what respect is he inferior to European Barrister Judges? Is he inferior to Sir Arthur Collins? Truth will come to light as time goes.

VETTIKKODIYON, Aug. 18th, 1894.

A complaint about delay in the Madras High Court.

9. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 18th August, regrets to say that Judges in the Madras High Court, without ascertaining how many cases they will be able to dispose of in a day, post for a day ten or fifteen cases and while away their time in disposing of one or two cases and sometimes adjourn cases after examining one or two witnesses and thus cause much expense and vexation to parties and witnesses to other suits posted for that day's hearing. The paper concludes with the remark that, as the delay caused by the High Court is to be counted by months and by years, people generally say that the High Court will finally adjudge a case at least two years after its institution.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Aug. 29th, 1894.

Inadequate punishment of a European murderer.

10. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 29th ultimo, says:—A European in Meerut killed a punkahwallah by kicking him on the abdomen. He was tried by the Cantonment Magistrate and the offence was regarded as one falling under section 322 of the Indian Penal Code and he was let off on a fine of Rs. 36. When Europeans murder natives a fine of Rs. 20 or 30 is considered sufficient punishment.

### (*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, Aug. 10th, 1894.

Suggestions to avoid certain irregularities of the local fund schools.

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th August, remarks that it is rumoured that it is usual with teachers of local fund schools to misappropriate the admission fees of pupils seeking admission, to allow them to sit in the class rooms without formally admitting them and to send them away during inspection. To avoid such irregularities he makes the following suggestions:—

(1) Parents and guardians of pupils seeking admission should send dated letters for the purpose with the pupils, and the Inspection officers at the time of audit should examine whether the dates of the letters and the dates of admission correspond.

(2) The moment a pupil is admitted the teacher should give an admission certificate, giving particulars as to the name of the pupil, the number and date of admission, the class and the month for which the school fee was received. The pupils should be required to produce these certificates every month when they pay their school fees and to ask the teachers to enter therein the amount of the fee and the date on which it is paid and also to put in their signature in token of their authentication.

RAJAYOGI, Aug. 20th, 1894.

Primary education.

12. The *Rajayogi*, of 20th August 1894, writes thus (in English) regarding primary education and recognition rules: "Thanks to the British Government, primary education has been spreading with great rapidity among the masses of this country . . . But some inevitable disaster is hanging on the heads of these institutions (village schools) and the rules of recognition threaten to sweep away most of them . . . The rules of the Grant-in-aid Code are so stringent and examinations so difficult that the poorly educated pyal schoolmasters are not able to earn any decent sum . . . Whatever may be the multiplicity of rules enforced in schools imparting higher education, it is quite necessary that too many conditions should not be imposed upon primary schools and the scale of grants should be higher than at present. We look with grave anxiety to the working of the rules of recognition in primary education, for we are sanguine that, if they are not suspended from operation, primary education in rural parts will greatly suffer."

SUNITI, August 1894.

The gymnastic test.

13. The *Suniti*, for August 1894, stating that, of the 25 young men who passed the gymnastic test this year, 12 did not train themselves in any public institution, asks why should not the gymnastic test be held at Rajahmundry also when there is a Teachers' college there and a gymnastic master too who won the Vice-President's cup at the competitive examination held at Madras. No advantage is derived from going to Madras for the sake of this test. It only

involves needless expense and trouble. The paper hopes that Mr. Metcalfe will represent the matter to the Director and have the test held at Rajahmundry also.

14. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 11th August, says:— We regret to observe that at the time when an adequate educational qualification is required for all the Government services from the post of even an amsam peon, primary education in Malabar is in a retrograde condition. Mr. P. O. Pothan (the late Deputy Inspector of Schools, Malabar,) was taking great interest in educational matters and it was during his time that the village schools increased in large numbers. Liberal grants were given in those days, and, in addition to this, the teachers were allowed to take the fees collected from the pupils. Both these inducements were sufficient for the teachers to go about and collect pupils and they even provided poor pupils with books at their own cost in consideration of the grant; but, under the present rules, the grants have been reduced, and, as the teachers get a salary of only three or four rupees per mensem, whatever the number of pupils may be, it has become difficult to get teachers on this low remuneration. Again, if any teacher, who has established a school and taught pupils, giving them books, &c., at his own cost, presents them for the Results Grant examination, to his great disappointment his grant is reduced on the ground that the attendance was not enough. Owing to the above circumstances the number of schools is gradually decreasing, which acts as a check on the progress of primary education. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the educational authorities should increase the salaries of village schoolmasters and also endeavour in all other ways to spread primary education throughout the district.

Primary education in Malabar neglected.

Kerala Patrika, Aug. 11th, 1894.

15. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 22nd August disapproves of the proposal of the Calicut taluk board to reduce the number of primary schools established in the eastern and northern parts of that taluk from fifteen to five or six instead of increasing it at the time when the people of those parts, who are illiterate and who are consequently disinclined to send their children to schools, have begun to appreciate the advantages of educating their children and to take interest in educational matters.

Disapproving of the proposal of the Calicut taluk board to reduce the number of primary schools.

Kerala Sanchari, Aug. 22nd, 1894.

16. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes that, owing to a series of errors (some of which are quoted) made in editing Karthavirajuna Vijayam, one of the Malayalam text-books for the Matriculation examination, great inconvenience is experienced by the students. The correspondent adds that the University should in future see that the task of editing text-books is entrusted to more competent hands.

The Malayalam text for the Matriculation examination of the Madras University.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th August, reports that Mr. Todhunter, the president of the Negapatam taluk board, insists on opening a municipality at Tiruvarur in the place of the Tiruvarur union. It adds that the people are not able to pay the tax imposed by the union and that as the opening of a municipality will entail on them greater hardships it behoves the people to make a representation to Government on the subject for redress.

Contemplated opening of a municipality at Tiruvarur.

Swadesamitran, Aug. 7th, 1894.

18. The *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 8th August, writes as follows:— It is desirable that a Member of the Legislative Council should ask Government to furnish the council with a list of all the engineers, assistant engineers, supervisors, &c., appointed by

Desirability of appointing natives as engineers, &c., in local boards.

Desabhimani, Aug. 8th, 1894.

local boards in this presidency, giving particulars as to their race, age, salary and period of service. A comparison between this list and another list of those who have been duly certified by the College of Engineering to be qualified for assistant engineer's post and the pay drawn by them will bring to light the fact that European presidents of local boards being led away by race prejudices have been conferring posts carrying handsome salaries with them on Europeans in preference to natives. It is certain that the entertainment of natives in the service of local boards will not put Government to any disadvantage. It is really unfortunate that natives should be so disregarded even during the government of Lord Wenlock who is determined to help the natives by removing all impediments which prevent them from securing such posts in the Civil department as they are entitled to hold. When an assistant engineer's post fell vacant in the district of Gódávari, the president of the local board made an announcement that only Europeans should apply for it. The works done in local boards are the construction of roads, bridges, &c., which do not require any extraordinary knowledge or skill in engineering. If the *alumni* of the College of Engineering are held unfit to manage even these minor works, why should Government maintain that institution at a great cost? In railways and in Public Works department natives certified by the College of Engineering are regarded as efficient men capable of discharging their duty to satisfaction. Everyone knows that the work of an engineer unacquainted with vernaculars will not be efficient. As the engineering work of local boards requires no special skill or knowledge, it is desired that Government should direct the presidents to substitute in future natives for Europeans whenever vacancies occur. Natives will have due regard for the opinion of the board as well as of the people and will not disregard them in the way that Europeans do.

SWADESAMITRAN, Aug. 10th, 1894.

19. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th August, writes as follows:—The segregation sheds attached to the local fund hospital at Villupuram are in a dilapidated condition hardly fit for use and that the apothecary as well as the servants of the hospital do not attend to their repair although they are not situated far from the hospital premises. Were not these sheds erected at the expense of the hard-earned money of the inhabitants? Is it just and proper to allow them to dwindle for want of sufficient care and supervision? He adds that this unsatisfactory state of things is due to the circumstance that estimates are sanctioned according to the whims and fancies of the authorities.

Dilapidated condition of segregation sheds attached to the local fund hospital at Villupuram.

SWADESAMITRAN, Aug. 17th, 1894.

20. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th August, reports that the residents of Mailapur experience great difficulty in seeing the municipal overseer of that division in consequence of his living at a place nearly five miles away from Mailapur. After pointing out the section in the Municipal Act, which requires municipal overseers to live in the divisions for which they are appointed overseers, the correspondent desires the President of the Madras Municipality to take steps to make the overseer in question live in Mailapur.

A complaint against the municipal overseer for the Mailapur division, Madras.

VIVEKATHIVAKARAN, Aug. 19th, 1894.

21. A correspondent to the *Vivekathivakaran*, of the 19th August, remarks that travellers who travel by the high road that leads from Tiruchengód to Námakkal, a distance of twenty-two miles, suffer great inconvenience for want of a choultry on the road. The taluk board have moved for the erection of a choultry, but the district board are delaying it for want of funds.

Necessity for choultries on the road that leads from Tiruchengód to Námakkal.

PARIYAN, Aug. 25th, 1894.

22. The *Pariyan*, of the 25th August, reporting that the President of the Madras Municipality has appointed four Brahmans as sanitary inspectors for the city of Madras, says that a duty of a sanitary inspector consists in keeping the drains and public latrines as clean as possible and doubts very much if Brahmans, who will not like to

Comments on the appointment of Brahmans as sanitary inspectors in the Madras municipality.

pass through paracheries and who detest the smell of a Pariyan, will put up with the nasty smell of a drain and latrine and discharge their duties conscientiously. The paper, while remarking that it is not proper to appoint Brahmans as sanitary inspectors, desires the municipal commissioners to question the president on the propriety of the appointment here referred to.

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st August, rejoicing to hear of the grand meeting held by weavers, bazaarmen and other merchants of Conjeeveram last week to protest against the sudden increase of professional tax by the municipality of that place, observes that the spirit which has been at the bottom of their combining together in a common cause has been infused into their minds by the Congress which has taught our countrymen that it is only when people agitate and represent their sufferings repeatedly to higher authorities that they can have a redress of their grievances. The paper concludes by saying that the Conjeeveram municipality seems to have indiscriminately raised the professional tax in their attempt to carry out Government order without making proper inquiry as to the real state of things and ascertaining whether or not it would be reasonable to raise the professional tax under the existing circumstances, and that the municipality should revise the professional tax and raise it if they think it reasonable to do so and communicate to Government the result of their attempt to carry out its order if they think further enhancement of tax not feasible. The paper hopes that Government will not bring undue pressure to bear on the Conjeeveram municipality in the matter of taxation.

SWADESAMITRAN, Aug. 21st, 1894.

The Conjeeveram municipality.

24. The *Sasilekha*, of 17th August 1894, says that the president of the Cocanada taluk board represented to the Government that there were two water-pandals at the Collector's office and the Sea Customs office respectively, which are useful not only for the officers employed therein but also for those who go there, and that, as the municipality was unable to maintain them, the taluk board should contribute towards their expense; but the Government directed that the municipality should bear the same. The paper exclaims at the injustice of Government in not sanctioning the request to bear the expense of giving water to poor thirsty passengers while it pays large sums of money to the Anglo-Indians as compensation for the fall in exchange.

SASILEKHA, Aug. 17th, 1894.

Water-pandals in Cocanada.

25. A correspondent to the same paper says that the people in Penukonda are suffering from scarcity of water since there have been no rains in the place. The local board union tried to cope with the difficulty, but have not been able to do much.

Scarcity of water in Penukonda.

26. The *Rajayogi*, of 10th August 1894, writes thus (in English) regarding the vacant municipal chairmanship, Cocanada: . . . "If our councillors make up their mind to be a little less selfish and devote a little more of their time, which is no doubt very valuable, to the municipal affairs, we have not the slightest doubt that we can find the necessary intelligence in the council to discharge the duties very creditably. We would request gentlemen like Messrs. Beaman, Padmanabham and Perraz to take up the appointment though it is no doubt very prejudicial to their own pecuniary interests. The town is in a very prosperous condition, but its municipality is anything but creditable.

RAJAYOGI, Aug. 10th, 1894.

Cocanada municipal chairmanship.

"It is very clear that the municipality is very poor and cannot afford to spend Rs. 3,000 on its chairman without detriment to its legitimate work. If any intelligent manager be appointed, say, on Rs. 100 a month, the work of the chairman may be facilitated and may not take up so much of his time as at present and the chairman may be allowed house allowance, say, of Rs 20 per month. Thus there will be a saving of about Rs. 2,000 a year, which can be utilised for improving the sanitation of the town."

27. The *Suniti*, for August 1894, says that the water of the Gódávari river at Rajahmundry is being rendered impure by three causes: (1) The water flowing through

SUNITI, August 1894.

Gódávari water made impure.

the gutters of the town is drained into the river at the very places where people come to take water. (2) On account of the numerous boats which frequent the river, numberless putrifying articles are thrown into it. (3) The washermen of the town wash clothes up the stream.

As a remedy for the first it proposes that a canal should be dug near the town for draining off the gutter water; for the second it suggests that the boats should be kept lower down the spot where people take water for their homes; and for the third that the washermen should be ordered to wash their clothes down the stream to the south of the town.

KERYLA PATRIKA, Aug. 11th, 1894.

Unsatisfactory administration of the Calicut municipality.

28. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 11th August, says:—Although we have often referred to the irregularities in the administration of the Calicut municipality, yet for some reasons we fail to understand the councillors do not endeavour to remove them. The roads in the municipality are not kept in good condition. They are miry and impassable. The ditches on both sides of the roads have not been cleaned and a nasty smell emanates therefrom, which is sure to aid the outbreak of cholera. The insanitary condition of the road on the eastern side of the Muhi-ud-din mosque has several times been noticed by us, but no action has yet been taken in the matter. The water of the Kandamkulam tank is dirty beyond description, and it is surprising that the sanitary inspector, who is aware of this matter, has not yet brought to the notice of the councillors the necessity of getting it cleaned. Besides, the stone steps of the tank and the parapet wall round it are broken here and there, and several persons descending into the tank for bathing and other purposes frequently meet with accidents and danger. The man whose dead body was recently found in the tank was on examination proved to have met with death from accidental fall; and for four or five years at least one dead body in the year has been found in the tank, which is more or less attributable to the dangerous condition of the tank. If the authorities do not contemplate repairing the tank they had better fill it up by all means. As a precautionary measure they have, since the recent accident, erected bamboo fences at places which are dangerous, but, considering the large number of carriages and persons that pass by the tank, this will not answer the purpose at all. In the matter of lights we do not think that a municipality so deplorable as this exists anywhere. We hear that it is for the better management of the municipal affairs that the elective system was abolished and the nomination system introduced; but, after the introduction of the latter, the chairman and councillors are not found to pay sufficient attention to matters other than those relating to the collection of taxes. It is no good writing anything simply to fill up the municipal reports. Regarding sanitation we should say that there exists hardly any street which does not emit a bad smell. The present attitude of the municipal authorities leads one to suppose that the work of sanitation is not included in the scope of their commission. The fact that even the Collector of the district, notwithstanding his power to supervise the working of the municipality, maintains profound silence on these matters cannot but be a source of great surprise to anyone. As the rule prohibiting the loading of carts with more than ten bags has been passed only in the case of good roads, the application of that rule to the Calicut municipality, where the roads are in a deplorable condition, is nothing short of cruelty. In our opinion more than five bags cannot be allowed to be loaded in a cart and even then we fear it will be a very hard drag for the bulls. All these matters have several times been pointed out by us, but we regret to say that the councillors have not given any attention to them. If Government do not bestow special attention upon the municipality, we do not think any public good will result from this institution.

MANORAMA, Aug. 13th, 1894.

Protest against the proposed new taxes in the Calicut municipality.

29. The Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 13th August, fully endorses the opinion expressed in the memorial recently submitted to Government by the Calicut municipal rate-payers protesting against the proposal of the chairman of that council to introduce

certain new taxes, such as special license fee for lime-kilns and for timber depôts and ginger-curing factories and also professional taxes for washermen, barbers and bakers. The paper remarks that to require the timber merchants, in addition to the various other taxes paid by them, to pay Rs. 363 per acre as a license fee is not only very unjust, but is also a great drain on their purses. As regards the other incidents of the new taxation, the paper is of opinion that to impose taxes on a man simply because he carries on a profession instead of taxing him according to the income derived from such profession is very unfair. There are many washermen, barbers, bakers and chunam-burners who do not even get enough for their living, and to assess them indiscriminately without looking to their income will be inflicting a great hardship on them.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, Aug. 10th, 1894.

Contemplation to collect kist by two instead of by four instalments.

30. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th August, hearing the rumour that the revenue authorities contemplate to collect kist by two instalments instead of by four as at present, says that the ryots experience great difficulty in paying their kist even in four instalments and that, should the contemplated scheme be brought into force, it will not only expose them to further hardships, but make them practically losers as they will have to sell their produce to money-dealers at low rates for securing the amount due as kist. He desires the authorities to consult the opinion of the public before they carry out the step now under contemplation.

MANORAMA, Aug. 20th, 1894.

Memorial of the landlords of Quilandy in connection with the Malabar settlement.

31. The Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 20th August, publishes the petition submitted to the Settlement Commissioner by Chalore Vishnu Nambudripad and fifty-four others of Quilandy. The editor of the paper remarks in a foot-note to the petition that a translation of it will be made and brought to the notice of Government. The petition states to the following effect :—As the notice stating that the Commissioner would come here to inquire into the matters connected with the new settlement and that people should appear before him at 4 o'clock on the 17th instant to represent their grievances was received by some of the landlords only at 12 o'clock on that day, they requested the Commissioner to get that date changed. In compliance with their request they were ordered to appear before him at Payyoli on the 23rd, but subsequently they heard that the Commissioner, after finishing his inquiries, left for Calicut on Sunday the 22nd; hence this petition.

(2) Petitioners beg to submit that there is a great difference between Malabar and other districts as regards the ownership of lands held on *janmam* right and that lands throughout Malabar are in virtue of this ownership either cultivated by the *jannis* themselves or leased out to their tenants, while the ownership of the majority of lands in other districts is vested in Government.

(3) The imposition of enhanced assessments contrary to the Government proclamation of 1805 is a great grievance. This proclamation is based exclusively on the principle that the lands in Malabar are not the *janmam* of Government.

(4) Even the imposition of taxes on trees in gardens included in the lands surveyed except in the manner adopted in other districts is also a great hardship.

(5) It should be kindly considered that the fields and gardens in Malabar depend entirely upon the rain water.

(6) In no part of Malabar is the nature of the soils so favorable to cultivation as in other districts. Tanks and channels similar to those constructed in other districts for purposes of cultivation cannot be maintained in Malabar. If they be constructed, they will either become dry in summer or be washed away by the heavy rains in winter.

(7) Lands in Quilandy differ both in nature and productiveness from those of other parts. Further the lands in each amsam vary in quality and productive power in more ways than one. Under the circumstances it should be kindly considered that the true nature of the land cannot be determined by a mere examination of any one or two lands in an amsam.

(8) Petitioners have come to know that the survey officers have taken each desam as a block, but the quality of all the lands in a desam cannot possibly be the same.

(9) The majority of the lands in this taluk produce only fivefold at the most but ordinarily less. There is no land which produces tenfold.

(10) Cultivation expenses ought to be given according to the scale prepared by the Kerala Mahajana Sabha.

(11) Ten per cent. should be deducted for drying, winnowing, &c., and 40 per cent. for unfavorable season.

(12) In case a tree-tax is imposed in respect of gardens, the calculation of the price of cocoanut at the market rate will be a serious hardship. The *janmis* cannot get that price from their tenants. They generally fix the price at the rate of Rs. 10 per 1,000 cocoanuts.

(13) Although a market price higher than that allowed for paddy and cocoanuts when the revenue was settled in 1805 is now obtained for them, yet the alteration of the scale of assessment in accordance with the current price is also a matter of grievance. It is only for the cocoanuts left after meeting the incidental deductions and losses that the market price is obtained, and so a price cannot be fixed for the cocoanuts on trees. As the same revenue has been paid to Government for many years irrespective of the price being equal to, or less than, the one under which the former settlement was made, the demanding of a higher rate now that the prices have risen is a matter for regret. It is necessary to look into the average prices of every year since the settlement, not merely into the average of the last twenty years, in order to judge the real state of affairs and whether the proposed enhancement is a change for the better or worse.

(14) It is true that the present survey has showed an increase in the measurement of fields and garden lands, but a deduction ought to be made for the banks, lanes and waste lands. The inclusion of these must have necessarily caused an apparent excess in survey.

(15) It is seen from Mr. Moberly's memorandum that 20 jack, 60 cocoanut or 480 areca-nut trees can be planted on an acre. This number cannot be planted. If they are so planted, the yield will be very poor. According to scientific principles and the custom of the country only 10 jack, 40 cocoanut or 400 areca-nut trees can be successfully planted on an acre. Then only the yield will be good. With a view to get more compensation, the tenants used to plant a larger number of trees than this, but the total yield of the trees or the produce of the paramba does not in any way increase; on the contrary it decreases. Therefore the trees that have been planted contrary to scientific principles cannot be assessed. Only 5 jack, 20 cocoanut or 200 areca-nut trees on an acre will at all times be in actual bearing.

(16) Mr. Moberly's scale for arriving at the productive power of trees is a matter of grievance. A tree of the seventh sort referred to in the scheme will not yield 28 nuts, and there are many trees at several places which do not even bear.

(17) According to the custom of the country cocoanut trees are divided into three sorts when they are leased out on rent, and the rent is calculated at the rate of 36 nuts for the first sort, 24 for the second and 12 for the third, the price being fixed at Rs. 10 per 1,000 nuts. The third sort of this division corresponds to the seventh sort of Mr. Moberly's; therefore to pay an assessment in excess of the scale prepared by the Kerala Mahajana Sabha is a great hardship.

(18) The basing of assessment on the number of jack and areca-nut trees is also a matter of grievance; the rate, however, may be graduated according to the productive power, deducting at the same time all barren and nonfruit-bearing trees. Under this condition each areca-nut tree can be assessed at three pies and each jack tree at one anna.

(19) The system of classifying trees under the new scheme cannot be adopted. Barren and nonfruit-bearing trees should be deducted and the assessment calculated only on the rest.

(20) Landlords in North Malabar only very seldom cultivate their lands themselves. They lease out their fields and parambas to the tenants—fields for a rent already settled and parambas for a rent fixed as above referred to. Owing to the stringency of the Malabar compensation for Tenants' Improvement Act, it has become difficult in North Malabar either to get the rent properly from tenants or pay the Government revenue. It will become much more difficult to pay the revenue if the new scheme is introduced side by side with the Compensation Act. The enhanced assessment cannot be got from the tenants. A landlord will be under the painful necessity of paying a compensation exceeding the *janmam* value in case he wants to eject his tenant and lease out the land to another. These matters also should on the present occasion be considered by the Honorable gentleman.

(21) Even at present occasion is given to attach and sell lands for arrears of revenue. The fact can be easily ascertained from the *Government Gazette*.

(22) The loss and hardship which the people of Wynaad suffered on account of the settlement under the new scheme are plain facts which also deserve to be considered in this connection.

(23) The sudden disturbance of arrangements which have been more or less in force for about a century without regard being paid to the present state of things entails on us, the helpless inhabitants, such hardship as is inconsistent with justice and policy of the Government.

(24) The petitioners, therefore, pray that the Commissioner should specially consider the above matters, that the present assessment should on no account be enhanced and that the proclamation of 1805 should not be interfered with.

KERALA SANCHARI, Aug. 22nd, 1894.

The Kerala Mahajana Sabha and the Malabar settlement.

32. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 22nd August, says that, under the auspices of the Kerala Mahajana Sabha, a meeting was held on last Sunday in the Calicut Town Hall for the purpose of inviting public opinion regarding the memorials to be submitted to the Board of Revenue, the Government and the Parliament in respect of Mr. Moberly's memorandum and of the important objections against the settlement matters. It appears that the meeting was fully representative of all classes of *jannis* and other landholders from the various parts of the district, the number present being nearly 150. The memorandum prepared by the Honorable Mr. Sankaran Nayar protesting against the re-settlement of Malabar on the ground that it has been already permanently settled and also the one issued from the office of the Kerala Mahajana Sabha as a supplement to Mr. Sankaran Nayar's memorandum, stating the settlement irregularities, the objections of the people against some of them and the customs and usages of the country—both these memoranda were read and considered, and it was resolved that a separate memorial including all the matters contained in these memoranda should be drawn up for submission. Further, it was resolved that all the necessary arrangements should be made to agitate the matter in Parliament through the British Congress Committee, that the Honorable Mr. Sankaran Nayar should be requested to take the necessary action in the matter in his capacity as the representative of the sabha, and that Rs. 1,000 should be remitted on account of the expenses incident to the agitation. A subscription list was at once opened and Rs. 800 were subscribed of which Rs. 200 were paid on the spot. The paper remarks that the people should specially bear in mind that, if they vigorously carry on the agitation to the end, it is not unlikely that they may at least derive a proportionate benefit therefrom.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

SWADESAMITRAN, Aug. 17th, 1894.

Sufferings of the ryots caused by the rigou r of the forest authorities.

33. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th August, complains that the forest authorities in Tiruvannámalai taluk demand from cattle-owners quarter of a rupee per head for allowing their cattle to graze on the meadows in the forest and refuse

to grant pass to ryots if their object is to get wood for making agricultural implements or to gather firewood or dried leaves for purposes of manure. He asks if ryots are oppressed in this manner how can they pay kist to Government? He requests the editor of the paper to move this subject before the Congress and Government and to relieve the sufferings of the people caused by the rigour of the forest authorities.

*(h) Railways.*

DESABHIMANI, Aug. 22nd, 1894.

Necessity for a goods shed at the railway station of Tiruppápuliyúr.

34. The *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 22nd August, after pointing out the difficulties and losses which the merchants of Tiruppápuliyúr are put to owing to the absence of a goods shed at that place, desires the South Indian Railway authorities to help the merchants by erecting one in the said place. The paper also advises the merchants residing at Tiruppápuliyúr to hold a meeting and send a memorial through the Collector, whose words, the paper thinks, must carry great weight with the Railway Company and Government.

SASILEKHA, Aug. 24th, 1894.

Third-class railway passengers.

35. The *Sasilekha*, of 24th August 1894, complains that, while new conveniences are being provided for the first-class passengers, no notice is taken of those who travel by the third class, although it is from these that the railway authorities realise the largest income!

SASILEKHA, Aug. 17th, 1894.

Railway irregularities.

36. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of 17th August 1894, says that goods are not being properly delivered on the East Coast Railway. In several cases they are either wholly or partially lost. The railway authorities do not give proper consideration to the numerous petitions sent in by the people touching this grievance. He adds that the matter will not be set right unless Government writes strongly to the railway officials on this subject.

KISTNA NEWS, Aug. 17th, 1894.

A railway accident.

37. The *Kistna News*, of 17th August 1894, states that some time ago a buffalo, which was grazing near the railway line at a furlong's distance from Narasaraopet, took fright at the approach of a train, and, running directly against it, was cut to pieces in a moment and the train itself was derailed. The passengers, however, fortunately escaped injury. It says that this accident could not have happened if the line had been properly fenced on both sides. It asks whether the parsimonious failure to enclose the line is peculiar only to the Southern Mahratta Railway or is common to all the railways. It prays that Government will take notice of the matter and see things soon put right.

*(j) Salt and Abkári.*

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 11th, 1894.

Shoranur salt officers oppressing the local cultivators.

38. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 11th August, writes:—For fear of the Shoranur salt peons, the ryots of that place do not go to their fields at night. It is reported that those who go are apprehended by the salt peons, who afterwards foist a bottle into their hands and hand them over to the local police. As, owing to this, the *Cherumars* (watchmen) do not go to the fields at night, paddy-stealing has increased. The fact that the paddy which is grown with much labour and at great expense is thus to be stolen away is a serious grievance. It is hoped that the authorities will open their eyes and devise some remedial measures.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 25th, 1894.

Complaint against the salt officers and the Shoranur police.

39. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 25th August, writes:—The Chetties of Kuttampally are in the habit of going for the purpose of trade from shandy to shandy and from place to place, visiting Palghat, Vaniyankulam and Calicut, &c. It appears that the salt officers levy blackmail from these Chetties by means of intimidation and extortion, and sometimes they seize the Chetties and coax them to stay till night, when they take a bottle of arrack from the watch-house and foist it

into the hands of these innocent men. If they refuse to handle the bottle, these helpless men are, it appears, beaten severely by the salt officers. Owing to the intolerable oppression of the salt officers, an affray recently took place at Kayarampara between the salt officers and the Chetties, and it is reported that the Chetties attacked the officials with firearms and small shot. There was another incident near the Ottapalam railway station. A Nayar salt peon called to the watch-house a Pariya, who was collecting seedlings from a field close by telling him that he should take measurements for making two bamboo tatties for the house, and, when he went to the house, this peon together with some others thrust a bottle of arrack into his hands and took him to the police station. It is the duty of the magistrates in trying cases to sift the truth. In fact, however, no inquiry is made and no belief is attached to the evidence adduced by the accused who is convicted and fined forty or fifty rupees as the magistrate likes. If the punishment awarded by the sub-magistrate of Cherpalcheri be reflected upon, one is led to infer that he forgets that there is a supreme being above, viz., Almighty God.

The correspondent next refers to the iniquities of the Shoranur police and attributes them to the majority of the constables of the station being natives of that locality. According to the correspondent a Mappila timber merchant of Ottapalam complained to the police that a piece of timber, which had been fastened and left in the river to a catamaran, being loosened by the current had been brought down to Shoranur, where it was seized by Raman, fireman of the local tile manufacturing company, from whom it was taken by a Nayar timber merchant at night and deposited in the latter's timber shed near the railway station. The police told the Mappila to complain to the magistrate. Thereupon the Mappila put in a complaint to the magistrate and now the accused and the police are bringing to bear on the Mappila the influence of certain persons in power to make him desist from the proceedings.

### (*k*) *General.*

40. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th August, alluding to the old customs of rajasambavanai, which consists in paying a small contribution to the king on marriage occasions among Brahmans, thinks it desirable that Government should enforce the observance of this custom more systematically by imposing it as a tax and that, with the sum thus raised, it should be pleased to open religious institutions in all the districts of this presidency for the revival of the much-neglected study of the Hindu vedas and shastras.

SWADESAMITRAN, Aug. 7th, 1894.

A suggestion to open religious institutions for the revival of the study of the Hindu shastras.

41. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 8th August, says that the absence of a hospital at Vikravándi in the taluk of Villupuram proves a great disadvantage to the people. While thanking the authorities for opening a police station, an office of the sub-registrar and a local fund school, he desires them to open a hospital in the interests of the people of Vikravándi.

DESABHIMANI, Aug. 8th, 1894.

Necessity for a hospital at Vikravándi in the taluk of Villupuram.

42. A correspondent to the same paper complains that the postmaster of Mangalore branch post office near Tirupakkam in Vriddhachalam taluk does not pay much attention to the postal work as his pay is small and he has other work to attend to. He desires the authorities to remove the post office from Mangalore to Tirupakkam, to appoint one or two postal peons for delivering letters, &c., and to adopt measures to make packets pass through Thittakudy route and Chinna Salem. He recommends the appointment of a schoolmaster for postal work.

Advisability of removing the post office from Mangalore to Tirupakkam in Vriddhachalam taluk.

43. The *Pariyan*, of the 11th August, *anent* the order of Government directing the Board of Revenue to issue orders to Collectors to report as to the efficiency of newly-appointed tahsildars in riding, remarks

PARIYAN, Aug. 11th, 1894.

A remark upon a certain order of Government.

that these persons should be examined in horse-riding by the cavalry authorities rather than by Collectors.

A hint to the Collector of Chingleput.

44. The same paper reports that a certain Pariya, living in the village of Kunnattur in the division of Poonamallee, applied to the tahsildar for the darkhast of a waste land, and the tahsildar rejected the application on the ground of the land in question being the common property of the village, and, when the matter was referred to the Deputy Collector and to the Collector, they endorsed the opinion of the tahsildar and dismissed the application accordingly. The paper desires the Collector to make personal inquiry in matters like these without believing the statement of his subordinates who are generally high castemen.

SWADESAMITRAN, Aug. 14th, 1894.

Sufferings of the devotees at Periyapálaiyam due to the negligence of the authorities.

45. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th August, complains that it is rumoured that during the recent festival at Periyapálaiyam the authorities took no steps to preserve the sanitation of the place, to secure the person and property of the devotees from robbers by efficient police arrangements, and to have lights near the river and in different parts of the village, and that the devotees suffered much in consequence this year. He adds that during the celebration of the festival last year the devotees enjoyed all comforts and conveniences in the said place owing to the indefatigable exertion of Mr. Kothandarama Pillai, the tahsildar deputed for the purpose. He desires to draw the attention of Government to this unsatisfactory state of things in the interest of the poor devotees.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN. Aug. 16th, 1894.

An advice to Government to diminish its expenditure.

46. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th August, after giving a brief extract from the speeches of Lord Lansdowne, Lord Roberts and Lord Cross, made at the meeting of Parliament convened on the 20th of July, comments on them as follows:—The speeches of these gentlemen only advocate the imposition of new taxes and no one ever said a word about the curtailment of Government's expenditure. Natives have joined the Government of India in respect of the imposition of a tax on cotton goods; if it had been any other tax natives would not have agreed. The rate of exchange rises day by day. If the imposition of a tax on cotton goods makes good the deficit this year what will Government do for the year to come? How are matters to end if Government goes on increasing the taxes year after year without curtailing its expenses? Government should consider over the matter and try to cut short its expenses as all attempts to raise money will be ineffectual.

PARIYAN, Aug. 18th, 1894.

A request to His Excellency Lord Wenlock to pass a measure to protect coolies from maltreatment.

47. The *Pariyan*, of the 18th August, remarks with pain that people treat coolies, who are mostly Pariyas, even worse than beasts of burden by making them draw carts laden with heavy goods and do such other difficult work for small wages, and that there is nothing to protect coolies from maltreatment even in the way that animals are protected by the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It says that sometimes people engage even pregnant women to push carts from behind without any mercy for them. The paper desires His Excellency Lord Wenlock to pass a measure to protect coolies from maltreatment in the same way as the Factory Act protects the operatives from the maltreatment by mill-owners.

SASILEKHA. Aug. 24th, 1894.

Preference to graduates.

48. The *Sasilekha*, of 24th August 1894, referring to the order of Government that, in the appointment of sub-magistrates and tahsildars, preference should be shown to graduates over non-graduates who are employed in the Revenue department and who have passed the Revenue and the Criminal tests, remarks that, although it is advisable that graduates should be appointed to the said posts, it will not be fair to overlook the claims of old and experienced servants in favour of new candidates.

49. The *Rajayogi*, of 20th August 1894, writes thus (in English) regarding the uniform newly supplied to the postal peons:—"We are glad to observe that the peons employed in delivering letters in and about the town have been provided with two uniform suits of khaki and a turban by Government, but that the cost (Rs. 10) is to be paid for by the men by monthly deductions of 8 annas from their anything but lucrative salaries. As these men are entrusted with considerable sums of money at times, it would be a gracious act on the part of Government if it gave free uniform to the men."

RAJAYOGI, Aug. 20th, 1894.

The postal peons' uniform.

50. The Malayalam *Kerala Patika* (Calicut), of the 18th August, complains of the irregularities prevailing in branch post offices in Malabar. It is alleged that letters, money-orders and newspapers are only delivered after a considerable delay, and in some cases the village post peons, in order to avoid the trouble of going round the amsams, return the letters and newspapers stating that either the addressee was not found or the addressee refused to take them. The paper brings to the notice of the authorities that, out of the four or five copies of the *Kerala Patrika* sent to different addresses in Azhinhalam amsam, one copy in turn is not delivered to the addressee every week and that for this irregularity the Ferok postmaster is solely responsible. It is remarked that, as the majority of the branch postmasters are men who have no education and who are incapable of understanding the responsibilities entrusted to them, they do not hesitate to do any mean actions. The paper suggests, as a remedial measure, that educated men on higher salaries than at present should be appointed as branch postmasters and that a larger number of village post peons should be attached to each office. A suggestion is also made that, if proper measures are taken to ensure the safe delivery of letters in the interior, notices and summonses issued from courts can be executed through the post offices, which will be a source of saving to Government and a boon to the people.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 18th, 1894.

Branch post offices in Malabar.

51. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 25th August, while complaining of the irregularities of the post peon of the Olavakkod post office, writes that a certain creditor wrote to his debtor asking him to pay his debt, or, if he could not pay it, to inform him when he could possibly do so, but, as the reply to the letter was not delivered to the creditor, he, thinking that no reply was sent, filed a suit. Several days after the institution of the suit, the creditor received the reply offering terms which rendered superfluous the institution of the suit. The correspondent asks—under the circumstances are not the postal authorities answerable for the costs of the suit?

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 25th, 1894.

Irregularities of the post peon of Olavakkod.

52. *Tilism-i-Hyruth*, of the 5th August, states that latterly from 8 P.M. to 1 or 2 A.M. the sound of the firing of guns is heard at Ludhiana as if from a distance of four or five miles, but no one knows where and by whom the guns are fired. It is generally rumoured that the sound of firing has been heard for the last five years during two or three months before the Muharram and ceases on or about the 20th of that month. It is said that, while Mr. Warburton was the District Superintendent of Police, inquiries were made on this matter, but nothing was discovered. In short some persons attribute it to the action of the jins and others say that it is the act of demons. The *Tilism* concludes by saying God's deeds and mysteries are known to God alone.

TILISM-I-HYRUTH, Aug. 5th, 1894.

Sound of the firing of guns at Ludhiana.

53. The same paper states that an article by Mr. Reads on the subject of the spread of discontent and uneasiness in India recently appeared in the *Fortnightly Review*, of which the following is an excerpt. The financial condition of the Indian cultivators is deplorable and as long as this state of affairs is not fully explained remedy is impossible. The measures adopted by Government in this respect have, instead of mending matters,

Prevalence of discontent in India.

increased the discontent. General Sir George Chesney, in acknowledging this fact, says the discontent prevails not amongst the military but amongst the civil population of the country. Government's interference in the rights and privileges of its subjects and the existence of the National Congress have tended to increase the discontent. The editor for his own part observes that, apart from the opinion of others, it may be safely asserted that the people of India are groaning under the pressure of taxation, but that in other respects they are well off and thank Government for its peaceful policy.

## III.—Legislation.

Vartadarsini, Aug. 20th, 1894.

Restitution of conjugal rights.

54. The *Vartadarsini*, of 20th August 1894, referring to the proposed amendment of the Civil Procedure Code by Sir Alexander Miller with regard to the restitution of conjugal rights, does not see the advisability of introducing any such change into the existing law. There are many women in the country, it says, who do not love their husbands and who would run away from them but for the fear of imprisonment and the public disgrace that is involved in it. The existing regulation therefore acts as a check to compel a disobedient woman to live with her husband. This is a great comfort to the poor husband and the children and the woman herself may in course of time reconcile herself to her lot. The single instance of Rukmabai should not be made the pretext for a general law applying to all women. It hears that certain people have already memorialised to the Government against its growing interference in social matters and thinks that it would be well if the people here (Nellore) also were to do the same.

Kerala Patrika, Aug. 11th, 1894.

Legislature to put a stop to the illegal exactions of the Malabar landlords.

55. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 11th August, betterly complains of the illegal exactions in the shape of renewal and other fees levied by the Nambudri landlords of Malabar at the instance of their agents and adds that Government should pass a law to put a stop to these illegal exactions.

## IV.—Native States.

Travancore Abhimani, Aug. 20th, 1894.

Famine in Nanjinad in Travancore.

56. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 20th August, reports that famine has made its appearance in Nanjinad in Travancore and that the State has sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for the relief of the suffering people. The paper desires the State to begin the construction of railways, &c.

Karnataka Prakasika, Aug. 27th, 1894.

The appointment of aliens in Native States.

57. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 27th ultimo, quotes the following from the *Morning Post*:—"We hear that the Government of India has instituted an inquiry into the absorption by aliens of all appointments in the Jeypore State. The scandal is a most serious one and it is time a check were imposed" and remarks that this announcement will be welcome to the subjects of native princes.

Vrittanta Patrika, Aug. 23rd, 1894.

The recent changes in the rules for the election of delegates for the Mysore Representative Assembly.

58. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 23rd ultimo, says that, as the Diwan of Mysore has already established his reputation as a wise administrator and has won the highest titles from the British Government, he does not now care for the good will of the people or show any anxiety to respect public opinion. The rules which he has recently promulgated for the election of delegates to the Representative Assembly are such as to debar educated gentlemen from entering the assembly, inasmuch as those rules make only the ryots and merchants eligible for election and these, as every everybody knows, are not competent to discuss public questions intelligently. He therefore seems to be afraid of criticism of enlightened men on his policy in regard to the Mysore Civil Service and other important matters.

59. Referring to the unsatisfactory management of the Cochin Educational department, a correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 13th August, writes that, when the department was under the control of an Englishman some years ago, he was, in addition to his legitimate duties, the principal of the college, visiting all the schools in the State twice a year and was giving immediate replies to each and every petition presented to him. Since his departure the same duties are performed by an Englishman with one superintendent, two deputy superintendents and two inspectors to assist him, but it appears that there are not one or two schools only that have not been visited even once a year but several, that replies to petitions are not given even after a year and that schoolmasters' pay-bills are not generally despatched from the superintendent's office for three or four months after the due date. The attention of the Resident is invited to these irregularities.

Mismanagement of the Cochin Educational department.

Manorama, Aug. 13th, 1894.

60. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 18th August, writes expressing his dissatisfaction with the present administration of the Cochin State. Mr. Subramanian Pillai, the Diwan of Cochin, is severely censured by the correspondent for employing foreigners in the State service. The recent appointment of two Brahman graduates in law—one as the Sirkar vakil and the other as a munsif—in preference to some of the experienced and equally qualified Cochinites both in the service and at the bar of the Cochin Appeal Court is considered very unjust. The preferential claim of the man who is appointed munsif is alleged to be that he is a brother-in-law of Mahalinga Aiyar, huzur sherishtadar, who, the correspondent remarks, practically controls the Diwan though he has not the good fortune to hold that exalted office. Several petitions are said to be lying undisposed of, and the conflicting replies given to petitions on the same matter are too numerous to be mentioned. To save the paltry sum of Rs. 100 the Sirkar did not as usual get the Enamakkal dam repaired and consequently crops in the Trichur taluk on an extensive area were destroyed by the influx of salt water. In fact there has never been a time when the Cochin territory was in such a state of anarchy. In conclusion, the correspondent suggests that, if Mr. Subramanian Pillai wishes to gain the good will of the people, the best thing for him to do is to resign his Diwanship and quit the territory for good after the example of Mr. Sankariah, the late Diwan-Peishkar of Trichur.

Criticism of the administration of the Cochin State.

Kerala Patrika, Aug. 18th, 1894.

61. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 13th August, states, on the authority of a contemporary, that the Maharaja of Jodhpore has issued an order preventing his Muhammadan snbjects from constructing tazias, in future for the reason that his Hindu subjects threatened to destroy tazias should they pass through the Shujati gate of that town and remarks that the above order, instead of dispelling fears of a riot, will tend to create one and hence solicits the Indian Government to make inquiries and ask the Maharaja to allow his Muhammadan subjects to construct tazias and take them in procession as usual. The *Shams* also notes with satisfaction the action taken by the local authorities at Delhi in taking down the telegraph lines to allow tazia processions to pass through the town without any hindrance and remarks that, while the suzerain power tolerates such processions, it is a pity that native chiefs should prohibit them through prejudice and malice.

Tazia processions in Jodhpore.

Shams-ul-Akbar, Aug. 13th, 1894.

62. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 20th August, has translation of a letter on the alleged prohibition of the construction of tazias at Jodhpore from a correspondent, who, after severely criticising the action of the Maharaja, solicits the Indian Government to make the native chiefs in general understand that any interference on their part with the freedom of their subjects in religious matters will be viewed with disfavor by the paramount power. The correspondent notes that, unless this is done, some of the native chiefs will not cease to unduly interfere with and annoy their subjects.

Interference of native chiefs in religious matters.

Shams-ul-Akbar, Aug. 20th, 1894.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Aug. 11th, 1894.

63. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 11th August, says that it is rumoured again that Mr. Plowden, the Resident at Hyderabad, goes on three months' privilege leave to England to celebrate the marriage of his daughter and that the Commissioner of Berar will act for him and remarks that this news has made a certain party at Hyderabad very glad as it thinks that during his absence there will be rest and peace in the Nizam's capital.

Mr. Plowden.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SUDARSHANA, Apr. and May 1894.

64. A paragraph in the *Sudarshana*, for April and May, says:—The gold exported from India to England in June last is valued at 1½ crores of rupees. This drain on the resources of India for the last one hundred or more years has driven India to the verge of bankruptcy and now she has nothing to offer to be carried away to England but her fertile soil.

The drain on Indian wealth and the poverty of India.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Aug. 27th, 1894.

65. In a leading article, headed "The debate on the budget," the *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 27th ultimo, gives a brief account of what took place in the House of Commons on the introduction of the Indian budget and proceeds as follows:—"It is well-known that this land is fearfully handicapped by England. The latter throws everything she possibly can upon the finances of the former; items that have no connection whatever with India are set down to her. It may be remembered that, when the Shah of Persia visited England, the expenses of his entertainment had to be paid by this land. If we remember right, the same thing happened when the Sultan of Turkey paid a visit to the same land. The Indian people are not particularly interested in these two monarchs and they did not care in the least whether they visited England or not. They were not asked whether they desired the visit, and, had they been, they would have expressed their complete indifference to it. Mr. Smith and Mr. Dadabai Naoroji spoke about the poverty of India and few will deny that the country is poor. Sir W. W. Hunter has told us that there are about forty million people who are, as it were, next door to paupers. They live from hand to mouth; they do not know at the end of one day how they will manage to find food for the next. It would be well for an inquiry to be made into the condition of these people. It should be ascertained why so many are in the condition described by Sir W. W. Hunter, and the cause being known remedies might be applied. Till the former has been done, it is no use trying the latter, for failure, and nothing but failure, will be the result. The debate on the budget was hollow throughout. It was shown that the trade had increased. It was also shown by statistics what progress had been made during the past thirty years. This is all very well, but it does not touch the evil. There is a vast amount of poverty in the country; there are many people who are unable to live comfortably although it is not to be denied there is a great deal of material progress to be seen on all sides. What has been done to eradicate this, or even to ameliorate it? Has any scheme been recommended to this end? We have not heard of one, and it is to be feared the matter has not been taken up seriously by those in authority either here or at home. Mr. Fowler, the Secretary of State for India, told the House that, although he would grant a commission to inquire into the finances of India, he did not think India would come best out of the inquiry. This simply means that he is of opinion that India is, at the present time, not paying more than she ought to do; probably he thinks she is paying less. Thus this high official seems to be prejudiced at the outset. It is not likely, therefore, that much good will be the result. It may be that men will be placed on the commission who may be told not to be too favorable to India; to endeavour to show that a balance is due to England and that this ought to be paid. Since the present Secretary has come into office there has been a strong tendency to do everything in favour of the governing power and not in favour of this land. He would not allow the cotton duties to be re-imposed although

The poverty of India and the necessity for an inquiry into the financial condition of India.

the people of this country demanded that such should be the case, and in every way he has shown a bias against India. He thinks that the interests of England, however small they may be, far outweigh anything connected with this land. The remedy for this state of things is, we believe, for the people of India to bestir themselves to demand that a change shall be made. If they take matters quietly we may be sure the people at home will neglect India and will do injustice to her. The debates in Parliament will be like those we have been speaking about and the good of the country will be sacrificed to that of England.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Vettikkodiyon, July 28th, 1894.

Maltreatment of emigrants in South Africa.

66. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 28th July, says that Europeans in South Africa regard native emigrants as mere beasts and treat them in an inhuman manner and that the *London Daily News*, with a view to give the British Government an idea of the state of affairs in South Africa, gives in its issue of the 29th June a vivid description of the sufferings of the emigrants caused by the maltreatment of Europeans. It hopes that the Congress will take up this subject this year as Parliament did not bestow much attention on it, and desires Lord Ripon to plead the cause of emigrants before Parliament and to have their grievances redressed.

Swadesamitran, Aug. 7th, 1894.

A request to the people to be grateful to Mr. Hume, the father of the Congress.

67. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th August, while observing that the Madras Congress committee should put forth greater energy to raise a good sum and should make itself an example to the mofussil committees, remarks that it is the bounden duty of the people to show loyalty and gratitude to Mr. Hume who is justly styled "the Father of the Congress" by rendering all help necessary for the meeting of the Congress.

Steps taken by the Congress Committee to preach the doings of the Congress to the people.

68. The same paper informs that sub-committees have been formed to preach to the masses about the beneficial doings of the Congress in all the municipal divisions of the city of Madras and remarks that this step of the executive members of the Congress committee is a laudable one as it will not only create in the people interest in administrative matters, but will also bestir them to activity with a view to make the meeting a success. The paper exhorts the executive members in the mofussil to follow the same example and hopes that they will, by this means, succeed in collecting subscriptions from the people at one rupee per head at least.

Arya Jana Priyan, Aug. 8th, 1894.

Exhortations to make the Congress a permanent institution in this country.

69. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th August, remarks as follows:—In the beginning the Congress served the people only in representing their grievances to Government; but now, considering the state of the country and the progress of the Congress, it seems necessary that the Congress should be a permanent institution in India. The condition of our country is very peculiar. The people consists of different races speaking different languages, observing different customs and manners and following different creeds; and those that rule over such heterogeneous mass are of a foreign race professing totally different religion, speaking totally different language and observing peculiar customs and manners. Notwithstanding these differences a close intimacy has been created between the former and the latter. India is simply said to be governed by Parliament, whereas it is the British officers that practically govern India, and, whenever they think of their own difficulties, they grow relentless and hard-hearted towards the people they rule over. Wherever such a state of things as government and subjects exists, grievances of some kind or other must necessarily exist. These grievances, if they are to be represented to the supreme authorities, must be done so by popular organizations only. Instead of having many petty popular assemblies scattered here

and there it is highly advantageous to have one common organization to represent the grievances of all the people of India. The congress is of the kind herein described. It is highly desirable that the Congress should be made a permanent institution in this country and that also a branch of this organization should be opened in England to represent the grievances of the Indian subjects directly before Parliament. The British Parliament is unable to do any good to India simply because it does not understand the nature of the people and the exact state of affairs in India from the accounts of Government servants. As an instance in point, Government vetoed the resolution of Parliament regarding simultaneous examination, and the Parliament, being ignorant of the capacity of the people of India and thinking that Government in virtue of its local knowledge of India may know more about it, does not venture to say anything on the subject. For reasons like this, it is found necessary that the Parliament should be informed of the affairs of India not only by Government, but by other means also. The only means left to the people is the organization of a popular assembly. It therefore behoves the people to take steps to make the Congress a permanent institution in this country.

SWADESAMITRAN, Aug. 10th, 1894.

An appeal to the people for help regarding the ensuing Congress meeting.

70. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th August, after showing that nearly Rs. 30,000 will be required to meet the expenses of the ensuing Congress meeting, exhorts the public not to fail to contribute their mite in order to convince its antagonists that the Congress is a popular organization and that its voice is the common voice of the masses and not of the educated sections alone.

NAGAI NILALOCHANI, Aug. 13th, 1894.

An appeal to the public to make the ensuing Congress meeting ten times grander than the former one.

71. The *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 13th August, condemns the native gentlemen of this country as being unpatriotic and indifferent to public welfare, caring more for a life of ease and enjoyment than their own rights and privileges. It adds that, as the result of their slumber and indifference, they have lost the boon of simultaneous examination which has been offered to them through the mighty exertion of Messrs. Dadabai Naoroji, Wedderburn and Paul. The paper advises the people to bestir themselves from their lethargy and to exert their best to make the ensuing Congress meeting ten times grander than what it was when it met here last time under the able management of Messrs. Norton, Anantha Charlu and Diwan Bahadur S. Subramania Aiyar and such other gentlemen.

SWADESAMITRAN, Aug. 14th, 1894.

One of the beneficial doings of the Congress.

72. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th August, writes as follows:—The Congress has produced many good results not only in this country but also in England. Prior to the organization of the Congress the Members of Parliament paid little or no attention to matters relating to Indian administration. It is only a few years ago that Messrs. Fawcett, Bright and Bradlaugh took up subjects relating to India, but now the Parliament evinces considerable interest in Indian politics. Indian matters which till lately were disposed of by the Government of India and by the India Office in London are now taken up by the Parliament for disposal and the Parliament spares no pains to worry the Secretary of State with series of questions. This boon is decidedly due to the Congress.

Miserable condition of tahsildars due to the Congress.

73. The same paper writes as follows:—We hear that whenever tahsildars go on circuit they always complain of their grievances caused by the separation of the revenue from the judicial functions, both of which were vested in them formerly. In villages they neither get the same respectful treatment which they had before nor any food supply. They have not got powers to intimidate and threaten people as before. Government has ordered that they should be on circuit for a period of twenty days in a month. If they go on circuit they gain nothing. If they remain in the kasba they are taken to task by the Collectors. Is it not the Congress that reduced the

tahsildars to this condition? In former days it was usual with tahsildars to announce their approach to the villages by the blowing of horns and by the beat of tom-toms. All that pomp is now at an end. Now-a-days nobody knows whether a tahsildar arrives at or departs from any village. Sometimes they suffer much from want of a cart in a village. Are not these changes due to the Congress? The Congress not content with this is deliberating to ask for the withdrawal of the magisterial functions even from higher revenue officers, but Government at this stage thinks that it has made a mistake in separating the magisterial from the revenue functions of tahsildars. It behoves the people to be a little cautious in this matter lest they should lose even what they have already gained.

Proceedings of the meeting of Parliament.

74. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th August, writes as follows:—The subject of Indian finance was opened yesterday before Parliament. In the previous years it was usual with Parliament to finish this subject in an hour, but this year the sympathizers of India persuaded the Secretary of State to have the discussion on the subject continued for two days. This is one of the results of the doings of the Congress. Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., after saying that the people of India are in an impoverished condition, that the British Government pays no heed to their sufferings, that the whole revenue of India is being spent in vain on the Military department, and that it is uncharitable that India should be called upon to bear the military expenses of England, suggested the advisability of forming a committee for inquiring into the different topics touched by him. Mr. Dadabai Naoroji was in favour of the suggestion, but Messrs. Chesney and Scoble replied that such a committee was unnecessary, and that, should a committee be formed as suggested, it would be a disgrace to the Government of India and would also involve much loss of time. Mr. Fowler, the Secretary of State for India, concluded by saying that the formation of a committee to inquire into all the topics would be unnecessary and that he was going to nominate a committee this year to examine the accounts of military expenditure only.

SWADESAMITRAN, Aug. 17th, 1894.

Proposals as to who should be the president of the ensuing Congress.

75. The same paper remarks as follows:—It is difficult to conjecture who will be the president of the Congress this year. Some desire that Mr. Blake, a Member of Parliament, should be the president. If he accepts the offer it must be to India's fortune. Mr. Blake has been for many years a Member of Parliament in America and during that time he spared no pains to fight with Government for the people's cause and he is therefore regarded by the American public as the great benefactor of the people. He declined all titles of honour offered by Government. He was for some time a justice of the peace in America. He is a leader of the members of the Irish Parliament. If he declines then the Honorable Rai Magathalla Mahomed Siyani will surely be the president of the Congress this year. This Muhammadan gentleman has been for some time Sheriff of Bombay and was lately elected by the Bombay University a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. He is as clever and capable as Budrudeen Tayabji, who presided over the Congress when it met here last time.

Certain suggestions to be considered at the ensuing Congress meeting.

76. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st August, after speaking at length on the manifold advantages conferred on the native public by vernacular newspapers, makes the following suggestions in the hope that they will be taken into due consideration at the ensuing Congress meeting:—

SWADESAMITRAN, Aug. 21st, 1894.

(1) Effectual means should be adopted to enable Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India to have a correct impression of the grievances of the Hindus with a view to redress them;

(2) Cattle slaughter should be put a stop to altogether so that the cattle may increase in numbers and agriculture may thrive to the well-being of the subjects and to the credit of the rulers; and

(3) Steps should be taken to put the law regulating the conduct of laborers under the supervision of revenue officers as was the case formerly.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, Aug. 24th, 1894.

77. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th August, observes as follows:—

Subjects to be spoken about during the ensuing Congress meeting.

Out of the many suggestions thrown out by the Congress Government adopted one or two only; it is therefore useless to make further suggestions. Attempts should be made to make Government uphold the suggestions which have been already made. If Government does not approve of them it must at least point out the errors to be found in them in order that they may be rectified. If these suggestions are repeatedly brought to the notice of Government, Government may perhaps consider them. During the ensuing Congress meeting, the following points should be considered:—

(1) curtailment of Government expenditure;
(2) the things upon which taxes should be levied, if they are to be levied at all; and
(3) the system of Indian coinage.

As cotton thread is imported into India in large quantities, we should persuade Government to levy import duties upon it also even though Government manages to make up the deficit in exclusion of the same from the operation of the Tariff Act.

PARIYAN, Aug. 25th, 1894.

78. The *Pariyan*, of the 25th August, informs that, at the last meeting of

Speech of the Secretary of State on the question of simultaneous examination.

Parliament, Mr. Paul again moved the subject of simultaneous examination and that the Secretary of State convinced Parliament that Government of India, considering the present state of the country and after mature deliberation expressed its opinion that the Civil Service examination should not be held in India and that it would be impossible to form a different opinion on the subject and so forth. The paper is glad to say that any attempt on the part of the so-called high castemen to have the Civil Service examination held in India will be of no avail.

RAJAYOGI, Aug. 20th, 1894.

79. Under the heading "The Tenth National Congress to be held at

The National Congress.

Madras," the *Rajayogi*, of the 20th August 1894, says as follows:—"This must be regarded as an auspicious ceremony taking place in our house. Rise! Rise! Awake from your slumber. Exert yourselves to take measures to manage (successfully) the meetings of the National Congress to be held at Madras in December next. Money that is spent for the sake of relatives who disregard you and pain you by uttering foolish words, with whatever solicitude you may entertain them with excellently rich food is wholly fruitless. It must be kept in mind that any sum of money which you may contribute towards this national assembly will become million-fold, since the good resulting from it extends to the whole of our country. Further, on a patient inquiry, you will find that there is no gift better than this. An able pamphlet on the National Congress has been exhaustively prepared in Tamil in the form of a dialogue by M.R.Ry. M. Viraraghava Chariar, B.A., for general information. It has been translated into Telugu by M.R.Ry. Nelaturi Parthasaradhi Aiyangar and M.R.Ry. Gattupalli Seshacharlu, editors of the *Sasilekha*. They have been printed in thousands and are being circulated by the abovementioned editors and by M.R.Ry. G. Subbramanya Aiyar, the editor of the *Hindu*. If they kindly send us some of the copies, we shall hereafter distribute them with the issues of our paper." (*A full and true translation.*)

VARTADARSINI, Aug. 25th, 1894.

80. The *Vartadarsini*, of 25th August 1894, complains of the order

Mr. Macleane and the last Dasarah.

passed by Mr. Macleane, the late Collector of Nellore, in connection with the last Dasarah, that neither processions nor persons putting on any disguise should pass through the bazaar street from the telegraph office to the northern house of Rahanthulla Sahib. It says that Mr. Macleane did this out of his usual partiality for the Muhammadans. If the residents of the street had been chiefly Muhammadans, Mr. Macleane would have had some

justification for his conduct; but, as a matter of fact, the residents are mostly Hindus, and, while there are not more than fifty or sixty shops in the bazaar street belonging to Muhammadans, the Hindu shops can be counted by hundreds. It may perhaps be alleged that Mr. Macleane probably did this under the fear that riots might take place; but there was no ground for such a fear seeing that the town police station is situated in the very centre of the street. Moreover, the order was not desired by the Muhammadans themselves. All that they asked for was that Hindus should not be allowed to put on disguises during the festival. This request of the Muhammadans was refused, while what they had not desired was granted to them. The paper calls upon the Hindu residents of the city, and, especially those of the bazaar street, to hold a meeting and send representatives of their own to the present generous and impartial Collector, Mr. Wynne, to pray that no such restrictions may be imposed during the coming Dasarah.

81. The *Rajayogi*, of 10th August 1894, writes thus (in English) anent the exchange compensation allowances:— "When the salaries of the British-born servants of the Indian Government are fixed and paid in Indian coin, there appears no reason why their home remittances should be taken care of. How many Europeans have been depositing their savings in Indian banks or lending them to private individuals, never thinking of making remittances to Europe; but still they should get their compensation allowance. The British Indian administration sometimes becomes most mysterious and the idea of paying an Englishman at the expense of the Indian is sometimes most apparent. A crore of rupees is being spent annually on this account and it is with motives of maintaining the financial stability of the Indian administration that Government refuses to incur additional expenditure of tens and hundreds of rupees. Where is consistency? Where is justice?

RAJAYOGI, Aug. 10th, 1894.

Exchange compensation allowances.

"The financial embarrassment of our Government is assuming alarming magnitude day by day, and the Indian Government exhibits no anxiety to cut short its expenditure. Already additional taxation is being contemplated and the already overburdened tax-payer will then surely sink. Why is this iniquitous charge on Indian exchequer—the exchange compensation allowance? It is not simply the British-born Government servants that have been affected by the rapid fluctuations of the exchange market. It is the Indian merchant that suffers equally. If the loss to Government servants be a few pounds and shillings, the loss to merchants is hundreds and thousands of pounds. In fact it is admitted on all sides that Indian trade has been thrown into chaos owing to the fall in exchange. When it is the people that contribute to Government coffers, it seems to be a piece of palpable injustice that Government should take care of the interests of its servants alone.

"We therefore commend this question to the due consideration of the National Congress which meets next December in Madras. This may be a small item by itself, but the Indian Government requires to be advised even in small matters."

82. The same paper writes thus (in English) about the outrages perpetrated by soldiers in India: The British soldier in India believes and finds his belief unmolested that to tease or belabour a 'native' is quite in the ordinary course of things. This consciousness it is which possesses him so strongly that it never creates surprise or pride in him that is the real cause of all the murders. We repeat again it is this consciousness that costs the lives of so many children of the soil every year. The Government and the High Courts further strengthen this sense of impurity. A state of affairs indicated by such a sense ought to make any Government blush for shame, but the Indian bureaucracy sees in it cause for congratulation. Believing that the safety of the empire depends on the few thousand soldiers quartered in India, the Government thinks that to hang a soldier for murdering an Indian would be to deprive him of his prestige and endanger the empire. What more indeed can we expect from a bureaucracy

Outrages by soldiers.

which pandered to the best of these soldiers and supplied them with prostitutes ascertained to be free from contagious diseases? The Government sees no humiliation in ministering to the humours of a set of men most of whom come from the dregs of English society and live no better lives than those of brutes. Wherever they go, they plunder shops, persecute men and pursue women.

"We cannot expect anything more from our Anglo-Indian officials, but can we not set up a cry that will resound in the walls of the House of Parliament? Can we not get up meeting in every nook and corner of the country and send a largely-signatured petition directly to the Secretary of State? Can we not request the Indian Parliamentary Committee to move the matter in the House of Commons? To allow this state of affairs to continue would be dangerous both to ourselves and our rulers, but our rulers are blind to this fact; let us, therefore, do our duty as loyal subjects."

VARTADARSANI, Aug. 20th, 1894.

Exchange compensation allowances.

83. The *Vartadasarni*, of 20th August 1894, protests against the injustice of granting exchange compensation allowances to the Government servants. Government stipulated with Anglo-Indian servants for paying their salaries in rupees and not in sovereigns. How many of them are there who never make any remittances to England? Are they the only sufferers by the fall in exchange? Are not merchants suffering loss by thousands and thousands of rupees? And this injustice is perpetrated at a time when there is a deficit in the budget and when the poor people cannot bear any more taxes. The imposition of new taxes will simply crush them. They are obliged to content themselves with only one meal per day. Why should not this subject be discussed in the Legislative Councils when considering the deficit? It adds that this unnecessary expenditure can be cut short only if the Congress takes steps to have the question brought up before the Parliament.

RAJAYOGI, Aug. 20th, 1894.

The National Congress.

84. The *Rajayoji*, of 20th August 1894, writes thus (in English) *anent* the coming National Congress:—"India has several wealthy zamindars and rich merchants, and, if these gentlemen contribute but a moiety of what they spend towards enjoying costly luxuries, in aiding the Congress funds, the country would be in a position to enjoy greater freedom and privileges than it does at present. Yet our nation has to congratulate itself upon the liberal support which the middle and lower classes have been holding out. No doubt it is very painful to observe that the Hindu aristocracy have not opened their eyes to see the wonderful progress which the Congress has made in bringing the Government to a sense of its duty.

"The local (Cocanada) Literary Association which has been turning out little or no work for some years past should take the lead. A meeting of its members should be held as early as practicable and they should make up their minds to convene open air meetings where the public at large may be enlightened upon the aims of the National Congress. It is high time that drinking coffee and tea and playing at billiards should be considered next in importance to working for the good of the nation.

"The least attempt put forth to strengthen the Indian National Congress, will do lasting good to all future generations. Therefore, ye, rajas, zamindars, and proprietors, come forward with your helping hand; you not only make a name for yourselves, but also elevate the whole of the Indian nation whose grievances are many and chances of redress very few.

SUDARSHANA, Apr. and May.

The cow protection society of Nagpore.

85. A correspondent to the *Sudarshana*, for April and May (received in August), gives an account of the cow procession and festival held by the cow-protection society at Nagpore. He says that the procession started from a distance of about two miles and with band, tom-tom and other musical instruments playing, entered the Govootsava mantapam in the old palace, where the cows that were brought in procession were feasted and speeches were delivered by several pandits and educated men on the duty of protecting cows, with Rao Bahadur Kothar Narainsami Naidu, of Masulipatam, in the chair. The correspondent concludes with an exhortation to the people to establish similar kine protection societies in all towns.

86. A paragraph in the same paper says:—When the Chief Judge's place in the Small Cause Court, Madras, fell vacant the other day, the claims of Mr. N. Subramaniam, who had been acting in the place for some time, were overlooked in favour of Mr. Michell, a European barrister, although Mr. Subramaniam is in no way inferior to the other gentleman. This is the justice of our so-called impartial Government. Can greater injustice be done? Is this not a great discouragement to native officers anxious to serve Government with zeal and ability? The reputation which the Madras Government acquired for impartiality by their despatch on the simultaneous examination question has been lost by this act which is condemned by their own conscience. What is more surprising still is that Sir Muttusami Aiyar should have given his opinion against poor Mr. Subramaniam. We hope the friends of India in the House of Commons will question the Secretary of State on the point.

The appointment of Mr. Michell to the Chief Judgeship of the Small Cause Court.

87. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 22nd ultimo, learns with great concern that attempts are being made to introduce the system of divorce among the Hindus and fears that such a measure would be most disastrous to the comparatively happy family life in India and make the marriage bond as loose as it is in Europe, where people from the lowest to the highest class shamelessly rush into divorce courts on the slightest pretences.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Aug. 22nd, 1894.

The introduction of the system of divorce among the Hindus.

88. A leader in the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 16th ultimo, says the Rámésvaram temple has an annual income of nearly a lakh of rupees. The management of this temple is entrusted to the hands of Raja Setupati of Ramnad. A petition made to the District Court by the devotees of the temple describes this manager as one who has squandered away 3½ lakhs of rupees accumulated by his ancestors and not satisfied with spending 34 lakhs of his income besides, has raised a loan of 24 lakhs on the mortgage of his zamindari and is trying to raise a further loan of 14 lakhs *more*. He is also, it is said, giving liberal bribes to Government servants and is altogether a man who has abandoned all principles. That such a man should be at the head of such a rich temple is highly objectionable, and we hope that, if what the petition says is true, the prayer of the petitioners will be granted. A proper use of the surplus funds of a temple seems to us to be to devote them to the religious instruction of the people.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, Aug. 16th, 1894.

The management of Rámésvaram temple.

89. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 20th ultimo, says in a leader the low rate of exchange has caused great loss to Government and the authorities have to resort to every expedient in order to make both ends meet. Public works have to be stopped, needful repairs could not be made and in many ways those in power have to practise economy. In spite, however, of all that has been done the financial gulf cannot be bridged over. The compensation allowance given to the Europeans has added to the difficulties of the Finance Minister and made the gulf we have mentioned still deeper. We are told that some to whom the compensation has been given do not really deserve it, inasmuch as they do not send money to England. We suppose this cannot be helped though it does not appear to be quite just; but we are given to understand that it is in contemplation to compensate the European officials serving under the Government of Mysore on account of the loss by exchange. The public fail to perceive the justice of such a step. It is true that some of the officials referred to may suffer by the low rate of exchange, but then it must be borne in mind that as they are lent to the Mysore State, they are better paid; consequently we fail to understand why they should be paid still more. They are paid very good salaries and they ought to be satisfied. It is to be hoped the darbar will resist any pressure that may be brought to bear upon it. No doubt the Diwan has been assailed to grant the compensation, but we trust he will turn a deaf ear to any request that may be made. Next year the State will have to pay ten lakhs more on account of the subsidy to the

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Aug. 20th, 1894.

The exchange compensation allowance to European officers in India and in the Mysore State.

British Government. This, then, is not the time to give compensation to officials who are already well-paid.

The Indian finances.

90. The same paper has a leading article which runs thus:—We are glad to see that Mr. Samuel Smith and Mr. Dadabai Naoroji intend bringing forward a motion in the House of Commons about the finances of India and the financial relations between India and Great Britain. From the telegram sent by Reuter it appears as if these two gentlemen were to act separately; but we fancy that, when the time comes, they will join forces, work together, and so try to accomplish all the good they can. That the finances of India, as we have said elsewhere, are not in the condition they ought to be in is well-known. There is a deficit and this has a tendency to become greater. Therefore it is necessary that a thorough investigation should be made into the whole financial position and that something should be suggested by which expenditure would be reduced. There are many ways in which this would be accomplished, and it is to be hoped that the discussion which the two Members of Parliament hope to introduce will be able to discover a way by which money can be saved. The rate of exchange is answerable for a good deal as we have pointed out in another article, but it is not answerable for all. The present military system is very costly. The short-service system is not suited to India, whatever it may be for England, and it is the cause of a large sum of money being spent. There is always a large stream of men going home from India, having served their time, and there is another stream coming out from England to supply the place of those who have gone away. In this way the interests of India are sacrificed to those of England. We may here mention the cotton duties. They ought to be imposed upon the goods brought out from home, but the manufacturers of Manchester will not allow this, so the Government refuses to have anything to do with them, and the people of the land suffer in consequence. In fact, India has been betrayed in order to please the people of Lancashire, and this ought to bring a sense of shame home to every one responsible for the government of this land. In the next place many stores are purchased at home that could well be purchased here. Thus money has to be sent away, and, as the rate of exchange is very low, a large amount has to be sent. It must be remembered that the goods purchased have to be paid for in sterling, whereas if they were bought in this country they would be paid for in rupees, and thus there would be no loss. Then many of the pensions have to be paid in gold and thus there is a great loss to the finances of this land. It may with truth be said that England makes India pay everything that she possibly can. Every possible burden is laid upon her, and it is not to be wondered at if her finances are low. It is to be hoped that the discussion on the finances to be brought about in the House will be productive of much good.

Discontent in Bengal owing to revision of settlement.

91. The same paper has a short paragraph which says:—The land assessment in Bengal, which had been up to this time fixed, is about to be revised and this has caused great discontent among the ryots. The cadastral survey of zamindari lands has already been finished in Behar.

Vrittanta Chintamani, Aug. 29th, 1894.

The meanness of some of the Europeans.

92. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 29th ultimo, has a paragraph to the following effect:—The mean-mindedness of some of the Europeans is exemplified in the following incident. The Maharaja of Patiala was travelling in a first-class carriage from Umballa to Dholpur. At a certain station on the way he got down on the platform for some reason or other. Seeing this the railway officers detached the first-class carriage in which he was travelling from the train and the train was set in motion ten minutes before it was timed to start. The Maharaja, on becoming aware of this, informed the stationmaster that he did not intend to stay there, but wanted to proceed; but no heed having been paid to his representations he had to run up to the train in motion and get into a third-class carriage, leaving all his luggage behind in the detached carriage. Such is the haughtiness and insolence of the railway officers.

93. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 18th August, while noticing with pleasure that a meeting is going to be held on the 26th idem in the Calicut Town Hall for concerting measures in connection with the Congress to be held at Madras in December next, says that the leading men in Calicut and those interested in the movement will be invited for the meeting and a committee will be formed to do the needful. The paper, in offering certain suggestions as to how the committee as well as those outside the committee should work in the matter, observes as follows:—The first thing the committee should do is to collect the necessary funds. For this some persons should be appointed and those so appointed should submit to the committee a weekly report as to the progress or otherwise of their work. It should be borne in mind that the mere forming of a committee will not produce the desired effect unless some such arrangements as we have already suggested are made. As the people have had sufficient opportunity to understand from the newspapers and other sources what benefits have hitherto been reaped from the Congress movement, we do not think that any one will grudge paying donations according to his means. The Malayalis are naturally indolent, and strenuous efforts will be required on the part of the committee to rouse them from their lethargy. Without co-operation nothing can be a success. This is no time for the display of race prejudice and petty jealousies, but it is time that all should act with union and firmness in this common cause. They should unanimously endeavour to collect and remit at least Rs. 1,000 to the Madras Congress committee before the 1st of December next. It has been resolved in the last Congress that the interest of Malabar and South Canara districts should be specially considered by that body and we are also in turn bound to give special consideration to that movement. Further, opportunity will be afforded us to raise a voice in the Congress about the present Malabar survey and settlement and thus have the way for our grievances in the matter being taken before Parliament.

Kerala Patrika, Aug. 18th, 1894.

Suggestions to the Congress committee proposed to be formed in Malabar.

The *Manorama*, of the 20th August, also refers to the same subject and exhorts the people to render whatever assistance lies in their power.

94. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 25th August, while commenting upon an article in favour of the Congress published in the *Eastern Guardian*, an organ of the Native Christian (*sic*) community of Madras, says that it is glad to observe that that community, which was hitherto keeping aloof from the Congress, through the instigation of some of the so-called Anglo-Indians, has now re-considered itself and has begun to view the movement favorably and to sympathize with it. Those who know the aims and aspirations of the Congress are aware that as a movement it is not detrimental to any class or community or to the welfare of the country and the people at large. It does not think that even the Anglo-Indians, who are opposed to the Congress, honestly believe that it is a seditious movement, but is of opinion that their opposition proceeds from the fear lest any concessions made to the Congress, should prove injurious to their own interests.

Kerala Patrika, Aug. 25th, 1894.

Native Christian community and the National Congress.

95. The Malayalam *Kerala Mitram* (Cochin), of the 21st August, regrets to observe that Kerala Varma Valiya Koil Tampuran of Travancore, F.M.U., M.R.A.S., has not yet been selected for any honours and remarks that the India Government might have by oversight left him out of consideration. The paper, in advocating his claims for such an honour, says, among other matters, that his attainments in English and Sanskrit are very great and that he is the author of several Sanskrit and Malayalam works, the President of the Travancore Book Committee and the Bhashoposhini Sabha (=a society for the improvement of the Malayalam language and literature). The paper hopes that at least a K.C.I.E. will be conferred upon him at the earliest opportunity.

Kerala Mitram, Aug. 21st, 1894.

Kerala Varma Valiya Koil Tampuran of Travancore recommended for a K.C.I.E.

96. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 13th August, in writing on the authority of of the *Karnama* (place of publication unknown) that the native females in Panjab are

Shams-ul-Akbar, Aug. 13th, 1894.

Native females of Panjab.

in the habit of bathing naked without regard to decency and shame on the banks of rivers and canals, states that even men are generally to be found bathing at the same spot where females bathe in a perfectly nude state and remarks that, while the British Government forbids the sale or exhibition of pictures of naked people, it is very strange that neither the local authorities nor the municipality take any notice of the above rude and barbarous practice, but silently tolerate it.

Social and literary condition of Muhammadans.

97. The same paper inserts a long letter from a correspondent, of which the following is an excerpt. There are two strong parties of the ulamas (learned men) who pretend to be the reformers of the social position of the Muhammadan community at large, but, as their opinions and objects are opposed to each other and their rivalry is increasing day by day, the poor Muhammadans are involved in a wretched condition and merged into the sea of confusion and misery and are at a loss to judge as to whose advice to take. The theory of the first party is that the world is of an ephemeral nature. All wealth and riches that may be amassed by any one, and all pomp, grandeur and honour which may be at one's disposal will suddenly vanish one day, therefore it is better for Muhammadans to pursue religious and spiritual knowledge in spite of every inconvenience and trouble in order that it may serve them as treasure in the next world, and, as far as this world is concerned, it is sufficient for them to earn bread by lawful and honest means in order to maintain their life and that of their dependants. At the same time it is of opinion that it is Arabic and Persian education alone that will reform the condition of Muhammadans rather than English education, the result of which is in several ways injurious to religion, *i.e.*, it renders men irreligious and makes them disbelieve supernatural things and inspires them with the thought that religion is subservient to reason and finally leads them to atheism and infidelity. The other party holds that religion is not a thing which exists of itself, but it is discovered from the condition, morality, habits, discourses and acts of the Muhammadans. The pomp and grandeur of the Muhammadan nation is in fact the pomp and grandeur of the religion of Islam and their disgrace and misery will surely affect their religion. If all the Muhammadans were to prefer a life of poverty with resignation and content and consider everything beyond that as superfluous and worthless, will it not seriously jeopardize their religion and lower its value in the eyes of the world and render useless the divine mandates contained in the Qoran and Hadees (traditions)? Does not Islam prohibit monkery? The pious and venerable disciples of the Prophet and the great caliphs of Islam were quite conscious of the transitory nature of this world, but at the same time they also knew that to make religion entire and perfect the conquest of the temporal world was necessary, without which the religion of Islam could not firmly stand and its glory and splendour could not be fully displayed. Therefore the holy men of old made extensive conquests and encouraged arts and sciences. In short their action is a model for us and teaches us how to uphold both temporal and spiritual power. The correspondent, after dwelling on this subject at length, states that during the palmy days of the Muhammadans education in Persian and Arabic was sufficient as it answered both worldly and religious purposes; but now, under the English rule, the education of Muhammadans in English is essential, as without it their social position will never improve and they will not be able to compete with other nations in the race of life. In conclusion it is remarked that the views of the first party are the principal cause of the depression of the Muhammadan community in India, and, unless and until such absurd views are rejected *in toto* by one and all, Muhammadans will never rise and prosper, but on the contrary their social position will still more decline.

[Issued 14th September 1894.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* [No. 17 OF 1894.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th September 1894.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | ***Monthly.*** | | | |
| 1 | "Satya Dutan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 5,000 | June, July, Aug. and Sept. 1894. |
| 2 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | August 1894. |
| | ***Bi-monthly.*** | | | |
| 3 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st Sept. 1894. |
| 4 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 5 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. | 140 | 5th ,, ,, |
| | ***Tri-monthly.*** | | | |
| 6 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 230 | 1st Sept. 1894. |
| 7 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvadi .. .. .. | 100 | 20th Aug. and 1st and 10th Sept. 1894. |
| | ***Weekly.*** | | | |
| 8 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 25th Aug. and 1st Sept. 1894. |
| 9 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 1st and 8th Sept. 1894. |
| 10 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 29th Aug. and 5th Sept. 1894. |
| 13 | "Vivekathivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 300 | 2nd and 9th Sept. 1894. |
| | ***Bi-weekly.*** | | | |
| 14 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 24th, 28th and 31st Aug. and 4th Sept. 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | ***Monthly.*** | | | |
| 15 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,000 | September 1894. |
| 16 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Do. .. .. | 100 | August 1894. |
| | ***Tri-monthly.*** | | | |
| 17 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 1st Sept. 1894. |
| | ***Weekly.*** | | | |
| 18 | "Gnanodayamu" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 700 | 25th Aug. and 1st Sept. 1894. |
| 19 | "Vartadarsini" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 200 | 1st and 8th Sept. 1894. |
| 20 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 460 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 23 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 300 | 31st Aug. 1894. |
| 24 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 31st ,, and 7th Sept. 1894. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | ***Weekly.*** | | | |
| 25 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 3rd and 10th Sept. 1894. |
| 26 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 6th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 6th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | ***Tri-monthly.*** | | | |
| 29 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 1st and 11th September 1894. |
| 30 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 30th Aug. 1894. |
| | ***Weekly.*** | | | |
| 31 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 1st and 8th Sept. 1894. |
| 32 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 29th Aug. and 5th Sept. 1894. |
| 33 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 27th ,, ,, 3rd and 10th Sept. 1894. |
| 34 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 1st Sept. 1894. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 35 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 27th Aug. and 3rd and 10th Sept. 1894. |
| 36 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 25th ,, ,, 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Tilism-i-Hyruth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th ,, 1894. |
| 38 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 23rd, 27th and 30th Aug. and 3rd and 6th Sept. 1894. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

The attitude of Russia in respect of the war between China and Japan.

1. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 1st September, writes as follows: The war between China and Japan has not come to an end yet. The Japanese took a number of Chinese as prisoners of war and sent them in an English merchant vessel, named *Kowshing;* but, owing to an unfavorable storm, the vessel with all the prisoners in it was drowned. The Chinese now demand seven lakhs and fifty thousand pounds from the Japanese as compensation for the lives lost in the sea, but Japan will not give the compensation asked for. The Russians, who pretend to be friends of the English to all outward appearance, are ever watching for an opportunity to pounce upon the English, and a large Russian army is lying in wait on the borders of Manchuria with a view to attack Japan and also the English in the event of the latter coming to her rescue. Moreover, the Russians, on the departure of the Amir for England, are planning to instigate his subjects to rise in rebellion, but the English, taking scent of this design, have sent in a commission to Afghanistan to settle the limits of the border lands of their respective dominions before the Amir leaves for England. The Russian newspapers speak aloud that Russia helps China for the purpose of attacking the English at least in the Chinese wars.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Sept. 10th, 1894.

An understanding between Russia and France with regard to the war between China and Japan.

2. A paragraph in the *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 10th instant, says: A report is current that Russia and France have arrived at an understanding with Japan and that a formal agreement is probable, by which they will participate in the benefits secured should Japan succeed in her efforts. The report gives rise to much controversy. Should it prove correct, it is confidently asserted that England and Germany would support China.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Sept. 13th, 1894.

The unpopularity of the British in Egypt.

3. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 13th instant, says that one of the great Nawabs of Cairo, named Zababri Pasha, having been accused of keeping slaves, was brought to trial in which he confessed to having kept six girls, taken as slaves, in his harem. This Zababri Pasha and two other pashas together with six slave-dealers are to be tried by court-martial shortly. The act committed by them does not seem to be an offence at all in the eyes of the people, and the hauling up of the three great men in the town has caused a feeling of great resentment against the English.

Khasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Sept. 6th, 1894.

The internal and foreign policy of the British Government.

4. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 6th September, quotes an article from the *Aum*, of Lahore, of which the following is an excerpt: The internal policy of the British Government, its defences and its currency are worthy of great credit and praise; but, on the other hand, its foreign policy, as compared with its internal policy, appears weak, defective and cowardly. It is further remarked that the Amir declares himself to be an independent ruler and does not wish either British, Russian or any other foreign power to meddle with his affairs.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

The Amir and the British Government.

5. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 1st September, on the authority of another newspaper, writes: Although the English press condemns the Amir as being ignorant, tyrannical and prejudiced, still his form of government is far better than that of the British Government. While every native of India complains of poverty, the ruling authorities are adding to their own salaries at the rate of 18 per cent. Those who object to their action are regarded as rebels, whereas the Amir, when he finds the State treasury empty, instead of burdening his subjects with additional taxation and appropriating private funds and deposits towards the payment of officials, he honestly and frankly asks his servants to forego one month's pay, and moreover sells his

own personal property and helps his subjects. In conclusion, the *Jaridah* exhorts the British Government to adopt oriental methods as far as finance is concerned.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

6. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 1st September 1894, adverting to the order of the High Court of Madras that only graduates are eligible for the First-grade Pleadership examination and only F.A.'s for the second grade, says that, as it is not possible to enjoin all at once that those only who have passed the Pleadership examination should be allowed to practise in all courts—criminal or civil and zilla or taluk—it will be well to introduce the rule gradually and that for many reasons (not stated) this should not be brought into force for five or six years to come. It refers to the memorial sent by the townsmen of Masulipatam upon the subject and calls upon all other towns to follow this worthy example.

Gnanodayamu, *Beswada*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

The Pleadership examination.

7. A correspondent to the *Kistna News*, of 31st August 1894, says that the district munsif of Narasaraopet is exceedingly slow in the discharge of his duties and that he has not disposed of a case which has been before him for a very long time. Although some of the witnesses in connection with the case presented themselves fully two months ago, they have not been examined as yet. The hotel-keepers seem to be the only gainers from such delay on the part of the munsif. He adds that people are now afraid to file cases or give evidence before the court and that this may be the reason why the file of cases this year is smaller than it was last year.

Kistna News, *Beswada*, Aug. 31st, 1894.

The Narasaraopet district munsif.

8. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 1st September 1894, referring to the decision given in the Triplicane temple case by the Honorable Mr. Justice Best, says that the case has after all turned out to be but a mountain in labour. It considers it extremely ill-advised that the costs of all the parties in the case should have been ordered to be paid out of the temple funds, which, it must be remembered, the devotion of pious people to God has helped to raise. It fears that this injudicious decision might give occasion for many bitter disputes in the future and might affect the coffers of the temple.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

The Triplicane temple case.

### (*d*) *Education.*

9. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th August, after pointing out the necessity for the diffusion of primary education among the masses, regrets to remark that, on the receipt of the application from any school for results grants, the assistant or the sub-assistant, with the aid of the inspecting schoolmaster, prepares the estimate and passes it according to his whim and fancy without taking pains to compare the details given in the application with those of the previous year or even to look at the application. He concludes by saying that, should this arbitrary procedure be allowed to continue longer, the diffusion of primary education will come to a standstill and the Educational department will also cease to exist.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug 28th, 1894.

Dangers anticipated by the arbitrary procedure of the educational authorities.

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st August, referring to the nomination of members for the syndicate made at the last annual meeting of the Madras University, remarks that the nomination of Mr. Michie Smith in preference to Colonel Smart, the Principal of the College of Engineering, for the Faculty of Engineering is purely unjust as he is not acquainted with engineering; that the absence of native

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 31st, 1894.

Comments on the nomination of members for the syndicate of the Madras University.

members in all other faculties of the syndicate than Law reflects much discredit upon the native fellows; and that natives had no cause of grievance as long as the late Rai Bahadur P. Ranganadam Mudaliyar was living and that the honour of the syndicate departed with the life of Mr. P. Ranganadam. The paper, while regretting the absence of native fellows at the meeting, says that, if our countrymen, instead of attempting to gain authority for mere show, take pains to discharge the work entrusted to them, they can firmly secure the rights and privileges they already possess.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 8th, 1894.

The Malabar district board to take up the management of the Nellikot girls' school.

11. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th September, writes: In 1891 one Mr. Govindan established a girls' school at Nellikot near Parappanangadi. When the school was opened there were only 16 girls, but the number has now increased to 60. Mr. Govindan pays Rs. 15 per mensem from his own pocket towards the salaries of three mistresses employed by him in the school; but, finding that his circumstances will not permit him to continue on the same scale, he applied to the Inspectress of Girls' Schools and the Director of Public Instruction to have the school taken under the management of the district board, but nothing has yet been done by them. If neither the board nor any philanthropic persons come forward to render the necessary aid to Mr. Govindan, this school, which is the only institution of its kind in the whole Ernad taluk, is sure to collapse for want of funds.

A leader in the same issue of the paper, referring to the above correspondence, invites the attention of the educational authorities, the board and the generous public to the desirability of giving liberal aid for the upkeep of the school.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 28th, 1894.

Unjust procedure of the chairman of Ayyampéttai union.

12. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th August, after showing the disadvantages arising from selecting members for the union board of the village of Ayyampéttai in the Tanjore taluk from among the residents of Soolamangalam, a neighbouring village, remarks as follows:—The chairman of the Ayyampéttai union being a resident of Soolamangalam and taking advantage of the indifference of the local members, in his own interest and as well as in the interest of the people of his village, moved a proposition that a guard should be appointed to watch the Venkatakulam, a tank in Soolamangalam, and that he should be paid out of the funds of the Ayyampéttai union and submitted this proposition with his favorable remarks to the taluk board. Is it reasonable to spend the hard-earned money of the villagers of Ayyampéttai for the benefit of the people of a neighbouring village? The villagers of Ayyampéttai request the president of the taluk board to disapprove the opinion of the chairman and to direct him to pay attention to matters relating to the improvement of Chattirakulam, a tank in the centre of the village.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

Expediency of ordering municipal overseers to pay particular attention to old and dilapidated buildings.

13. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 1st September, after noting the frequent cases of deaths from the fall of old and dilapidated buildings and attributing them to the negligence of municipal overseers, desires the municipal authorities to order the overseers to pay particular attention to old and ruined buildings and also to issue notice to the owners thereof for their immediate restoration or repair. (The paper apparently speaks of the town of Madras.)

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Sept. 5th, 1894.

A remark on the local fund engineer of Cuddalore.

14. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 5th September, referring to the late local fund swindling case at Merkánam, is at a loss to know why the men implicated in it have not been turned out of the department and why the local fund engineer failed to bring this to the notice of the president. He regrets to remark that this incident clearly

shows want of proper care on the part of the local fund engineer in the management of his subordinates.

15. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th September, complaining that the municipal authorities at Conjeeveram refuse to receive appeals from rate-payers in respect of the taxes heavily imposed on them under the pretext that they were not submitted in time, says that this is only a device to confirm the taxes and prays the Queen-Empress to show compassion for the heavily-taxed rate-payers of Conjeeveram.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1894.

A prayer to Her Majesty to moderate the severity of the Conjeeveram municipality.

16. A correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of 2nd September 1894, states that in the town of Chicacole the roads are full of water in many places and that, notwithstanding the large amount of money that has been spent on their repair, they are still in a deplorable condition. Now that His Excellency will shortly arrive at the place on his tour of inspection, the writer believes that the roads will be set right before then.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Sept. 2nd, 1894.

Roads in Chicacole.

17. A correspondent to the *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of 8th September 1894, says that, in Bellary, men and cattle suffer much from a scarcity of water-supply. If it is impossible to supply the town with water from the Tungabhadra, why should not the rain-water that collects in tanks be utilized, he asks, instead of being drained off through sluices as it now is? If it be urged that the tanks are too shallow for the purpose, why should they not be dug deep enough? The Bellary tank becomes dry every year and a little money spent in digging it deep yearly will remove the suffering of the poor cattle. When the municipality takes so much money from the people in the form of profession-tax, income-tax, &c., why should it grudge the expense of a small sum for the good of the people? The correspondent adds that, should the authorities turn a deaf ear to this request, the rich men of Bellary should undertake the task themselves that their generosity may cry shame upon the niggardliness of the municipality.

SANMARGA BODHINI, *Bellary*, Sept. 8th, 1894.

Scarcity of water-supply in Bellary.

18. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st September, while disapproving of the abolition of the leper and small-pox hospitals under the Calicut municipality on the score of want of funds, remarks, among other matters, that their abolition at a time when the Government of India contemplates drafting a Bill to make provision for the isolation of lepers, &c., in accordance with the recommendations of the Leprosy Commission, seems rather very unsuitable. Now lepers are said to be roaming about the bazaars and streets; they touch things exposed for sale; when they walk through the streets they jostle the people to the great annoyance of the latter. Considering the facts that the people refuse shelter, nay even drinking water, to lepers and small-pox patients that the municipality should house and feed them is very laudable and charitable. Those who have discovered that there are no funds at present available for the upkeep of these institutions, which have been maintained for such a length of time, must really be wanting in consideration. The article concludes by inviting the attention of the Collector to the necessity of re-establishing these hospitals in the interests of the public.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

Disapproving of the abolition of leper and small-pox hospitals in Calicut.

19. The same issue of the paper says that the Malabar district board, as at present constituted, is very absurd and ridiculous, which is attributed to the want of care on the part of the president in nominating members to the board. It is said that the majority of the non-official members have not the welfare of the country at heart and they do not care for their duties but only the *batta*. It condemns the nomination of tahsildars as district board members on the ground that they will not give out their independent opinions on matters before the board, of which the head of the district and the divisional officers

The Malabar district board.

are members, but only nod assent to whatever is said by these officers. Moreover, the paper does not see any necessity of having tahsildars as members of the board when the functions of the official members can be performed by the divisional officers. It says that the tahsildars are nominated simply for the purpose of supporting the views of the officers above alluded to. The paper hopes that the Collector will pay special attention when nominations are made in future.

An hospital wanted at Mannárakkát, Malabar.

20. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper invites the attention of the Malabar district board to the necessity of establishing an hospital at Mannárakkát. He adds that there are two hospitals in the taluk—one at Angadipuram and the other at Vaniyankulam—and that as each of these places is nearly 20 miles from Mannárakkát much inconvenience is experienced by the people for getting medical aid in urgent cases.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 5th, 1894.

Reckless expenditure of Calicut municipal funds.

21. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th September, while complaining of the indifference of the Calicut municipal councillors in the matter of the reckless expenditure of municipal funds, says that one Armugam Chetti, who had taken the hospital building contract, sued the municipality to recover Rs. 1,200 as damages caused by the breach of the said contract and obtained a decree. The amount, including the costs of the suit and the interest, come to more than Rs. 2,000. The municipality then arranged with the decree-holder to have the debt cleared by paying the principal within three months. The decree-holder agreed to the terms, but, as the municipality did not pay the amount within the specified period, he has now applied for the execution of the decree for the full amount, viz., Rs. 2,000. Can it be said of this municipality, which wastes money in this way heedless of its being the property of the public, that it works for the welfare of the people? The paper next complains of the deplorable condition of the municipal roads, the metalling and repairs of which are said to have been given on a year's contract for Rs. 10,000 under the A system. It is remarked that the public consider this as a great loss to the municipality inasmuch as the amount is very excessive. The paper says that none of the councillors, notwithstanding that they are aware of the irregularities and reckless expenditure of the municipal funds, make the slightest allusions to them at the meetings of the council or concert any remedial measures and that it can only account for this state of things by supposing that the municipal council is in a state of profound lethargy.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 8th, 1894.

Mismanagement of the Calicut municipal hospital.

22. Referring to the mismanagement of the Calicut municipal hospital, the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th September, says:—We hear from several sources that, as the supply of drugs much required in the hospital has been exhausted, patients resorting to the hospital have to return without the medicine. As the annual indent for medical stores required for the hospital is prepared and submitted by the council only long after the prescribed time, the medicines are not obtained before the lapse of two or three months after the submission of the indent, and, of those obtained, the most useful medicines are exhausted by the middle of the year as they are not indented for in sufficient quantities. Thus the hospital is left without a supply of those medicines and poor patients are made to suffer. As regards the hospital staff it is said that the doctor does not come on any day before ten o'clock in the morning. After he comes he goes round the wards and leaves within half an hour. We do not say that the hospital assistants do not do all the possible work, but what can they do without drugs in the hospital. It is the hospital coolies that generally give mixtures to the in-patients, and we suppose that no one sees whether they regularly administer them. Some seventy or eighty out-patients daily attend the hospital and there is only one compounder to serve them. However clever the compounder may be, it is impossible for one single individual to compound medicines in time for seventy or eighty persons. During the time of Doctors Beach and Walker,

this hospital was managed more satisfactorlty, though with the subordinate establishment as now; but, as these doctors used to visit the hospital punctually and make the necessary inquiries, hospital matters were well attended to. Therefore our opinion is that it is the present doctor who is responsible for the irregularities prevailing in the hospital. The municipal councillors should inquire into and report on hospital management, but we seriously doubt whether any one of them has up to this time entered the hospital. As regards the chairman, we should think that he has no other thought than to increase the taxes in such a manner as to crush poor people. Anyhow the indifference shown by the authorities in the matter of the hospital management is really unbecoming.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

23. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th August, regrets to say that Collectors have afforested the common pasturages set apart for cattle to graze upon and are striving very hard to afforest even pothai, odai, darisu and such other lands. He remarks if the authorities are pleased to deal in this manner how can cattle be reared and agriculture thrive? The correspondent, while remarking that this action of the authorities is more or less meant to better their own prospects to the detriment of the natives of the country, desires Government to adopt measures to allow cattle to graze upon hills and pothai lands without paying any tax whatever.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1894.

A prayer to Government to allow cattle to graze upon mountains, &c., without any tax.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

24. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 8th September 1894, relates that on the 29th ultimo an accident happened on the Southern Mahratta Railway between Rangapuram and Bathamacherla in the Nándyal taluk. A river-bridge had been washed off by a flood and an engine that came up was hurled into the river with the disastrous result of the fireman being killed and others being severely injured. To prevent such accidents it recommends that a small telegraph office be maintained at every river-bridge on the line, and, at times when the rivers are in flood, a daily report be made of the condition of the bridge.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1894.

A railway accident.

25. The *Kistna News*, of 31st August 1894, referring to the proposed extension of the railway line from Arcot to Walajanagar, regrets to learn that the authorities contemplate constructing the Walajanagar station near the Pariah quarter at some distance from the town. It prays to the Government and the railway authorities that the station may be built in the heart of the town, as this would be greatly advantageous to the merchants and the people alike and also profitable to the railway authorities themselves.

KISTNA NEWS, *Bezwada*, Aug. 31st, 1894.

A railway station for Walajanagar.

26. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 1st September 1894, relates that, on the 21st ultimo, two Hindu women were travelling in a third-class compartment by the mail train from Calicut, when a railway signaller and the Public Works sub-inspector entered the compartment and conducted themselves in an insulting and outrageous manner towards them. When the train came to Tadpatri, the insulted women reported the matter to the stationmaster, who instantly communicated the same to the traffic manager; but, though it is a week since the traffic manager has been put in possession of the facts, he has not taken any action in the matter as yet. The paper proposes that, to obviate such mischances in the future, separate compartments should be assigned to the male and the female passengers.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

Necessity for separate compartments in railway trains for male and female passengers.

27. A correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of 9th September 1894, states that passengers to Chicacole on the East Coast Railway are prevented from getting down at Doosi, the station nearest to that town, as

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Sept. 9th, 1894.

Difficulties of passengers in going to Chicacole.

there is no road connecting the two places and as there are two or three brooks running across obstructing the traveller's way. They are therefore obliged to travel as far as Amudalavalasa. The fare from Chicacole to this station is very large. Thus the passengers are put to great expense both of time and money. Moreover, as the train stops only for a few minutes at Amudalavalasa, great difficulty is experienced in the landing of goods. The correspondent therefore recommends that the train should be made to stop there for a longer time and that the fare for it should be lessened.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1894.

Desirability of filling certain tanks with water in Saidapet taluk.

28. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th August, remarks that Mr. Tillainayagam Pillai, the Deputy Collector of Saidapet, is a man of parts, possessing a good memory, a mild and good nature and a persevering disposition. He thinks that, if the Muthuranayil, Chettiar kuran and Perur tanks are filled with the water of the Sembarampakkam tank or with the surplus discharge of the rivers Cooum and Adyar and the water thus collected is made to irrigate certain villages, the suffering ryots will be enabled to raise a single crop at least and thus better their condition. He is of opinion that the villagers concerned can accomplish their object if they make attempts during the *regimé* of the Deputy Collector in question.

Sufferings of ryots due to the arbitrary procedure of engineering authorities.

29. A correspondent to the same paper suggests the advisability of withdrawing the magisterial powers of Collectors and of authorizing them to look after matters relating to engineering, such as the repair of tanks and channels, &c., on the ground that the arbitrary procedure of engineers subjects the ryots to a variety of difficulties and sufferings. As an instance in point he says that the engineering authorities have, in spite of the objections raised by the people, constructed a sluice on the Panjavan channel, which is three yards in breadth and two yards in depth, irrigating over 200 acres of wet lands, and allowed the water to pass through an iron pipe measuring three-quarter foot (perhaps in diameter) and that the magnitude of the damage done to crops owing to this meagre supply of water can be better imagined than described. He adds that, although the Collector and the tahsildar, after inspection, recommended the removal of the sluice in question, yet the engineering authorities obstinately refuse to remove it. He hopes that Government will pay heed to the sufferings of the ryots and make the engineering authorities remove the sluice here complained of.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 28th, 1894.

Advisability of erecting bridges on the Kudana and Varuna rivers.

30. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th August, informs that the bridges on the Kudana river and on the Varuna river are in a ruined state, hardly fit for use, and that the people suffer much inconvenience and sometimes loss of life in consequence in winter. After saying that the engineering authorities have been delaying the restoration of the bridges for the last twenty-five years, the correspondent hopes that Government will adopt measures to erect the bridges in question. He draws the attention of the local fund engineer to the hardships sustained by travellers owing to the wretched condition of the road that leads to Sivasylum, Govinthapperi and such other places, and hopes that the road will be repaired soon and marked with milestones.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Aug. 29th, 1894.

Devastations caused by flood at Thondamanatham.

31. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 29th August, remarks that a wild jungle stream near Thondamanatham (Cuddalore taluk) silts up nanjai lands and wells in the neighbourhood of that place. He recommends the diversion of the stream to the south.

32. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 1st September 1894, complains that passengers while going to Chicacole are subjected to great inconvenience as the "Chicacole road" railway station is nearly six miles from the town and as the roadway between is wholly sandy. There is no track fit even for bullock-carts. It trusts that the Collector will pay heed to the suffering of the poor passengers and have a proper road soon constructed.

GNANODAYAMU, *Bezwada*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

The inconvenience of passengers to Chicacole.

### (j) *Salt and Abkári.*

33. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th August, writes as follows:—Our benign Government has come to think that enriching Europeans by any means possible is honorable, and there is nothing to indicate that Government thinks of improving our country. People have begun to drink (liquors) because of the inducement offered by the contract system of toddy and arrack. Though many representations have been made on the subject, Government turns a deaf ear to them all and persists in its abkári traffic. Some admit that drinking is a vice. That Government, whose bounden duty it is to check the spread of evil, should introduce and nurture evil for making money out of it is indeed one of the wonders of the Kaliyuga. It behoves Government to adopt measures necessary to extirpate drinking altogether.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1894.

Abkári department, a source of social and moral evil.

34. The Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st September, has a paragraph saying that a certain salt peon of the Shoranur party, after thrusting a bottle of arrack into the hands of a baker, arrested and charged him before the Sub-Magistrate of Cherpalcheri, who convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, and, in default, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a month and a half. It appears that, if any charge is brought by the abkári officers before Mr. Govindan, Sub-Magistrate of Cherpalcheri, he very seldom imposes a fine of less than Rs. 30 no matter whether the quantity of arrack is one dram or two drams. Rumour has it that the magistrate deals with the cases so harshly, being frightened at the transfer of another magistrate to Wynaad for having let off the accused in some abkári cases and further being desirous of getting promotion.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

Conviction of abkári offenders.

35. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st September, says that it is rumoured that, as only loss and no good has resulted from the maintenance of the abkári preventive force on the Cochin frontier, the Government contemplates doing away with it, and remarks that it will be a great boon if the establishment is abolished.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

Abkári preventive force on the Cochin frontier.

36. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th September, writes: Although references are frequently made in the newspapers to the oppressions of the salt and abkári officers of the Chávakkát range, yet it is surprising that the authorities have not paid any attention to them. It appears that one of the watch sheds of the preventive force on the Cochin frontier was burnt by the salt officers themselves, but they reported to the assistant commissioner at Calicut that it was done by four or five residents of the place, which report the commissioner has forwarded to the police for inquiry. It is said that some forty persons of the place have now sent in a petition to the assistant commissioner stating that the abkári officers themselves burnt the shed in order to get into trouble those people against whom they bear a grudge and that they are prepared to prove the allegations therein made. If the authorities do not make inquiries into these matters and adopt remedial measures for checking the growing hatred and enmity between the local

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 5th, 1894.

Oppression of the salt and abkári officers of the Chávakkát range, Malabar.

inhabitants and the salt officers, it is impossible to tell what serious consequences may not ensue.

A leader in the same issue of the paper, while supporting the above correspondence, remarks, that as the salt and abkári officers are neither daunted by the frequent references made in the papers to their iniquities nor grow wiser therefrom, it is doubtful whether it is possible to put a stop to them even if Government should resolve to do so. The only remedy for the people when the oppressions of the salt officers become intolerable is to put in a complaint against them, but the magistrates are too often afraid to convict the salt officers in such cases though ample evidence is adduced by the complainants. Besides the complainants are made to dance attendance upon the magistrates time after time and at several places owing to the frequent adjournments. The case which has been brought by the people of Mullasseri amsam against the salt officers and which has been pending in the Sub-Magistrate's Court at Chávakkát for the last three months is an instance in point. The paper says that a correspondent writes that, after the people of Mullasseri had put in the complaint, three of the accused together with some thirty salt peons sought to revenge themselves by conducting a search in an abkári case in the same amsam. The article puts the question—Is there no remedy for all this?

The *Manorama*, of the 3rd September, also complains of the oppressions of the salt officers of Chávakkát range, especially of the frontier force. The paper makes the same complaint which is generally made by the Calicut papers, that is, the salt and abkári officers thrust bottles into the hands of innocent persons, who neither drink nor deal in liquor, and levy black-mail from them, charging those who refuse to pay it before a magistrate, who, even though the charge appears to him to be false, convicts and punishes them. The *Manorama* says that poor coolies going in the evening from Native Cochin to the British territory or *vice versâ* are similarly treated by the preventive officers unless they can produce a letter from some respectable officials. It cites an instance in which some of the Native Cochin coolies, who had been employed by the Honorable Mr. Clogstoun during his late visit in those parts, requested some of his subordinates to give them a letter in the evening lest they should be apprehended by the abkári officers on their way home to the Cochin State, and it appears that a letter was accordingly given them. The paper suggests that, if Government does not adopt any measure to relieve the people from the abkári prosecution, it should at least establish a transport agency at the more important places on the Cochin frontier like those established for the safety of travellers in uninhabited places which are infested with robbers.

### (*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1894.

Arbitrary procedure of Collectors and the sufferings of the people in consequence.

37. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th August, observes that Collectors, who are usually relentless and hard-hearted towards the people, apprehending that their salaries would be diminished have recently introduced taxes for the following:—(1) for constructing a house on land that had been wasted by fire; (2) for constructing a house on old house-sites; (3) for erecting a stall on old lands; (4) for erecting a mud wall in purchased lands; (5) for storing straw on old sites; (6) for erecting a stall on purchased sites; (7) for sinking wells in old sites and for rearing crops with water therefrom; (8) for old lands remaining unused; (9) for restoring a dilapidated old house; (10) for portions of land set apart as village-sites and back-yards.

He adds that in good old days rajas demanded tax from the people only for cultivated lands; but now the authorities not only impose tax on darisu and such other lands, but also arbitrarily levy the tax thus imposed on the people without ever informing them of the particulars thereof and thus worry them. He desires Government to adopt measures to relieve the people from their hardships.

38. The *Janánukulan*, of the 1st September, after citing the case of a postal peon of Mannárgudi post office who, on a charge of forgery, was sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Tanjore to undergo rigorous imprisonment for nine years, remarks that, because the overworked postal peons are ill-paid by Government, their poverty drives them to misappropriate public money which they are dealing in, and hence the frequency of cases of forgery in that department. The paper wishes the Postal department to show compassion for this class of public servants by increasing their pay.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

Frequency of cases of forgery in the Postal department due to the pittance paid to the postal peons.

39. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th September, referring to the Registration department, writes as follows:—The owner of a land prior to its sale draws up a mortgage-deed in favour of one of his friends for a sum, amounting to one-half of the value of the land, gets it registered and afterwards sells the land to an innocent purchaser. After a few days the mortgagee (the said friend) brings a civil action against the seller and obtains judgment in his favour for the recovery of the sum alleged to have been given under the mortgage-deed. At this stage the seller pleads poverty. The mortgagee therefore turns to the land, the subject of mortgage, to satisfy his claims therewith in spite of its being sold to another. The poor purchaser in order to retain possession of the land just purchased most painfully pays off the sum demanded by the mortgagee and thus sustains a great loss. To prevent the frequent recurrence of such cases of cheating, it is desirable to make the offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code and to refuse the registration of sales of lands encumbered with mortgage.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1894.

Defects in the present system of registration.

The registration authorities call on parties who take documents to a registrar's office for registration to write their name, father's name, caste, calling and place of residence on the back of the document presented, and, after registering them, give the parties the originals and keep copies of them as record in the office. This system undoubtedly produces more evil than good; but, if the authorities write upon documents particulars relating to the measurement and to marks of identification of the persons of the parties, and, after registration, give the parties their copies only, retaining the originals in the office as record, people will not have scope to have recourse to the malpractices here complained of.

40. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 8th September, gives a humorous account of the disadvantages arising from the higher rate of exchange and from the imposition of import duty. The whole narration amounts to saying that the enhanced rate of exchange and the imposition of import duty greatly discourage Indian commerce and subject the people of India to loss and hardship. In the opinion of the paper Government is to blame for all this.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1894.

Disadvantages arising from higher rate of exchange and from the imposition of import duty.

41. The *Vartadarsini*, of 1st September 1894, condemns the proposal of the Government of India to levy a tax on Hindu temples. It says that such a thing has not been heard of in any other country of the world—least of all in England, the mother-land of our Anglo-Indian rulers. It points out that the proposal in question violates the pledge of strict religious non-interference contained in Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858. If the Government is in want of money, it should, the paper adds, retrench as much as possible the extravagant expenditure it incurs in the Military and other departments and not hurt the religious feelings of the people.

VARTADARSINI, *Nellore*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

The proposed tax on temples.

42. The *Sasilekha*, of 7th September 1894, referring to the decision of the Government to raise the water-tax on the fields in the Gódávari and Kistna deltas, observes that it would be a relief to the poor ryots if effect were not given to this decision until the revenue settlement, which has been going on there for the past one year and which will go on

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1894.

Government and the water-tax.

for another year more, is brought to a close. Had this order been issued before the sowing season commenced, any ryots unwilling to pay so much for water-tax would have declined the water-supply altogether. It is quite true that cultivation in the deltas has advanced by rapid strides within the last twenty years and that there is not an inch of land left uncultivated at present; but at the same time it must be noted that the fields are not so productive now-a-days as they were twenty years ago. It is not right therefore that the water-tax should be increased. At any rate, it would be advantageous to all if the Government took no action in the matter till the completion of the said settlement. The paper adds that it is apparent that Government cannot bear to see poor ryots prosper and that it tries to squeeze as much as possible from them.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1894.

British administration in India.

43. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 8th September 1894, referring to an article on British administration in India contributed by a lady in France to a certain French newspaper, says that the Government cannot but admit, in the main, the truth of her chief statements. It cannot be denied, for instance, that the British public believes and acts on the unfavorable reports sent in by the Government of India; that Englishmen have educated the Indians and have created in them aspirations for higher privileges and higher posts in service, but that they refuse to afford any facilities for satisfying these aspirations; that the injustice done to the people of India is clear from the cruel treatment of natives by Europeans; and lastly that the Government is making a large profit by selling liquor on an extensive scale.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Sept. 9th, 1894.

Government and the water-tax.

44. The *Desopakari*, of 9th September 1894, referring to the order of Government raising the water-tax upon the fields in the Gódávari delta, remarks that, had this order been issued in March, those ryots who do not like to pay so much for water-tax would have declined the water-supply altogether. Now that the work of sowing is over, it is very unjust that the poor ryots should be asked to pay more than what they had agreed to when they applied for the water-supply. The paper therefore hopes that the Government will not bring this order into force until next year. If it sees its way to cancel the order altogether, it will be so much the better for the unfortunate ryot.

The Chicacole hospital assistant.

45. A correspondent to the same paper says that the new hospital assistant of Chicacole, a Malayali, named Ramini, is totally ignorant of Telugu, and as such the patients have to explain their complaints by mere signs. He fears that the hospital assistant may sometimes misunderstand the signs and thus mischief may be caused. He hopes that some one better acquainted with Telugu may be put in his place.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

The Land Improvement Loans Act.

46. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 1st September 1894, referring to the Land Improvement Loans Act, asserts that of late years the ryots have not shown themselves very willing to accept loans from Government for the improvement of their lands. The causes seem to be (1st) that the ryots do not wish that others should know of their debts, but, when they take a loan from Government, it becomes public and their creditors trouble them in various ways and they get into other difficulties; (2ndly) that, although the interest which Government charges on the loans is low, yet a ryot, when he borrows from the Government, has to make pretty large payments out of the borrowed money as commission to the revenue inspector, the headman, karnam and others; (3rdly) that the stipulation about repayment of these loans has to be strictly adhered to.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 27th, 1894.

Impropriety of levying income-tax on rents received by a British subject from lands in the Cochin State.

47. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 27th August, has again an article on the impropriety of levying income-tax on rents received by a British subject from lands in the Cochin State. The *Manorama*, of the 9th July, had a similar article regarding the same subject, of which a full translation was

given in the report for the fortnight ending 15th July last. The paper says that it regrets to hear that, as the matter has not yet attracted the attention of the legitimate authorities or the Government, it once more publishes the same hoping that the Collector and Government will pay attention to it. It is stated that the officers assessing the income-tax say that no tax would be levied if paddy itself were brought into the British territory, but it will be levied only in case the paddy is sold in the Cochin State and the money brought to the British territory. Those who have common sense need no explanation as to how much absurd this is. It is for the sake of convenience and to save the unnecessary expenditure involved in bringing paddy to the British territory that it is sold in the Cochin State; but to levy an income-tax simply because the paddy has been converted into money is not only unjust but also a great grievance to the people.

48. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 10th September, says as follows :—Our readers will remember our publishing some days ago the facts of a case, in which a Mappila belonging to the town of Badagara ran mad, and, with a weapon in his hand, attacked all whom he met, killing a cow and wounding a Bairagi and one or two constables, and was under the orders of Mr. Chattu, the tahsildar, shot to death by the police. We hear that the Government have resolved to dismiss from the service Mr. Chattu, the tahsildar, who gave the order to shoot, and the policemen who shot, the Mappila. The peremptory dismissal of Mr. Chattu in the case is in our opinion very severe.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 10th, 1894.

Disapproving of the decision of Government in the Badagara shooting case.

There is sufficient evidence to show that the people went in great numbers and complained to the tahsildar that, on the mad fellow setting out with a weapon in his hand, the people got frightened, and, closing their shops on that day, many of them shut themselves up in their houses, while the mad fellow furiously attacked and wounded all whom he met; that he was about to burn the whole town and that, if he was not shortly arrested and secured, great danger might happen to it. There is evidence also to show that it was after this that the tahsildar visited the place with the police and that every possible effort was made to make the man lay down his weapon. The tahsildar had ample reason to fear that he would also be responsible for any danger caused by the man to the public unless he took immediate steps in the matter. At this stage, when all efforts to capture the man were unsuccessful and that the tahsildar saw that the danger was increasing and that he himself might fall by the hand of the mad man, it might be supposed that he was induced in the confusion to give order to shoot. It appears that in the inquiry conducted by the Joint Magistrate and others it was found that this plea was correct and that, if he had not been shot, the town of Badagara would have been involved in very great danger that day. Granting that in such confusion the tahsildar, in order to save the life and property including his own, gave the order to shoot, it cannot be supposed that he committed an offence entailing dismissal. We admit that his conduct in ordering the shooting to death of a man of unsound mind was far from laudable. We do not approve of the plea that it was not possible to capture a man of this description by merely disabling him. However the dismissal of one who acted as Mr. Chattu for the protection of the life and property of himself and many others is likely to discourage other officer who may find himself in the same crisis and it is therefore our opinion that the matter deserved only a less severe punishment.

49. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 3rd September, in writing about the murder of Mr. Tucker, the District Superintendent of Police, in the locality of Wah, at a distance of about 40 miles from Rangoon, at the hands of dacoits, remarks, with regret and surprise, that no remedial and effectual measures are taken by the ruling authorities to extirpate these ruffian bands once for all in spite of their past and present enormities and excesses.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Sept. 3rd, 1894.

Dacoity in Burma.

## III.—Legislation.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

50. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 1st September 1894, states from personal knowledge that in Conjeeveram a monster meeting of nearly 4,000 men was recently held to protest against the injustice of the municipality in having raised the profession-tax under strict orders from the Government threatening to withdraw the election privilege. Great excitement prevailed, which showed that the men were deeply moved. The poor people do not seem to earn more than two or three annas a day and with these small incomes they have to support large families. The present state of the municipality's finances is fairly satisfactory. It is therefore surprising that the Government should have thought of adding a fresh burden to the people by raising the tax. It is quite true that in other towns the tax is higher than it is in Conjeeveram, but then the condition of the people and of the place must be taken into consideration. It was very cowardly on the part of the municipality not to have resisted the threat of the Government. The paper suggests that, as the Municipal Act is under revision, the following amendment should be introduced into it, viz., the introduction of an intermediate class between the present seventh and eighth classes in the schedule, the rate being Rs. 2. It objects to the Government imposing an unbearable tax upon the poor people of Conjeeveram and suggests that they may, after due consideration, be brought under the proposed intermediate class.

The Conjeeveram municipality and the profession-tax.

51. The same paper publishes the following request made by certain ryots from Ganjám to the Madras Legislative Council:—The amendments introduced into Act No. 8 of 1865, which defines the relations between zamindars and their ryots in regard to land, have been submitted for consideration to the Collectors and the zamindars but not to the illiterate ryots. As it already exists, the Act gives room for considerable oppression of the ryots by the zamindars, and it is not known what new ways of oppression the recent amendments may give rise to. As the representatives of the people, the members of the legislative council are requested to go on circuit through the country and make themselves acquainted with the grievances of the illiterate people, who cannot ventilate them through the papers. They are entreated to move Government for the appointment of a committee (consisting of councillors residing in or near the several districts) to inquire into the grievances of the zamindars' tenants and to refuse to consider the amendments until such a committee has been appointed.

A request to the legislative council.

## IV.—Native States.

Pariyan, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1894.

52. The *Pariyan*, of the 8th September, after showing how the Malayali Namburi Brahmans maltreat the Pariahs and Serumars living in Travancore, regrets to say that the Government of that State pays no heed to their sufferings. The paper appeals to the educated people, especially to the vakils of Travancore, to advise their kinsmen on the matter here complained of and to take steps to ameliorate the condition of this unfortunate class of people.

Maltreatment of Pariahs at Travancore.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Sept. 10th, 1894.

53. A leader in the *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 10th instant, says thus: An English paper to hand says that the Gaekwar of Baroda has received a hint from the India office that he had better return to India as soon as possible. During his two tours he must have spent a large sum of money. It is a mistake to suppose that the affairs of his State are going on smoothly during his absence. The estate of an absentee landlord is not the same as one on which the owner dwells. Absenteeism has been the curse of Ireland. It has alienated the peasants of the country and now they stand forth in opposition to the owners of the soil. There have been many troubles in Ireland on account of absenteeism

Absentee princes.

and, should this prevail to any extent in India, we may be sure that the same evils would result here as elsewhere. It was the same principle that led to many of the atrocities of the French Revolution. Probably matters would never come to such a pass in India, but there is a danger of the princes and chiefs staying away from their estates and thus bringing about an alienation of feeling between them and their subjects. We see signs of this, and, though it is well that these men should pay a visit to the West, they should not be encouraged to go there again and again. Their predecessors never left their dominions, and if their subjects were sometimes ground down they would submit with more readiness than if the money collected from them was squandered far away. It is to be hoped that the exodus to the West will not increase, and, should it show signs of doing so, the authorities should step in and put a stop to it.

A Hindu orphanage lottery in Mysore.

54. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 3rd instant, speaking of a lottery of one lakh of rupees proposed to be launched upon the public of Mysore in aid of the Strinivasa Mandiram charities, says that, as the transaction is a species of gambling and as lotteries have been forbidden in British territories, the Hindu community is very much opposed to the proposal and hopes that His Highness would withhold his sanction to it, or, if the matter has to go before the British Resident, he would veto it.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 3rd, 1894.

Cochin Registration department.

55. The Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st September, says that, if the duties of any department are to be properly performed, the head of that department, besides being an able man, should regularly supervise the work and the subordinates should be paid in proportion to their capacity and to the responsibility of their work. It observes that in both these respects the Cochin Registration department is lamentably wanting. The irregularities disclosed in connection with the Chelakkara and Kanayannur sub-registry offices are instances in point. The paper strongly disapproves of the recent proposal of the huzur registrar to abolish the deputy registrar's office and in lieu thereof to divide the State into two circles, appointing one first-class registrar for each circle, who, in addition to his legitimate duties, is also to supervise the sub-offices in his circle. The opinion is expressed that it is absolutely necessary to have a deputy registrar and to increase the salaries of the sub-registrars and their clerks according to the responsibilities of each.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

Travancore Sirkar to nominate a Syrian Christian member to the legislative council.

56. The *Malayala Manorama*, of the 1st September, referring to the recent re-nomination of the members of the Travancore Legislative Council, disapproves of the re-appointment of the Chief Justice of the Travancore High Court on the ground that it is not the practice of any enlightened government to give a seat in the legislative council to the Chief Justice who is the head of the department administering laws. The paper hopes that, as the term of Mr. Nagam Aiyar, a Member of the Legislative Council, is about to expire, the Sirkar will nominate a member from among the Syrian Christian community to the vacant seat. The candidate suggested by the paper is Mr. Kuruvila, the Executive Engineer of the Kóttayam division.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

The New Travancore Penal Code Bill and the Christian community of Travancore.

57. In commenting upon that section of the new Travancore Penal Code Bill, which says that it shall be penal to construct a building in the State for religious worship without obtaining the consent of the Sirkar, the Malayalam *Nazrani Dipika*, of the 30th August, says that, considering the irreconcilable religious differences existing between the three important sections of the population of the State, viz., the Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians, it is absolutely necessary to bring such a law into force in the State, and that the contention of the Christian community of Travancore that that provision is obnoxious to it and is

NAZRANI DIPIKA, *Mannanam*, Aug. 30th, 1894.

meant to check its religious liberties is unfounded and unreasonable. It is said that in the sister State of Cochin, where one-fourth of the population is Christian, a similar law has been passed with the consent of the British Resident, but it has not in any way interfered with the religious liberties of the Christians of that State. In Cochin cow-killing is prohibited, whereas in Travancore it is not. This one fact alone goes to show that the religious liberties enjoyed by the Christians of Travancore are ample and satisfactory.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1894.

Undue interference of Residents.

58. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 25th August, regarding an editorial recently published by *Truth* respecting the undue interference of Residents of certain Native States in their internal affairs, remarks that native princes are much averse to such interference and regard it as a violation of their rights and prerogatives. It further states that Mr. Plowden is one of those Residents towards whose action the serious attention of the English and Native press is now directed. In conclusion, the *Jaridah* entreats the Secretary of State to listen to such complaints.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 10th, 1894.

A great rise in prices.

59. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 10th instant, says: People of all ranks of life are complaining about the high prices of the necessary articles of life. The aged tell us how cheap everything was years ago. As regards the European articles, it is the exchange that has enhanced the prices; but it is hard to understand why articles produced in the country should fetch high prices. It is true that the assessment on the land has been raised but not to any great extent. Never was the price of rice greater than it is now, not even during the time of famine, and everything else has gone up in proportion; we do not see any reason for this. Besides we are told that the ryot is not become richer but poorer, that his poverty is abnormal, and that it is not likely to grow less. This is very strange. It has been said that the go-between enriches himself at the expense of the cultivator and the Government, and that he is the person who reaps the advantage of high prices. This seems very likely to be the solution of the matter. There is no check on the dealers, and, while they grow rich, people at large suffer. This is called free trade, but many think it is freedom to extract as much money as possible out of the pockets of the purchasers. It would be well if some way out of the difficulty could be discovered. We may be certain that the dealers will not lower their prices till they are compelled to do so, and, if they could be compelled, it would be a good thing.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1894.

Resolution passed at a meeting held at Villupuram in connection with the congress.

60. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th August, informs that, at the meeting convened in connection with the congress at Villupuram, a resolution was passed that the people should be convinced of the objects of the congress by means of public preaching and by notifications; that subscriptions should be collected by house-to-house and bazaar-to-bazaar visitation and the sum thus raised should be remitted to the Madras Congress committee.

The congress and its enemies.

61. The same paper writes about the National Congress as follows:—Even those who were enemies of the congress movement in the beginning now appreciate the advantages which the congress has conferred on the people in the past and are sensible of the benefits it is capable of conferring on the country in the future and confess that their former opinion of it was erroneous. The Madras Eurasian Association, which has been somewhat indifferent to the

doings of the congress hitherto, has resolved to strain every nerve to promote its cause. The *Eastern Star*, a paper advocating the cause of the Native Christians, promises to spare no pains to help the congress for the same reason. Some of the enemies of the congress, with a view to throw cold water upon it, said that the congress, consisting as it does of the Hindus, makes proposals conducive to the interest of the Hindus without bestowing any thought upon the welfare of the other classes of the community. As it was believed that some of the Muhammadans were led astray by such an unfounded statement as the one above referred to, it was resolved at the congress meeting that was held in Madras on the last occasion that, if a proposition fails to meet with the unanimous consent of both the Hindus and Muhammadans, it should not be taken into consideration at the meeting. This resolution applies with equal force to the other classes of the community as well. As the Hindus form a majority of the population of India, the majority of the members of the congress happen to be Hindus. It is not just and proper to say that they will act as they please to the detriment of the other classes of the community. Happiness or misery to India is such as will affect all the classes of the community and not any one in particular. There is no room for any partiality under the British Government. It is therefore believed that the ensuing congress will be attended with complete success as the result of the hearty co-operation of all classes of community without distinction of caste or creed, who, it is hoped, will sacrifice all minor differences at the altar of our country's good.

62. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of Madras, of 1st September, writes as follows:—There is no use in the congress asking Government simply to curtail its expenses without being more specific in the matter. The congress should form a sub-committee to examine into every item of expenses of Government, and the sub-committee, after due consideration, should report to the congress what items of expenses may be curtailed, and the congress should then submit its final resolution on the subject to the Government of India. The currency question also needs the consideration of the congress. Our country trades with England, France, Germany, Austria and such other countries which have a gold currency. As silver is obtained in larger and larger quantities, its value becomes diminished day by day, and, consequently, a pound has risen almost to the value of Rs. 20. Countries which are the seat of industry and commerce look to our country for materials necessary for their industry and we in return look to them for manufactured articles. Therefore we remain losers. On the other hand if we encourage and develop industrial arts in our country, we shall not be put to the necessity of looking to them for industrial products, and for every material we supply them we shall get its value in gold and thus be gainers. This is the only course left open to us for bettering our condition. Therefore this subject also deserves the attention of the coming congress.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

Advisability of speaking about the currency question at the ensuing congress meeting.

63. The *Pariyan*, of the 1st September, writes as follows:—The congress has been for the last nine years discussing the subject of simultaneous examination, and, on the motion of Mr. Paul, Parliament passed a resolution to hold that examination in India. If the resolution had taken effect, even a beggarly Brahman, if he succeeds in the examination, would be nominated a Collector or a Judge. Nearly 95 per cent. of Europeans now in service would be obliged to leave India and the evils which the Pariahs would then suffer would be beyond description. As the congress attempted to do evil to the Pariahs, it behoves the Pariahs to refuse subscribing even a single pie for the congress. Any help given to the congress will be something like nursing a serpent with milk. It is said that nearly Rs. 40,000 would be required to defray the expenses incidental to the congress meeting. The congress, which advocates principles of economy to Government by asking it to curtail military expenditure and to put a stop to the annual exodus to the hills and so forth, may, instead of holding its

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

An advice to the Pariahs not to subscribe anything for the congress.

meeting amidst grand and luxurious entertainments, as well apply the same economical principles to itself by using the Town Hall and the choultry of Raja Sir Savalai Ramasami Mudaliyar for the occasion and thus save poor and petty bazaarmen from the worry of the members of the congress committee.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1894.

Exhortations to the student population to take interest in the affairs of the congress.

64. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th September, observe as follows:—The people of this country sink in poverty as they, in virtue of their timidity and weakmindedness, dare not go abroad on any mercantile or official enterprise. Lack of friends and consequently want of help is the main cause of their timidity. If students take a lively interest in the affairs of the congress, they, when they become men, will meet with many congress friends in various parts of India and can easily travel through any part of the country however remote from their home. Thus they can cast aside the imputation now attached to them of being weak-minded and timid and enrich themselves and their country. Mr. Hume, in one of his speeches addressed to the students of this country, said that the future prosperity of India depends on the student portion of the present generation. It therefore behoves all students to take interest in the congress without any loss of time.

Opinions of the Anglo-Indians regarding the congress.

65. The same paper remarks as follows:—Ever since the organization of the congress the Anglo-Indians have been abusing it in all possible ways. When it first met in the year 1885, the Anglo-Indians ridiculed it as a meeting of Hindu travellers; when it met at Calcutta they said that Muhammadans took no part in it; when it met in Madras with the co-operation of both the Hindus and Muhammadans they remarked that the zamindars had not joined it; when it met at Allahabad they said that it was an organization of the English-knowing subjects of India; and when it met at Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. Bradlaugh, they said that it was a congregation of school boys; and now the *Pioneer*, a newspaper which is published at Allahabad, says that the congress is at present in want of money and also in a ruined condition and that the members beg money from door to door and spend it in drinking and so forth. The Anglo-Indians speak thus simply because the congress has been instrumental in checking their extravagances and in conferring on India many benefits. This much is certain, namely, if our countrymen, taking truth as their motto, persevere in doing all that they can possibly do for the improvement of their country, for the protection of their religion and for the well-being of their brethren, they may be quite sure of the help of God at all times.

Progress of the congress.

66. The same paper publishes the pamphlet issued by the congress committee of Mayavaram, the sum and substance of which is as follows:—In virtue of the indefatigable exertion of Mr. Hume, the congress first met at Bombay in the year 1885, being represented by 75 native delegates; when it convened its second meeting at Calcutta the number of the delegates rose to 450; at its third meeting the number was 700; and in the successive meetings convened at Prayague, Calcutta, Nagpore and Lahore the number increased to thousands. The rest of the pamphlet simply echoes the sentiments already reported.

VARTADARSINI, *Nellore*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

Dr. Smith's case.

67. The *Vartadarsini*, of 1st September 1894, refers to Dr. Smith's case as published in the papers and remarks that bachelors have often obtained kisses from women without incurring any penalty thereby and regards it as very cruel that the poor doctor should have been so heavily punished by the Government even after he had failed to obtain the kiss.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

The exemption of cotton goods from import duties.

68. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 1st September 1894, says that the exemption of Manchester goods from import duties, which has been acquiesced in by the House of Commons, involves a serious loss to India. Why should we not be allowed, it asks, to tax imports from England when

our exports cannot find entrance into that country unless we pay a tax on them? This exemption merely indicates racial partiality. As the Parliament consists mostly of Europeans, very few of its members take any interest in India with the result that their words have little weight with the House. The paper hopes that this injustice of exempting the cotton goods may be soon put an end to.

69. The *Vartadarsini*, of 8th September 1894, says that in old days no religious discord existed between Hindus and Muhammadans and that, though a few Muhammadan despots are known to have destroyed Hindu temples and to have otherwise interfered with their religious worship, a spirit of harmony prevailed on the whole between the two races. Muhammadan rulers used to endow Hindu temples with large lands and money and the two peoples used to help each other at their religious festivals; but times have changed and under the English administration the Muhammadans and the Hindus are at logger-heads with each other. The cause of this can be nothing else than the partiality of the Anglo-Indians to the Muhammadans. Our rulers naturally despise the vegetarian and feeble Hindus while they favour the flesh-eating and muscular Muhammadans. This is the reason why the religious rancour between Hindus and Muhammadans is gradually deepening.

Hindus and Muhammadans.

VARTADARSINI, *Nellore*, Sept. 8th, 1894.

70. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 10th instant, says in a paragraph: Babu Ramgopal Sanyal applied for the patronage of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in respect of a book he has just published, entitled "Reminiscences and anecdotes of great men of India," and, in reply, he was told by His Honour that the author of the book, entitled "Record of criminal cases between Europeans and Natives for the last sixty years," will not receive any patronage from the head of the local Government. The reply is provoking much comment. The reply is no doubt undignified. But in the application for patronage was there much dignity?

Babu Ramgopal Sanyal and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 10th, 1894.

71. A short paragraph in the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 6th instant, runs thus:—One Satnarayan in the Ballia district preached to the Hindus that they should not sell their cows to Gayak-Sab, for which the magistrate sent him to prison for two years. Under what section the magistrate inflicted the punishment is known to himself and no other.

Punished for preaching protection of cows.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Sept. 6th, 1894.

72. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 5th instant, finds fault with the *Madras Mail* and the *Pioneer* for making light of the liberties which Dr. Smith took with another European gentleman's wife and says that their defence of the action of the doctor shows how low the morality of the Englishmen is. The paper, however, is very glad that the Madras Government has not looked upon the offence as venial and has inflicted exemplary punishment on this Sybarite of the medical profession.

Dr. Smith's case and the morality of the Europeans.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Sept. 5th, 1894.

73. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 13th instant, says:—It is now ten years since this institution came into being. It sat for the first time in Bombay. The people then did not know what it was to elect representatives. A few patriotic and enlightened Hindu, Muhammadan, Parsi and European gentlemen undertook the work of enlightening the people and proclaimed the objects of the congress from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin and brought together a few public men from a few leading cities. This meeting of the congress was presided over by Mr. W. C. Bannerji, the famous barrister of Calcutta. The principal object of the institution is to provide a means by which the increasing grievances of the people might be brought to the notice of the rulers and suggest measures for their redress, whereby happiness to the people and good name to our freedom-loving English rulers might be secured, and further to keep those grievances always before their

The Indian National Congress, and what it has done.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*. Sept. 13th, 1894.

minds until they can be redressed. The proceedings of the various congress meetings since its first sitting in Bombay are not only published every time in the newspapers, but are also embodied in the reports issued by the congress itself, copies of which are scattered broadcast over the whole country. These reports contain full account of the discussions, speeches and resolutions of its various sittings. The following is a summary of what the congress has been able to accomplish till now:—

(1) Formerly the eight or ten members, of which the imperial and the various local legislative councils were made up, were appointed by the Government itself. To form an idea of what good such a legislative council was doing, it is sufficient to remember what good the taluk boards in the mofussil are doing now. The congress, however, by persistent agitation year after year and by memorials to the Government of India and the Parliament, has succeeded not only in getting the number of the councillors increased, but also in having half the number elected by the people, and thus providing for a full discussion of all the questions brought before them.

(2) No Indian could enter the higher ranks of the Civil Service without first passing the competitive examination in England within the nineteenth year of his age. As this age limit rendered it impossible for the Indians to pass such a severe examination in English, all the important offices in the Government were filled by Europeans alone. The congress has succeeded in getting this limit of age raised to 22.

(3) The combination of executive and judicial functions in the same persons was a source of great hardship to the people. Every ryot knows by bitter experience the evil of the amildars being also magistrates. This state of things has been partially remedied by the Madras Government.

(4) The Civil Service examination is now held only in England, and for an Indian to go to England to study for it and incur an expenditure of five or six thousand rupees on the mere chance of passing it is in many cases a great risk. The congress is now agitating to have the examination held in India also at the same time as it is held in England.

We can thus go on enumerating the advantages of the congress, but we forbear for want of space.

This congress sat at Calcutta in the second year under the presidentship of Mr. Dadabai Naoroji, and at Madras in the third year with Mr. Budruddin Tyabjee in the chair. After being held at Allahabad, Nagpore, Lahore and other places it has again come round to Madras this year, and it will sit there on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of December next. As it is held so near our province (Mysore) we expect that a large number of people from this country will visit it. Its expenses amount to some sixty or seventy thousand a year and every house in Madras and in the mofussil is paying something towards meeting them. When the congress sat in Madras last time the leading gentlemen of Mysore sent a contribution, and we hope that a decent sum will be collected this year too in aid of the grand undertaking.

VRITTANTA, CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Sept. 13th, 1894.

Compulsory cremation of dead bodies in Benares.

74. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 13th instant, says that among the Hindus the custom prevails of burying and not burning the dead bodies of young children and sanyasis (religious mendicants); but the authorities in Benares have, on sanitary grounds, ordered that all dead bodies without exception should be cremated. This order has, according to a local paper, created great discontent among the people.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

Congress meeting in Malabar.

75. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st September, says that a meeting of the Calicut congress committee was lately held at Calicut. Four members of the Zamorin's family were present, of whom one was selected to be a member of the congress reception committee at Madras. Some thirty men were appointed to collect money for the congress, and whether they make any collection or not each is required to pay Rs. 10. It was also resolved that a

deputation should wait upon the rajas of the Calicut royal family who are in receipt of *malikana* from Government. The paper thinks that not less than Rs. 1,000 can be collected in Malabar without any difficulty if only a door-to-door collection be made like that adopted by the congress committee at Triplicane and Mailapur. As settlement is a matter of great grievance to the Malayalis in general, they should take the matter to the congress and through it to Parliament. It hopes that in the next meeting of the committee, which is to come off soon, the feasibility of taking the matter to the congress will be considered and the necessary arrangement made.

The *Manorama*, of the 3rd September, also gives the proceedings of the meeting above referred to, and a correspondent in the same issue of the paper, referring to the meeting held in connection with the congress at Palghat, writes that an executive committee, with power to add to its number, was formed to collect money for the congress. A subscription was opened and Rs. 100 were subscribed on the spot. It was also resolved that meetings should be held at Kollangód, Alattúr, Nedunganad and Angadipuram.

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[Issued 29th September 1894.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* [No. 18 of 1894.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 30th September 1894.

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| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Ayul Veda Bhaskaran" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 150 | 15th Sept. 1894. |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 3 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. | 140 | 20th ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Meignana Bhanu" .. .. | Karikal .. .. .. | .. | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 230 | 10th and 20th Sept. 1894. |
| 6 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvadi .. .. .. | 100 | 20th Sept. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 8th and 15th Sept. 1894. |
| 8 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 9 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 16th Sept. 1894. |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 12th and 19th Sept. 1894. |
| 11 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 575 | 17th Sept. 1894. |
| 12 | "Vivekathivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 300 | 16th and 23rd Sept. 1894. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 13 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th and 21st Sept. 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 14 | "Nyayabodhini" .. .. .. | Ongole .. .. .. | .. | 1st Feb., 1st July, 1st Aug. and 1st Sept. 1894. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 10th and 20th Sept. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Gnanodayamu" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 700 | 8th, 15th and 22nd Sept. 1894. |
| 17 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 14th and 21st Sept. 1894. |
| 18 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 19 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 15th Sept. 1894. |
| 20 | "Vartadarsini" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 200 | 15th and 22nd Sept. 1894. |
| 21 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 460 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 300 | 14th Sept. 1894. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 17th and 24th Sept. 1894. |
| 24 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 25 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | June and July 1894. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 21st Sept. 1894. |
| 29 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 10th and 20th Sept. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 22nd Sept. 1894. |
| 31 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 19th and 26th Sept. 1894. |
| 32 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 24th Sept. 1894. |
| 33 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 8th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 34 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 17th and 24th Sept. 1894. |
| 35 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah, do. .. | 570 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Tilism-i-Hyruth" .. .. .. | Triplicane, do. .. | 50 | 5th Sept. 1894. |
| 37 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Do. do. .. | 575 | 10th, 14th, 17th and 20th Sept. 1894. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

Arya Jana Priyan, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1894.

1. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th September, observes as follows:—

Various causes that led to the war between China and Japan.

The King of Corea is forbidden to take any step in his kingdom without informing the Emperor of China; but since befriending Japan, being influenced by her instigation, he grew very independent, began to act as he pleased and had the protection of Japan. This led to the present war between China and Japan. Moreover, China did not like Japan and European powers, such as France, Austria, Russia, &c., effecting commercial negotiations with the King of Corea and carrying on their trade in that country. This, too, may have been another cause of the war.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 21st, 1894.

2. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st September, reports as follows:—

Success of Japan due to the observance of European methods.

The latest telegrams inform that the Japanese, in spite of their small force, have thoroughly defeated a large army consisting of 20,000 soldiers of the Chinese at Ping-yang. The secret of the success of the Japanese lies in their adopting European methods and European reforms in all matters relating to administration, education, army and religion, while the Chinese are conservative in their adherence to old and time-honored customs and methods. From this great victory of the Japanese it can be predicted that if no foreign power come to the rescue of either of these powers, Japan will surely gain the day and take possession of Corea. The geographical position of Corea affords many facilities for commerce. The Government of Russia considering the commercial advantages of Corea and the difficulty of driving the Japanese off the shores of Corea after they take possession of it, spares no pains to prevent Corea from falling into the hands of the Japanese. As Corea will prove very advantageous to the English commerce, the British Government also thinks of joining the Government of Russia to attempt to effect a reconciliation between the two powers. How matters will end it is not easy to tell at present.

Gnanodayamu, *Bezwada*, Sept. 22nd, 1894.

3. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 22nd September 1894, writes:—"People say

The Chino-Japanese war.

that Russia is trying to interfere in the war that is now going on between China and Japan. If Russia takes part in that war, England also will certainly do so. One must see the condition of our India then." (*A full and true translation.*)

4. The same paper writes as follows:—"Two Japanese are now wandering through India. Their object in coming to this country is to find out the strength of the British forces in India. They are now in Madras." (*A full and true translation.*)

Two Japanese in Madras.

Khasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Sept. 10th, 1894.

5. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 10th September, has an extract from the *Aum*, of Lahore, to the following effect:—The *Dar-us-Saltanath*, of Calcutta, says that the news of the betrothal of the Khedive to the youngest daughter of the late Sultan Abd-ul Aziz has unsettled the minds of the English people, who profess to be his well-wishers, for the reason that such an union will strengthen the bonds of friendship between the Sultan and the Khedive and will make the Egyptian soil too hot for the English in future. The *Dar-us-Saltanath* thinks that the Khedive was right in refusing to visit England. The English people, it says, are trying to remove from the head of the Khedive the idea of asking England to evacuate Egypt and to persuade him to throw off the yoke of the Sultan and place himself under the suzerainty of the British Government instead. It further notes that the Khedive is not a prince of ordinary mind and intellect, inasmuch as he well knows that the British friendship is based upon selfish motives. It further states that the theory that British and Egyptian interests are identical and dependant upon

The Khedive and the British Government.

one another is erroneous. The English occupation of Egypt is being prolonged from time to time under various frivolous excuses with the ultimate design of making the Khedive a vassal of the English Crown. As regards the alleged order of the British Government prohibiting the Khedive from visiting Constantinople, it observes that it is not understood why the British Government should prevent him from visiting the Ottoman capital. Is it from fear that the Sultan and the Khedive should make a joint and pressing demand for the evacuation of Egypt? After commenting on this subject at length it observes that the Sultan's suzerainty over Egypt is much better than that of the British Government, and remarks that the Khedive is not so foolish as to fall a victim to the selfish and deceitful policy of the British Government and to look upon the Sultan as his enemy as the Englishmen represent him to be.

The *Aum*, of Lahore, concurs with the above opinion and remarks that the Russian and Turkish nations will be surprised at the freedom enjoyed by the press under the British rule if they happen to read our remarks and criticisms against the actions of the British Government in general, and applauds the *Dar-us-Saltanath* for giving utterance to its views unreservedly and impartially.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th September, regrets to observe that posts carrying higher salaries in the Police department, such as those of the district superintendents and assistant superintendents, notwithstanding the resolution of the Public Service Commission directing the authorities to confer a few of such posts on natives, are always reserved for the sons, cousins and other relations of the European officers of rank to the total exclusion of natives. The paper, after pointing out that there are two zillah superintendents and three assistant superintendents of police in the Bengal Government who are all natives, even though the rules regarding the appointment of persons for such posts are unfavorable to natives, hopes that the Madras Government will take this matter into consideration and soon make arrangements to enable natives to get at least a few of such posts in that department.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1894.

A request to Government to confer on the natives posts carrying handsome salaries in the Police department.

7. A correspondent to the *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 15th September, complains that wicked characters that gamble with a tape in certain parts of Popham's Broadway in Madras, compel the passers-by to partake in their gambling, and if they refuse, pick up unnecessary quarrel with them and in the scuffle which ensues, thrust their hands into their pockets and walk away with anything they find. He adds that they do the same thing even with females. He deems it necessary that the Commissioner of Police should bestow his much-needed attention on the matter here complained of.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1894.

Mischief caused by gamblers at Popham's Broadway, Madras.

8. The *Nyayabodhini*, of 1st July 1894, relates that a teacher in the Ongole college having rented a house in Anjaneyulu street, Ongole, caused certain repairs to be made to it, and was about to occupy it, when the new police inspector, who was also in search of a house, used his influence with the owner of the house and got it from him for himself. If the inspector, it asks, should thus cause trouble to others for his own selfish ends in the municipal town itself, what oppression would he not exercise in other places?

Nyayabodhini, *Ongole*, July 1st, 1894.

The Ongole police inspector.

9. A correspondent to the same paper writes thus (in English) about the Ongole police:—"Under the English administration, all the servants of Government are placed under such strict control that none of them dare transgress their limits for fear they may be brought to risk. Not so with the police. Though they are the preservers of public peace, they sometimes cause breaches of public

The Ongole police.

peace and commit other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code with full impunity. As an illustration of this, I may quote the disturbance caused on the night of the 27th instant by the constables Nos. 193 and 328 of the Ongole rural police station at the pandal of the Sangitha Sarvajana Manoranjani Natak Company, to get free admission into the pandal. Similar complaints have often been made against the police several times but with little effect, and I am prepared to take my chances with the rest."

NYAYABODHINI, *Ongole*, Aug. 1st, 1894.

Burglary in Ongole.

10. The *Nyayabodhini*, of 1st August 1894, reports that two cases of burglary took place in Ongole on the 17th July, and observes that it is at a loss to know why the police do not render themselves useful to the people of the town.

GNANODAYAMU, *Bezwada*, Sept. 15th, 1894.

False byragies in Ellore.

11. A correspondent to the *Gnanodayamu*, of the 15th September 1894, says that there are certain rogues in Ellore who, under the false disguise of byragies, deceive the poor passengers that pass to and from the railway station and persuade them to give them money. He regrets that the police do not seem to take any steps to put a stop to this, but, on the contrary, encourage it by their connivance.

Burglaries in Chittoor.

12. A correspondent to the same paper mentioning certain daring burglaries which have been recently committed in Chittoor in broad daylight, says that it is very strange that such things happen even under the British Government. He thinks that the thieves must have been encouraged to act thus boldly by the secret assistance of some influential men.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 19th, 1894.

Natives of Madras to be appointed district and assistant superintendents of police as in Bengal.

13. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 19th September, says that to a question put in the Bengal Legislative Council by the Honorable S. N. Bannerji regarding the employment of natives in the higher offices of the Police department, the Honorable Mr. Cotton replied that there are five native superintendents in the Bengal police, two district and three assistant superintendents, and that, agreeably to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission, two natives will be appointed assistant superintendents at the end of every third year. The article remarks that there may, perhaps, be a larger number of able and educated men among the natives of Bengal than in Madras, but that there is at present a sufficient number of such men in this presidency competent to hold these appointments is beyond any doubt. The opinion is expressed that to treat the claims of natives justly in one part of India, but at the same time to show reluctance to do likewise in another appears very unreasonable. The paper says that it is very unfair on the part of the Madras Government to postpone any longer the appointment of natives to higher offices in the Police department, and after observing that natives are deemed fit to hold the appointments of Assistant Collectors, Collectors, District Judges and High Court Judges, asks whether they are not competent to hold the appointments of district and assistant superintendents.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 21st, 1894.

Mr. Justice Shephard.

14. The *Sasilekha*, of 21st September 1894, complains of the haste with which Mr. Justice Shephard disposed of 29 cases of insolvency on the 17th instant, before 3-30 P.M., and then decided before 5 o'clock a few miscellaneous cases which he took from Mr. Justice Muttusawmy Aiyar's file. It remarks that what justice the poor parties concerned obtained is best known to themselves.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1894.

Dishonest practices of jutkawallahs.

15. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 15th September 1894, referring to the case of a certain jutkawallah who was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month and fifteen days for having stolen a brass tumbler from a Muhammadan merchant, says that this sort of punishment is

too inadequate for the malpractices of jutkawallahs. It suggests whipping as a better mode of punishment and one calculated to check them to some extent in their dishonest courses.

16. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 24th ultimo, quotes the following from the *Sentinel*:—A British soldier at Mian Mir stabbed to death an inoffensive native hawker some time ago. After numerous delays this case has just been concluded, and the Sessions Judge at Lahore has considered a fine of Rs. 20 to be sufficient punishment for this murder. Compare this with the Bombay prosecutions, where the four defendants were fined a total sum of Rs. 702! Thus the aggregate crime of four Bombay missionaries in exposing the opium policy of the Bombay Government was, in the eyes of officialdom, thirty-five times worse than the murder of a native.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 24th, 1894.

Justice in India.

17. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 24th September, regarding the rumour that the Chief Justice is to take a year's furlough to go to England, that Sir John Edge, Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court, is to act for him here and that Mr. Justice Shephard is to act for Sir John Edge, states that if this rumour were at all true, why should not Sir T. Muttusawmy Aiyar be made to act for the Chief Justice as he acted on a former occasion; and it further notes that Sir T. Muttusawmy Aiyar besides being the principal moving power of the High Court, possesses more experience and knowledge of law than any of the present Judges of that tribunal, and is in no way inferior to any of them. It also remarks that the Local Government committed a great injustice in appointing Mr. Michell, a Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, to the prejudice of the rights of Mr. N. Subramanien, who acted for several months as Chief Judge, during the absence of the late Mr. Shaw. Although Mr. N. Subramanien professes Christian faith, being a native of this country his just claim was ignored and a white face was preferred for the Bench.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Triplicane, Madras*, Sept. 24th, 1894.

The Madras High Court and the Court of Small Causes.

### (*d*) *Education.*

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th September, writes as follows:—At the last meeting of the Senate a proposition was moved that candidates failing in the First-in-Arts examination should not be permitted to appear for a second examination unless they join any college affiliated to the University and produce certificate of attendance signed by the principal of the college even as the unsuccessful candidates of the Matriculation and B.A. degree examinations are required to do. Hitherto Dr. Miller has exercised a good deal of authority and influence in the Senate, and there is still sufficient reason to say that his influence continues. Nevertheless many of the Fellows opposed the proposition and Mr. Justice Shephard thereupon suggested that the subject be referred to the Syndicate for further consideration and that it be asked to bring its final resolution before the Senate. His suggestion was upheld by the members. As the enforcement of such a rule as the one under discussion will subject students to great hardship, it behoves the members to try their best to veto the proposition at the meeting to be convened on the third Thursday in October next.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1894.

An appeal to the members of the Senate regarding the proposition now under their contemplation in respect of unsuccessful candidates of the First-in-Arts examination.

19. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 8th September 1894, observes that much discretion does not seem to be used by the University in its selection of examiners in the vernaculars. The University appears to have made it a rule that no one, however learned he may be, shall be appointed an examiner if he is not a graduate. Even among graduates the selection is not properly made. Any one who has a B.A.D. or M.A.D., &c., tacked on to his name, and who obtains the patronage of some member of the University or other, easily finds himself an examiner. The proficiency of some of the Telugu examiners does

GNANODAYAMU, *Beswada*, Sept. 8th, 1894.

University examiners.

not go much beyond that of the ordinary student in Telugu. It is very doubtful if they ever understand the answers of the candidates. The paper remarks that instead of appointing such people as examiners, it would be better to revert to the old method of appointing Europeans, who, as they were quite ignorant of the language, valued the papers only by their weight. It adds that the present method of selection is doing great injustice to the students, for, under it, merit often fails to secure the place it deserves.

RAJAYOGI, *Madras*, Sept. 10th, 1894.

Religious instruction in schools.

20. The *Rajayogi*, of 10th September 1894, referring to the conversion of Hindus by missionaries, calls upon the Hindus to open their eyes now at least and pray to our benevolent rulers to make it a rule that instruction in our religious books should be made part of the daily work of every school and college. The Government will certainly listen to our prayer if we represent to them that our young men are being led astray for want of such instruction, and that religious instruction is more important than the merely secular one which enables us to obtain a livelihood.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 19th, 1894.

Malayalam examination of the Madras University.

21. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 19th September, says that the nomination of examiners and the selection and printing of text-books for the Malayalam examination of the Madras University have not been satisfactory for the last few years, and invites the attention of the Syndicate to the desirability of removing this anomaly.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1894.

Advisability of investing the president of the taluk board with the powers now conferred on chairmen of the union board.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th September, complains that section 132 of the Local Boards Act, which confers on chairmen powers to appoint and dismiss at their option persons in the union establishment leads to abuse of powers and the making of money by illicit means. The paper desires Government and the councillors to make a provision in the Local Boards Act that is now being amended to withdraw such powers from the chairmen and confer them on the president of the taluk board. It is of opinion that this arrangement will greatly help the poor officials of the union on the one hand and check bribery and corruption on the other.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Sept. 19th, 1894.

A request to the president of the Tindivanam taluk board.

23. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 19th September, complaining that the authorities, notwithstanding the repeated memorials of the people, take no steps to improve the wretched condition of the roads and the water-pond at Nagalapuram of the Tindivanam union, requests the president to adopt measures to remove the said defects and to bestow special care on the pond to prevent people from committing nuisance all round it, in order that the public may enjoy the benefit of its good water.

Reflection on the remarks passed by Government in respect of the municipal administration report of the Chidambaram municipality.

24. A correspondent to the same paper, after giving a short sketch of the various circumstances which induced the chairman of the Chidambaram municipality to show lenity in the discharge of his duties, and referring to the remarks passed by Government on the municipal administration report of Mr. Sambaswami Aiyar, chairman of the Chidambaram municipality, writes as follows:—

"In our humble opinion Government has wantonly treated him with unmerited harshness. The result is that Mr. Sambaswami Aiyar has resigned his office and there is going to be a renewed struggle among the other members for power. This scramble for power may end in a *fiasco* and the administration of municipal affairs will be rendered extremely difficult."

25. The *Nyayabodhini*, of 1st September 1894, writes thus (in English) regarding the observations of Government upon the report of the Ongole municipality for 1893–94 :—"Mr. Graham says in his letter (forwarding the municipal report) that the councillors are quite willing to discuss measures at the meeting, but do not appear to exert themselves to carry out the measures decided on. What measures the council should carry out or what measures it did not carry out he does not say. For aught we know it is the chairman that should carry out the resolutions of the council. We have been hearing that the council is always unanimous in its resolutions, but that the chairman often dissents from its resolutions. This we do not think can be called want of harmony. But if it be true that there is a want of harmony, why, we would be the last to wish it to continue any longer. The sooner then harmony is restored the better. The condition of roads in this municipality has always been unsatisfactory, and the Government has been remarking on the same from year to year. We conclude with the hope that the next report of the council would be such as to call for no such remarks from the Government."

"Administration report of the Ongole municipality."

NYAYABODHINI, *Ongole*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

26. A correspondent to the *Nyayabodhini*, of 1st July 1894, writes thus (in English) about the Ongole municipality :—"These are rather very busy days for this municipality. The municipal chairman was hitherto busy revising the taxes and the council are busy in making summary disposals of the appeals presented against the taxes imposed by the chairman. An eye-witness at the meetings of the council says that the councillors first look at the face of the appellant and judge whether he looks prosperous or otherwise; next they examine his body to see if he has any valuable ornaments about his person, and then send away the person outside to prepare their verdict. Is not this the most summary way of disposing of the appeals? What else could the city-fathers do, when they are required to dispose of 120 appeals within a few hours? These petitioners think that they are likely to have no remedy in this world, as their petitions are not referred to ward sub-committees for inquiry and report, while worthless petitions relating to permission for rethatching houses, &c., are referred according to the caprice of the chairman."

The Ongole municipality.

NYAYABODHINI, *Ongole*, July 1st, 1894.

27. The same paper laments that the newly-constructed road from Ongole to Kottapatam is in a wretched state. It says that much money was wasted by the local fund board on this road, and supposes that the contractors must have appropriated all the money to themselves and done the work badly. It adds that all these matters would be set right if they should be brought to the notice of Mr. Wynne.

The Ongole-Kottapatam road.

28. The *Nyayabodhini*, of 1st August 1894, complains that the town of Ongole has not yet been provided with proper public latrines and that nuisance cases are consequently very numerous. It regrets that the magistrate is very severe in dealing with persons committing nuisances, and adds that the municipality and the magistrate are both responsible to God, if to none else, the one for not taking steps to have public latrines constructed, and the other for his severity in punishing the offenders.

Want of public latrines in Ongole.

NYAYABODHINI, *Ongole*, Aug. 1st, 1894.

29. The *Desopakari*, of 23rd September 1894, relates that on the 14th instant a cart, with women and children in it, was going along the bank of the Narasapur canal, when it was overturned near the Maruteru bridge and thrown into the canal. This accident resulted in the death of four women and one man. As carts constantly pass along this dangerous place, it hopes that the president of the Tanuku local fund board will take steps to have the path enclosed with a fence.

A request to the local fund board president, Tanuku.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Sept. 23rd, 1894.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 22nd, 1894.

Deplorable condition of roads and bridges in the Ernad taluk, Malabar.

30. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd September, complains of the deplorable condition of some of the roads and bridges in the Ernad taluk, especially the Konduvatti-Arikkod road and the bridges over the Kodungallur and Peramanna canals in Chikkod and Iruvetti amsams, respectively. He adds that, owing to the bad condition of the above road and bridges, traders experience great inconvenience in carrying goods for sale to the Arikkod shandi. They now carry goods in carts till Ferok and thence to the shandi in boats. The correspondent therefore invites the attention of the Collector to the desirability of repairing the road and bridges in question.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Sept. 13th, 1894.

Hire of hackney carriages in Bangalore.

31. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 13th September, in writing that the president of the Bangalore municipality has submitted a resolution insisting that the owners of the carriages shall not demand unreasonable hire from the people who engage their carriages, and fixing a standard rate of hire for every coach and jutka for the consideration of the municipal commissioners, states that a special enactment on this subject would be of great benefit to the public who are always inconvenienced by the unreasonable demands of the hackney carriage owners during festivals, horse races, flower shows and rifle meetings, &c., when double, nay triple, the usual rate of hire is demanded, and the *Khasim* solicits the municipal commissioners to fully consider the subject and uphold the views of the president in this respect.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1894.

Comments on the order of Mr. Forbes directing grant of village sites to any one on dharkast.

32. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th September, referring to the order of Mr. G. S. Forbes that on dharkast village sites may be granted to any one without consideration of caste or creed, says that he would have passed this order, not with the object of creating a mutiny like that of 1858, or of giving rise to a riot like the Bombay riot in the year 1893, but solely with the object of pleasing Government and obtaining a promotion. He adduces the following grounds to prove that the village sites do not belong to Government :—

(1) Some years ago karnams used to submit village accounts once in three years specifying the several village sites and the names of the owners thereof.

(2) A few years ago Government purchased village sites at Tenkasi to erect buildings for the post office and sub-registrar's office.

(3) On the protest of the owners of village sites in Seranmuthavi, the joint magistrate of Tinnevelly ordered, on the 20th December 1862, that constables should not build houses on them.

(4) Government has given compensation to one Krishna Pillai for erecting the munsif court on his village site at Srivaikuntham.

(5) Government has purchased village site at Kalakkadu in Nanguneri taluk for erecting a police station.

He concludes by saying that it is a matter for surprise that Mr. Forbes, in the face of these grounds, has passed the blind order above alluded to.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Sept. 16th, 1894.

The new water-tax.

33. The *Desopakari*, of 16th September 1894, states that, on the 9th of September, a largely-attended meeting of ryots was held at Tanuku to protest against the new water-tax, and that another of the same nature will be held in Attili. It observes that if every ryot thus rightfully petitions the Government, the Government cannot but be moved to considerations of mercy. The people will obtain a boon and cannot but be grateful to Government for it.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1894.

Lands in the Madras Presidency.

34. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 15th September 1894, says that although the irrigation works constructed in the Madras Presidency have brought under cultivation about 2,846,000 acres of land, yet with the excessive water-tax they are

called upon to pay and with the worry they are subjected to by the overseers, the ryots do not seem to make much profit out of the lands.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Sept. 23rd, 1894.

The new water-tax.

35. A correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of 23rd September 1894, referring to the recent enhancement of the water-tax in the Gódávari and Kistna districts, says that the lands in the Gódávari district have become less productive than before, while the number of people that have to live by the produce of these lands is more than it ought to be. He asserts that there are many lands in that district which are actually cultivated at a loss by their owners, who nevertheless retain them in the hope that they will yield a profit some day. If these lands are not productive enough to enable their owners to pay the water-tax at the existing rate, how can the poor ryots find money to pay according to the enhanced rate? The duty of Government was to have published this order previous to the time when applications for water-supply were presented. Now that the ryots have already applied for water-supply, under the impression that they were to pay only according to the old rate, it is not fair on the part of Government to demand of them more than what they originally agreed to. The correspondent calls upon the ryots not to sit calmly till the tahsildar comes in and seizes their utensils and goods for failing to pay the tax, but to wake up, represent to Government the true facts of their case and pray that it will not enforce its order this year at least. The British Government is not like the old rajahs and it will certainly pay heed to such a petition. If it does not bring the regulation into force this year, but let it be known that it will certainly be forced next year, then those ryots whose lands do not yield a profit will be enabled to forego the water-supply from next year.

A correspondent from Bhimavaram to the *Sasilekha*, of 14th September 1894, says that the recent order enhancing the the water-tax in the Gódávari and Kistna districts has come like a thunderbolt upon the ryots of Bhimavaram taluk. Some people complain of the injustice of Government in adding to their already numerous burdens, and some others of the suddenness with which the tax is enhanced; some suggest that all the ryots should with one voice represent their grievance to the Government; some doubt whether this will have any effect; some say that there is no hope hereafter for the ryots and that the new settlement also will be similar to this; some ask why, if Government is not getting proper interest for the money it spent on the anicut, the salaries of the engineering officers should not be reduced or students of the Civil Engineering College, Madras, should not be employed on lower salaries, while others ask why those educated men who style themselves patriots do not go through the villages and acquaint themselves with the needs of the ignorant masses. The correspondent points out that it is unjust of Government to issue this order after the ryots had applied for water-supply. He regrets that the ryots do not stir themselves up and take steps to represent the matter to the Government. A few meetings, however, have been held under the auspices of the Bhimavaram People's Association and the Naoroji Club, and funds are being collected with the object of sending deputies to represent the matter to the Government and delegates to bring this matter up before the congress. He calls upon the other taluks of the district to follow the examples of Bhimavaram and hold similar meetings. He requests the educated men living in towns to go to the several taluks, hold meetings and represent to the Government the grievance of the poor illiterate ryots.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1894.

A report against a certain watchman recently appointed at the Villupuram railway station.

36. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th September, reports that the watchman recently appointed at the Villupuram railway station to let in licensed carts within the station premises instigates cart-drivers to demand from passengers high rates of fares in order to get a share for himself, lets in unlicensed carts when the cart-drivers have pleased him, intimidates and abuses passengers. His conduct needs inquiry.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1894.

37. The *Sasilekha*, of 14th September 1894, says that a new railway regulation was passed that Hindus should not sit in the waiting rooms intended for first and second class passengers, unless they are dressed like Europeans. It regrets that although the railway authorities derive their income chiefly from the natives, and although Government pays them the guaranteed interest from Indian revenues, they do not show the least consideration to natives. It thinks that this matter deserves to be considered by the congress.

An unjust railway regulation.

### (i) *Public Works.*

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Sept. 16th, 1894.

38. The *Desopakari*, of the 16th September 1894, relates that, on the 4th instant, a transit boat on the Woondi canal happened to capsize near Rajahmundry and sank with all its passengers. It thinks it is proper that in the rainy season transit boats should not be allowed to take in passengers on the Gódávari river.

A boat capsized.

GNANODAYAMU, *Bezwada*, Sept. 15th, 1894.

39. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 15th September 1894, hears that the East Coast Railway authorities at Bezwada are trying to prevent the ferry boats from plying on the Kistna river taking passengers across from one side to the other. It points out that they have fixed the fare for crossing the bridge at one anna, that there are many poor people who have to go from one side to the other several times a day, that they cannot afford to pay one anna every time, and that therefore they have recourse to the ferry boats. Perhaps the railway authorities intend to recover in this way the cost of the construction of the bridge. If so, it would be well to do so by levying a tax from all people calling it the Railroad Fund! Why should not people be allowed to cross the river by other conveyances than the one which the railway authorities have provided? It hopes that the people of Bezwada will take the necessary steps regarding the matter.

Ferry boats at Bezwada.

### (j) *Salt and Abkári.*

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 19th, 1894.

40. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 19th September, writes that as the salt-tax presses very hard upon the people of this country, it should be reduced; and, to recoup the loss, he suggests the levying of an import duty on cotton goods.

Salt-tax to be reduced.

41. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes that when one Muthemparambil Ramunni of Pallipram amsam in Chávakkát and his brother were going to Polláchi to buy cattle, they were waylaid at Vadakancheri, in Pálghat taluk, by two salt and abkári peons, who, being unsuccesstul in their examination of the gunny-bag which one of the brothers had on his head and which contained only four or five cocoanuts and some sundry articles, next turned and insisted upon one of them, who had more than Rs. 99 in his girdle, to unloosen it, saying that it contained opium, though they repeatedly told the peons that it contained nothing else but money. Then the peons, it appears, intimidated them and took possession of the purse and money, and immediately one of the salt peons brought a bottle of arrack from the watch-shed close by and foisted it into the hands of Ramunni, the eldest brother, and took him with the arrack and five rupees as if he had been arrested while carrying arrack, and he had then only five rupees with him. Now it appears that the brothers have put in a complaint against these peons in the Alattúr sub-magistrate's cutcherry stating all particulars.

Salt and abkári peons in Malabar again!

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 26th, 1894.

42. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 26th September, invites the attention of Government to the necessity of instituting an inquiry into the oppressions of the salt and abkári officers of the Chávakkát range. It regrets to observe that the silent attitude of the authorities, who take no notice

Government to institute inquiries into the iniquities of the salt officers of the Chávakkát range.

of the articles that have from time to time been published in this connection in some of the Malayalam newspapers and in the *Hindu*, encourages the salt officers to oppress the people more and more and at the same time creates great grief and widespread discontent among the oppressed. The paper disapproves of the practice of making inquiries from the head of a department regarding the complaints against the iniquities of the officers of that department, because he will always be prone to support his subordinates, and says that if the Board or Government have ever conducted inquiries into the iniquities of the salt officers in question through the head of that department, it can assure them that they have not been put in possession of a true and accurate account of the iniquities which are even to this day practised by the salt officers. If Government wants to know the truth, it should appoint a special officer, and he should be made to institute inquiries in several places by asking the people themselves.

(*k*) *General.*

43. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th September, with reference to the statement which Mr. Fowler made at the last meeting of Parliament that he intended to appoint a committee this year to examine into the Indian finance, observes that the topics dwelt on by him clearly indicate that he must have mastered the manual published by Diwan Bahadur Strinivasa Raghavaiyangar, and regrets to remark that his book must have served like a drop of curd in a potful of milk in rendering fruitless all the great attempts of Indian patriots.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1894.

A remark on the manual published by Diwan Bahadur Strinivasa Raghavaiyangar.

44. The same paper observes as follows:—Nattukottai Chetties generally carry on their business with a joint capital by means of agents in different places, such as Madura, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta, and this joint capital is assessed by the income-tax authorities in all the said places. Nattukottai Chetties greatly suffer by this mode of taxation. If their capital is repeatedly assessed, will it not make their hearts burn? It must also be noted that while this tax brings Government but a small income, affords the ministerial officers concerned scope for bribery. Of the tax paid by the merchants of this country, only one half goes to Government while the remainder fills the pockets of the ministerial officers of Government.

Sufferings of Nattukottai Chetties caused by the imposition of income-tax.

45. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th September, complains that during the festival celebrated at Mailam, in Tindivanam taluk, many petty bazaars were temporarily opened to help the devotees, and the tahsildar arbitrarily levied land-tax from the owners of these petty bazaars at the rate of two annas per square yard. As procedure of this sort subjects petty bazaarmen to great hardship, the correspondent prays that Government will be pleased to forbid such impositions in future.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1894.

A request to the authorities to refrain from demanding land-tax from bazaars that are temporarily opened during festivals at Mailam.

46. A correspondent to the *Nyayabodhini*, of 1st July 1894, write thus (in English) regarding the administration of Mr. Muhammad Razakhan, the late Sub-Collector of Ongole:—"During the Muhammadan rule, the vizier did everything his own way. Whether this is correct or incorrect, during the time of Mr. Muhammad Razakhan, the head clerk of the Sub-Collector's office managed to have everything in his own fashion. If my information is correct, a mashaljee that was absent from the office for twenty days in the month of March 1894, was paid the salary for the whole month. But there is an excuse for the mashaljee that he accompanied the family of the head clerk to Nellore and there remained twenty days. What such excuse will the head clerk have for making a bill for the mashaljee's salary for the whole month? Perhaps he may offer his own explanation to Mr. Graham, our present Sub-Collector."

NYAYABODHINI, *Ongole*, July 1st, 1894.

The late Sub-Collector of Ongole.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Sept. 17th, 1894.

47. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 17th September, with reference to a telegram of the 11th September which announced that the Hindu inhabitants of Poona have, contrary to their usual practice, applied to the authorities for permission to carry out the procession of Ganapathi, and that Government has acceded to their request under certain conditions and has issued a notice warning them against doing certain things which would be likely to result in a breach of public peace, observes that when the Muhammadans heard that the Hindus were unanimously trying to cause loss to Muhammadan merchants, they instantly convened a public meeting in which it was resolved that Muhammadan merchants should store up grain in the town and cantonment of Poona and sell it to Muhammadans if the Hindus were to close their granaries against them. It also remarks with regret that the Hindus are adopting unlawful measures to oppress their fellow-countrymen. It further notes that the Hindus of Poona being comparatively wealthy, are trying to overawe Muhammadans by their unlawful acts, and states that it is very surprising to hear that in these days of general progress and civilization, the educated and enlightened Hindus also take part in such strife. In conclusion, the *Khasim* earnestly solicits the just and impartial Government to adopt judicious measures which may tend to reconcile the two contending factions for ever.

Riot in Poona.

*Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 17th September, referring to a serious riot which took place at Poona on the 13th instant, states that although the local authorities were aware of the intentions of the Hindus to introduce in the Ganapathi festival this year certain disguises adopted by Muhammadans and to pass the mosque with tom-toms and music, yet they did not adopt any preventive measures against the impending riot. It is said that the Hindu processionists finding the authorities inactive and careless proceeded insolently and presumptuously playing music and tom-toms in defiance of the orders of a police havildar, who asked them to stop the music while passing by the mosque. As the above date happened to be the birthday of the prophet, not only Poona but also the whole Muhammadan world was *en fête*, and prayers were being said in every mosque and preaching was going on everywhere. Then, some of the Muhammadans came out of the mosque and tried to prevent the music as it interfered with their prayers. The Hindus instead of ceasing tom-toms and music commenced to play it with greater vigour and force. This act naturally provoked the Muhammadans who attacked the musicians; whereupon the Hindus gathered from different quarters of the town and surrounded the handful of Muhammadans and belaboured them unmercifully and, not being satisfied with this, entered the mosque and ill-treated the innocent Muhammadans who were present there at the time and committed sacrilege. In conclusion, the *Shams* observes that the commission of the above enormities and excesses is due to the sheer neglect and carelessness of the local authorities, and notes had a strong guard of policemen or sepoys been placed in front of the mosque at the time, no row would have occurred; and it finally remarks that the malpractices of the Hindus and the disgrace and sufferings of the Muhammadans at their hands seem to be unnoticed by the authorities.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Triplicane, Madras*, Sept. 24th, 1894.

48. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 24th September, agrees with Professor Max Müller when he stated that the common belief that India was lost on account of the disunion and discord of the Hindu nation is wrong, but that the Hindus in general being bent on piety and education and greatly fearing God and always fixing their thoughts and minds upon divine knowledge and theology fell an easy prey to foreign invaders. The *Shams* states that before the mutiny the people of India possessed martial spirit and were more bold and brave than they are now. The spread of education and learning amongst them has made them timid and cowardly; and lastly it remarks that as Government has now quietly begun to discourage the spread of education in this country, it is hoped that this course of conduct will prove beneficial to its inhabitants in course of time.

The reason why India was lost to the Hindus.

49. The same paper states that it is alleged that the Amir, finding a deficit in the public exchequer, asked his military officers to forego a month's salary for the benefit of state, which was cheerfully agreed to by them. On the other hand, the Amir disposed of all the presents which he had obtained on the occasion of the circumcision ceremony of his son and added the sale-proceeds to the sum thus raised and easily made up the deficit. It further observes that a wise act like this could never be that of a barbarous ruler which some people represent the Amir to be. Would the British Government act thus? Never. The above act of the Amir, besides being a noble example to other rulers, shows that he has the well-being of his subjects at heart and does not like to burden them with undue taxes, and also shows that the military officers of the Amir are humane and generous and are not reluctant to sacrifice their interest for the benefit of the state and the country. In conclusion, it states let all and every one of the civil and military officers of the British Government forego one month's pay for the sake of the state to make up the present deficit and relieve the people of India from the impending danger of being overburdened with fresh taxes.

A wise and praiseworthy act of the Amir.

## IV.—Native States.

50. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 27th ultimo, in expressing its entire approval of the draft Bill of the Mysore Government for the prevention of infant marriages, says that, for the successful working of the provisions of the Bill, the co-operation of the British Government is necessary, for it is necessary to prevent infant marriages being performed by the subjects of the Mysore Government in British India. The Age of Consent Act is not in force in Mysore, and yet the Mysore Government does not allow British subjects to come to Mysore and break the law, and it would be but fair that the Government of British India should return the compliment and allow no breach of Mysore law by the Mysore subjects in British India.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Sept. 27th, 1894.

The Mysore Infant Marriage Prevention Bill.

51. Concerning the proposed lottery in Mysore, the *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini* of the 15th ultimo says that the sanction of the Local Government has been asked for launching the lottery, and hopes that the Diwan and the Resident will refuse their sanction, as a lottery is a sort of gambling and causes loss to a great many people.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, *Bangalore*, Sept. 15th, 1894.

Lottery in Mysore.

52. The *Sudarshana* for June and July (received in the month) says that there is a rumour current that the Government of India propose to take up Aurangabad and Bedar from the Nizam in exchange for Bijapur, Dharwar and Sholapur, but that the Nizam's Government does not like the exchange. The journal remarks:—"We do not know what is in store for the three districts which are to pass over to Mogulai Darbar."

Sudarshana, *Udipi (South Canara)*, June and July 1894.

The proposed exchange of Bijapur and other districts for Aurangabad and Bedar.

53. The *Malayala Manorama*, of the 8th September, bitterly complains of the oppressions of the Karukachalil police of Kóttayam division in Travancore. It says that when a theft occurred at Putuppalli, two constables of the above station (*sic*) who went to inquire into the case apprehended and tortured an innocent young woman at the instance of some vagabonds who entertained a grudge against her for her having refused to cohabit with them. It appears that the constables and these vagabonds got drunk and entered the house of this woman and seized her husband and tied him up to a tree in the compound and then had connexion with her till she was bleeding profusely. Afterwards they commenced to inflict on her tortures of a very indecent and painful nature; and it is alleged that when the woman became unconscious they left her, being perhaps overcome by humane feelings.

Malayala Manorama, *Kóttayam*, Sept. 8th, 1894.

Iniquities of the Travancore police.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1894.

Desirability of granting the privileges asked by the congress.

54. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th September, after making slight allusions to the tree-daubing movement, to the vague fears infused by the Anglo-Indians, and to the extreme sense of loyalty and fidelity of the Indian subjects, says that it will be the bounden duty of the Government of India to grant the privileges asked by the congress and thus save its subjects. After showing how the people groan under heavy and numerous taxes, the correspondent remarks that it would speak well of the high sense of generosity on the part of the British Government if it would relieve the people of the burden of taxation under which they now suffer.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1894.

Comments on the procedure of the Secretary of State in respect of the simultaneous examination.

55. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th September, writes as follows:—The Secretary of State, relying on the opinion of the Government of India, submitted a very unfavorable report in respect of the simultaneous examination. In order to condemn his procedure and to make Parliament reconsider the subject, public meetings have been held at Bombay and Calcutta and the resolutions passed by them have been submitted to Parliament. A similar meeting will also be held at Pachiyappa's Hall on the 15th September when resolutions will be passed condemning the action of the Secretary of State and praying Parliament to consider and rectify it. The report of the Secretary of State is quite contrary to the declarations of Her Majesty and to the resolution of Parliament. The Anglo-Indians, from selfish motives and with a view to curb the progress of natives of India, condemn them in all possible ways. But should the liberal party and the Premier of England giving credence to their statements make light of the resolution of the House of Commons, then how is India to prosper?

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1894.

Resolutions recorded at the meeting held at Pachiyappa's Hall in connection with the question of simultaneous examination.

56. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th September, in connection with the public meeting held at Pachiyappa's Hall for protesting against the despatch of the Secretary of State on the question of simultaneous examination, writes as follows:—The Indians by asking the authorities to hold the Civil Service Examination simultaneously both in India and in England, ask nothing new, but simply the carrying out of the resolution of Parliament made in 1833 and the fulfilment of the pledges given by Her Majesty in her Proclamation in the year1858, that natives of India would be appointed freely, impartially without distinction of race or creed, to all offices for which they are qualified by their education and ability. This subject was brought to the notice of the local authorities many a time but to no purpose. When the Indians represented the matter to the House of Commons, Mr. Herbert Paul on the 2nd June moved a resolution before Parliament that the Civil Service Examination should be held both in India and in England simultaneously, and Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji seconded it and the proposition was finally carried. Lord Kimberley, the then Secretary of State, referred this resolution to the Government of India for its opinion. The Government of India being guided by the prejudiced reports of the Anglo-Indians, and with a view to favour them, reported that the execution of the resolution in question was practically impossible. Mr. Fowler, the Secretary of State, approving this report, despatched a letter to the Government of India saying that the resolution of the House of Commons in regard to the simultaneous examination could not be given effect to in practice, and that sufficient scope is afforded to natives in the scheme of Provincial Civil Service. Thus a final blow has been given to the resolution in question. Now the Anglo-Indians rejoice at their triumph. However, there is still hope of success. As long as the people of England are sympathetic, there is every certainty of justice being done to India sooner or later. It behoves the people

of India, therefore, to spare no pains to represent in a body their grievances to the people of England in order that they may pay heed to them and take steps to give redress.

The same paper mentions that the Hon'ble P. Rungia Naidu presided at the public meeting held at Pachiyappa's Hall, and that the following resolutions were recorded in that meeting:—

(1) That this meeting records its sense of disappointment and deep regret caused throughout the country by the despatch of the Secretary of State for India on the question of holding simultaneous examinations in India and England for the Indian Civil Service.

(2) That this meeting strongly deprecates the illiberal and unsympathetic interpretation put by the Government of India on the pledges given to the people of this country by the Parliamentary Statute of 1833 and by Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858, and is of opinion that the scheme of Provincial Civil Service recently introduced falls short of the aspirations and expectations of the people of India.

(3) That this meeting views with great apprehension the consequences of the Government of India being allowed to set aside the resolution of the House of Commons.

(4) That this meeting places on record its sense of gratitude to the Government of Madras for expressing an opinion favorable to the natives of India.

A request to the Hon'ble Mr. Blake to preside over the ensuing congress meeting.

57. The same paper informs that the Madras congress committee, in accordance with the resolution of the British congress committee, requested the Hon'ble Mr. E. Blake to preside over the coming congress meeting, and that there is every likelihood of his complying with it.

"The Cochin kissing case."

58. The *Sasilekha*, of 21st September 1894, referring to the "Cochin kissing case" where the hospital assistant who attempted to obtain a kiss from the wife of an in-patient in the hospital, was sentenced to pay a fine of 100 rupees, but was not deprived of his post, asks why Lord Wenlock has not interfered in the case and punished the assistant as he did Dr. Smith. The fact that the request for a kiss was punished as a much greater offence when the lady happened to be a European than when she happened to be a native, seems to show that our rulers are of opinion that European ladies alone possess modesty and that Hindu ladies do not. Dr. Smith was deprived of his appointment for asking a kiss of a lady-guest of his. But this assistant wanted to outrage the modesty of the wife of one who was under his treatment as a patient. Such a man might even poison those who did not submit to his will. That he is still retained in the service causes a misgiving that somebody will have to lose his life under him.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 21st, 1894.

The National congress.

59. The *Rajayogi*, of 10th September 1894, writes thus (in English) on the National congress:—"Whatever may be the bigotry and self-willedness of a handful of Muhammadans, a majority of the educated of these have been co-operating with their Hindu brethren, and we are pleased to find so many Muhammadans in the list of members forming the reception committee at Madras.

"Then there are the Native Christians whose sphere of work is limited to the masses and who, most of them, are not in touch with the majority of the other Hindus. Their ideas are naturally conservative, and the aspirations of the Hindus at large, however legitimate they are, do not, therefore, find favour with them.

"The congress-vilifiers are not yet silenced and they attribute the success which the congress achieved during the past years to the singular help rendered by Mr. A. O. Hume and their basis that Hindus, in themselves, are a composite body of different elements whose interests clash with each other, remains uncontradicted. We are thus driven to this point, and it is left to the

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Sept. 10th, 1894.

native public either to disprove or prove the statements of their opponents. Mr. Hume, who has worked ardently for the good of the people of this country, is too old to do any active work. It is, therefore, very likely that he does not attend the Madras congress; and there are, therefore, greater difficulties in our way this year to keep up the prestige of this grand institution.

"No one need entertain doubts as to the possibility and probability of securing men willing to devote their time, energy and intelligence in arranging the mechanism of the movement; but the question, how to collect the necessary funds to defray the expenses, has to be solved. The Maharajah of Vizianagram, whose liberality and munificence have brought many a public institution into existence and infused life into many others, is the right person to come to the rescue, for he is the most enlightened prince in our parts, and is able to estimate the importance of strengthening the National congress whose aim, as he understands, is nothing but to advance the legitimate claims of the Indian public to certain privileges in a constitutional way."

The *Vartadarsini*, of 15th September 1894, referring to the coming Indian National congress, writes as follows:—"We pray that all patriotic, benevolent, generous, educated and independent men should arrange amongst themselves to go about the villages by turns and tell the people how this child, called the National congress, having passed safely through the many daily, monthly, and yearly perils that beset an infant's existence, has at last attained its tenth year, and how all men of whatever race or caste, without any religious animosities, should arrange for the permanent maintenance of this first and grateful son of our people, even as we seek our children's comfort at the expense of our own and write (make) will at our death forgetting to think of God even then. Thirty lakhs of rupees are required for permanently maintaining the congress. There are millions of people in this country, hundreds of whom are very rich, and thousands in easy circumstances. If each of them contributes something, the sum will soon be made up, and this is not a great thing. If Government impose another tax, will not every one pay it without uttering a word? If every tax-payer reflects how Government collects lakhs of rupees by the small taxes which each pays, his doubt whether we can collect thirty lakhs of rupees will be removed. Therefore it is necessary that all wealthy and generous men should render pecuniary assistance, and all intelligent and able-bodied men should reach the masses and instruct them about the congress.

"The subjects that will be considered by the congress are the action of Mr. Fowler in rendering the resolution of the House of Commons regarding simultaneous examinations in England and India of no effect, and some other important subjects."

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Sept. 20th, 1894.

60. The *Rajayogi*, of 20th September 1894, writes thus (in English):—

"The vagaries of the Indian administration."

"The Government of India, seizing every suggestion to extricate themselves from their financial embarrassment, like a sinking man who takes hold of straw to save himself, and attempting to reduce the Home charges by keeping up the value of the rupee, have blundered most aggregiously in closing the mints. The result is apparent to every one of us. Large debts had to be contracted in gold and the Home charges have thus been swelled enormously, eight millions sterling having been added to the permanent debt of India.

"The recent notification enhancing water-tax by 25 per cent. has startled many a landholder, because the value of landed property has been depreciated owing to the increase of water-tax. There is widespread discontent among the landholders of our district, and fears are entertained as to what fresh taxation is under contemplation. A large gulf has been created owing to the fall of the rupee, and we entertain great fears that unless our rulers impose additional taxes, which will materially affect the people and cause oppression to them, this wide abyss of deficit cannot at least be partly filled up. The people of India are doomed, the Home Government never thinks of reducing the military expenditure nor imposing taxes on cotton imports, and the policy

seems to be to increase the burden of taxes under which the people have already been groaning."

61. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 15th September 1894, referring to the coming Indian National congress, says thus:—"This assembly will be held in Madras in the forthcoming December. This is the second time it meets in Madras. The needs of our country can only be satisfied through the efforts of the congress. To suppose that they can be supplied through any other means is a mere dream. Hence all lovers of the country should duly encourage and advance the movement. Many persons are of opinion that the people of this presidency do not take as much interest in the congress as the people of other presidencies do. If we do not seek to wipe off this impression from their minds, we shall be dishonored beyond measure. The time has come to show forth our interest and perseverance and enthusiasm for the congress. Therefore all educated men and all wealthy men should do whatever they can to help the congress.

GNANODAYAMU, *Beswada*, Sept. 15th, 1894.

The National congress.

"It need not be pointed out that pecuniary help is the most valuable of all kinds of assistance. We are not unacquainted with the saying that money is the basis of everything in this world. If there is money abundantly, all helps will accompany it. Therefore all the wealthy people may, if they choose, contribute several lakhs to the congress. There are many zamindars in this country, and if they give to the congress what they spend for a day, several thousands of rupees will be collected. Alas! people like to spend money for needless and objectionable purposes, but they cannot bear to expend money for good ends. We need not say much to the intelligent people and there is no use in saying much to silly people. So we pray that all the inhabitants of this presidency may render all the pecuniary assistance in their power to the congress." (*A full and true translation.*)

62. The *Karnataka Prakashika*, of the 24th ultimo, has a paragraph which says:—If the National congress is practically disposed, it will do well to introduce into its programme the subject of punitive police. It seems to have become a recognised institution of the North-Western Provinces, and is beginning to make its appearance in Bengal.

KARNATAKA PRAKASHIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 24th, 1894.

The punitive police to form a subject in the programme of the congress.

63. The same paper takes the following from the *Indian Spectator*:—The fatal riots at Poona should be a matter for grief and shame to Hindus and Muhammadans alike. No doubt there are black sheep among both, possibly more in the one than in the other, who deserve to be shown how severely the Penal Code can deal with sedition or incitement to disorder. We can have no sympathy with these; but we hope that the authorities too will seriously consider what it was which enabled these arch-agitators to seduce the general mass of the population from its usual inertness and peaceful disposition. Therein lies the problem of the day, and for its right solution more far-seeing and penetrating statesmanship shall have to be requisitioned than would seem to have yet been shown by Government.

The riots in Poona.

64. The same paper says:—We hear that the Madras congress committee has resolved to invite the Right Honorable Edward Blake, M.P., to preside at the meeting of the National congress to be held in Madras next December.

The president of the Tenth Indian national congress.

65. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 19th ultimo, after giving an account of the recent riot in Poona, says it is the duty of the authorities to ascertain who are the persons that instigated the Muhammadans to keep watch in the mosque at midnight on Thursday. Unless these are found out and punished, there is no likelihood of the quarrel between the two parties coming to an end. The Hindus and Muhammadans have been living together like brethren for upwards of several centuries and should so live together still, were it not for some interested persons who expect to profit by the quarrels between the two nations.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Sept. 19th, 1894.

The riot in Poona.

SUDARSHANA, *Udipi*, June and July 1894.

66. The *Sudarshana* for June and July says:—At a place called Boliya in Rajshaye, the Mussalmans attacked the police when the police superintendent and his force were assembled in a public road to prevent an expected riot during the Moharam. None of the Hindus joined in the riot. The Government will see from this the lawless character of the Mussalmans.

A riot in Rajshaye.

67. The same paper says:—It has been decided to hold the next congress meeting at Madras, but nothing seems to have been done by the people of Madras in the way of preparation for it. The mofussil people follow the lead of the capital. It is a characteristic of the Indians to be attracted by novelty, and when the novelty of a thing passes off they grow indifferent to it. The same was the case with Mrs. Annie Besant. She was made much of for some time, but who ever thinks of her now?

The indifference of the people towards the congress.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 22nd, 1894.

68. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd September, says that although the congress committees in other parts of the presidency have begun to collect funds in furtherance of the ensuing congress, yet the Calicut congress committee has not yet commenced to do anything, though a congress collection box was sent from Madras, and it was resolved in the last meeting that a house-to-house collection should be made in the town. The indifference of the members of the Calicut committee in the matter of collecting money is attributed to the ill-feeling existing between the Brahmans and non-Brahmans of the place. The paper while condemning the indifferent attitude of the members of the committee, advises them to lay aside their petty jealousies and prejudices and work with co-operation in the matter. It remarks that it is surprising that the so-called educated members of the committee should allow the cause of the congress to suffer by their mutual jealousies at a time when the Anglo-Indians are in every way trying to deride that movement, and exhorts the committee to begin collection at once.

Calicut congress committee.

69. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes that a public meeting was held in the Brennen College, Tellicherry, in connection with the ensuing congress. The meeting was presided over by a leading Muhammadan landlord, Keloth Kadir Kutti. The object of the meeting was explained by Messrs. Narayana Kurup and Kelu Nambiyar, pleaders of the local district court. Another pleader, Mr. M. Gopala Menon, next said that it had been decided that the Malabar district should pay Rs. 3,000 towards the congress funds, of which Rs. 1,000 should be contributed by the people of Tellicherry, and exhorted the audience to show their sympathy by subscribing liberally. When this was said some of those present quietly left the hall, while those that remained there promised to pay Rs. 500. The sum collected on the spot was 3 pies.

Congress meeting at Tellicherry.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 24th, 1894.

70. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 24th September, writes disapproving of the dismissal of M.R.Ry. Chattu, tahsildar of Badagara. He adds that Government is mistaken in having believed the statements made by the *Mail* and some other papers, and dismissed Chattu without giving any weight to the reports of the Collector and Sub-Collector who had gone to the spot and made inquiries. The correspondent says that the opinion of the public is that if in this matter, in which the reports of the district officers and the opinion of the press were in conflict, Government had deputed one of the Revenue Board members to conduct inquiries and decided the matter in the light of such inquiries, the decision would have been just and acceptable.

Disapproving of the dismissal of Chattu, tahsildar of Badagara.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th October 1894.

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| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | Sept. 1894. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st Oct. 1894. |
| 3 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. | 140 | 5th ,, ,, |
| 5 | "Meignana Bhanu" .. .. | Karikal .. .. .. | .. | 15th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 230 | 1st Oct 1894. |
| 7 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvadi .. .. .. | 100 | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 8 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 22nd Sept. 1894. |
| 9 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 29th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 24th Sept. and 1st Oct. 1894. |
| 11 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 15th, 22nd and 29th Sept. 1894. |
| 12 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 26th Sept. and 3rd Oct. 1894. |
| 13 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 575 | 20th and 27th Aug. 1894. |
| 14 | "Vivekathivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 300 | 30th Sept. and 7th Oct. 1894. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 25th and 28th Sept. and 2nd and 5th Oct. 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Manoranjani" .. .. .. | Tuni (Gódávari District). | 500 | July—Aug. 1894. |
| 17 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | Sept 1894. |
| 18 | "Nyayabodhini" .. .. .. | Ongole .. .. .. | .. | 1st Oct. 1894. |
| 19 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. . .. | 4,000 | Oct. 1894. |
| 20 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | Sept. ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 22nd and 29th Sept. and 6th Oct. 1894. |
| 22 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 29th Sept. and 6th Oct. 1894. |
| 23 | "Vartadarsini" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 200 | 29th ,, ,, 3rd and 6th Oct. 1894. |
| 24 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 460 | 30th ,, ,, 7th Oct. 1894. |
| 25 | "Gnanodayamu" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 700 | 29th ,, ,, 6th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 5th and 12th Oct. 1894. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 1st and 8th Oct. 1894. |
| 28 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 29th Sept. and 6th and 13th Oct. 1894. |
| 29 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 4th and 11th Oct. 1894. |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 3rd ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 1st and 11th Oct. 1894. |
| 32 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 29th Sept. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 29th Sept. and 6th Oct. 1894. |
| 34 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 3rd Oct. 1894. |
| 35 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 22nd and 29th Sept. and 6th Oct. 1894. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 37 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 1st and 8th Oct. 1894. |
| 38 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah, do. .. | 570 | 29th Sept. and 6th Oct. 1894. |
| 39 | "Tilism-i-Hyruth" .. .. .. | Triplicane, do. .. | 50 | 15th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 24th and 27th Sept. and 1st and 4th Oct. 1894. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 6th instant, says that a Russian paper advises Japan to act with moderation towards Corea, for any attempt to annex Corea will exhaust Russia's patience. This, the *Vrittanta Bodhini* remarks, is quite contradictory to the declaration made by the Russian Finance Minister that the Czar desires peace and wishes to live at peace with the whole world, and that Russia would never be found on the side of France if France commenced war. All those acquainted with Russian statecraft and diplomacy will receive the Finance Minister's statements with a discount. If what the Finance Minister says is true, what about the threat held out to the Japanese? This threat is a corroboration of previous reports. At the present moment Russia may not take any serious measures on account of the serious illness of the Czar; but it has become an historical fact that the Divine Figure of the North is not to be trusted. However, turning to China and Japan, since the last notice the telegrams have informed us that while Japan is advancing, China is receding. Corea has been deserted by China and all her troops have been told off to be within her own dominions to prevent an invasion. China is panic-stricken, and some go to say that her condition is hopeless.

The war in the East.

Vrittanta Bodhini, *Bangalore*, Oct. 6th, 1894.

2. *Tilism-i-Hyruth*, of the 15th September, in stating on the authority of the *Pioneer* that the Russian Government has sanctioned the construction of a line between Samarkhand and Margilan and the opening of a branch as far as Tashkand and further intends to extend the line as far as Merv, Panjdeh, Charjin and Kirkee, remarks that if the proposed line were extended as far as Panjdeh, it would afford the Russians an opportunity of fully surveying the Afghan country, the distance between Panjdeh and Herat being about 130 miles only and the distance between Kirkee and Mazar-i-Shariff just the same. The extension of Samarkhand and Margilan line will open the road to northern Afghanistan, Pamir and Chinese Turkistan and, when occasion requires, the Russians will be able to reach Yasin and Gilgit without any difficulty and attack Bokhara and Herat simultaneously when it will be impossible for the English and Afghans to oppose them and repel their attacks successfully. In conclusion, the *Tilism* advises the British Government not to remain idle but to checkmate Russia in her designs.

Construction of railway lines in Central Asia.

Tilism-i-Hyrutii, *Triplicane, Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1894.

3. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 8th October, quotes an article from the *Aum*, of Lahore, of which the following is an excerpt. Captain Mullaly, of the Military Works Department, has compiled a book in which he notes that the Russians are steadily advancing towards India and have occupied several important places which will enable them to create rebellion all over Afghanistan whenever they like. It is further asserted that the Russians, who are cunning and intriguing people, will prevail over the frontier tribes and native princes and bring them to their side easily. For this reason England is advised to compel Russia to act conformably to the treaty of 1873 which strictly prohibits her from interfering with states that lie on the other side of the southern boundary of Mustang. In conclusion the *Shams* requests the British Government to be vigilant and guard her interests in India against the intrigues and machinations of Russia.

Russian advance towards India.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Triplicane, Madras*, Oct. 8th, 1894.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

4. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 22nd September, hearing that Government, in anticipation of the retirement of Colonel Porteous and Colonel Cox, which is to take place by the end of this year, contemplates to confer the posts held by them on civilians, notwithstanding the superior claims of military officers, says that if Government

Contemplation of Government to confer posts now held by military officers on civilians.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1894.

is to be guided by the principle that ability and efficiency alone qualify a person for public service, no matter whether he is a civilian or a military officer, then it should not make any invidious distinction between a European and a Native, as was made in the case of the recent appointment of the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1894.

Certain suggestions regarding the Police department.

5. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th October, complains that the appointments of superintendents and inspectors of the Police department are always reserved for the relations of officials in rank to the exclusion of natives, and asks why Government should not hold an examination in respect of such high posts. After repeating the sentiments expressed in the *Swadesamitran* of the 28th September regarding the police constabulary, he makes the following suggestions:—

(1) A rule should be passed empowering police constables to exercise authority over suspected and notorious characters.

(2) Old criminals should be tattooed either in the forehead or in the arm in order that the police of other places may understand who they are and have an eye on them during their stay in those places.

(3) Sub-Magistrates should be vested with the privilege of committing a criminal who has undergone previous convictions to the Sessions for enhanced punishment.

A request to Government to mitigate the punishment awarded to the tahsildar, &c., concerned in the late Kadiri's case.

6. The same paper, after giving a detailed account of the facts of the case in which Kadiri, a frantic Mappilla, was shot down by the police at Badagara in the district of Malabar, writes as follows:—When this matter was reported to Government, although the District Magistrate and the Inspector-General of Police thought that the officers concerned, namely, a tahsildar, a head constable and three constables, were not guilty, it pleased Government to dismiss them. An examination of the facts of the case shows that the punishment inflicted by Government on officers of long standing was both severe and unjust. Government will do well to reconsider its decision and do justice to the aggrieved.

VARTADARSINI, *Nellore*, Oct. 3rd, 1894.

The Dasara festival.

7. The *Vartadarsini*, in a special supplement issued on 3rd October 1894, while expressing its thankfulness to Mr. Wynne, the Collector of Nellore, for having cancelled the order of his predecessor, Mr. Macleane, that no Hindu processions should pass through the "bazaar" street during the Dasara festival, regrets that he should have thought fit to prohibit Hindus from disguising themselves as tigers. It says that the tiger is an animal sacred to the Hindus and that it is the favorite animal of the goddess Parvati. Pious men, when they do penance, generally sit upon a prepared tiger's skin. On the other hand the tiger has no connection at all with the Muhammadan religion. These disguises are nowhere alluded to in the Koran. When the Muhammadans are allowed to put on disguises for the purpose of scoffing at the Hindu religion, why should the Hindus be prevented from putting on disguises having reference to Muhammadan religion? It is a well-known fact that the police inspector of the taluk, Mr. Minno, is partial to the Muhammadans in many respects. He and the Town Sub-Magistrate, Mr. Ramayya, seem to have represented to the Collector that it was dangerous to allow Hindus to disguise themselves as tigers; but that the Hindus have clearly got a right to put on the above-said disguise is plain from the fact that even Mr. Macleane, who showed himself so partial to the Muhammadans last year, wrote in his proceedings of the 10th of October (1893?) that there was no reason why a Hindu should not be permitted to assume the disguise of a tiger as well as a Muhammadan. Is not the action of the Sub-Magistrate calculated to raise the suspicion that he does not know how to administer justice and to exercise his magisteral powers? Moreover, the Collector has forbidden only the disguise of a tiger to the Hindus. What is the objection to put on other disguises, such as those of the lion, the leopard, the man-lion, the bull-giant,

the buffalo-giant, and the serpent-giant? The paper hopes that the Hindus will now at least convene a meeting, send a petition to the Collector representing the unfairness of the magistrate's representations and get the prohibition removed.

Ibid.

The same paper, of the 6th October 1894, writes thus:—"With reference to the Dasara festival this year, orders were given at first that the Hindus might put on any disguise they pleased except that of a tiger and might carry their processions in whatever streets they liked. In accordance with this order, Hindu processions passed through all the streets without giving rise to any disturbance during the first day. The next day, however, the Hindus were not only not allowed to conduct their processions through the Sikharamuvari street, where the Jumma Musjid is situated, but were also ordered by the police to stop their music before the new mosque built at a distance of fifty feet from the road leading to Ranganayakulupet, with its front not even facing the road but turned to the east. While such is the case, the Muhammadans, under some pretext or other, managed to come up in procession against the Hindus. On the 4th ultimo, a Muhammadan cried out 'Deen' and stones were thrown and a riot was very nearly caused by the Muhammadans near the Town Police station itself. The popular impression is that the Muhammadans are secretly encouraged in their insolence by some police officers who have been for a long time disposed partially towards the Muhammadans. Although we know that the orders of Government are that in police stations the Hindus and Muhammadans should be employed in equal number, a doubt forces itself on us on examining the Nellore police stations, especially the town station, that the Government is of opinion that officers should consist chiefly of Muhammadans. It is desirable to transfer town officers and police inspectors from place to place as is done in other departments." (*A full and true translation.*)

Oppression by the police.

8. A paragraph in the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 11th instant, says thus:—We very often hear complaints against the Sircar who, we are told, give great trouble and oppress the people. When we question the people as to who are the officers that thus oppress them they always point to the police and other petty servants of Government. We leave it to our readers to judge whether the police exist for the good of the people or whether the people exist for the benefit of the police.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Oct. 11th, 1894.

The reason why the educated natives do not join the Police department.

9. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd October, says that educated natives prefer the Revenue department to the police. The reason for this being, first, that they are convinced by various instances that they cannot aspire to get admission to the superior ranks of the Police department, secondly, that they are not inclined to serve under the young and uneducated Assistant Superintendents, the sons of Anglo-Indians, who are incapable of understanding the attainments and merits of the natives serving under them. The paper further says that one Tatta Kanari, B.A., was appointed as a Probationary Inspector, and he discharged his duties satisfactorily without any room for complaint. After the probationary period was over he was discharged without any cause being shown, and the head constable of Manjeri was appointed in his stead. The paper remarks that if educated men joining the department are dealt with in this fashion, educated natives will not be inclined to join the Police department and that the department will not improve.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 3rd, 1894.

The Pattambi police.

10. The same issue of the paper says that one M. Komu Menon brought an action against the head constable of the Pattambi police station for certain defamatory statements made by the latter against the former in a referred charge sheet (*sic*). The Special Assistant Magistrate, in whose court the complaint was lodged, convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50. The head constable presented a revision petition in the High Court. The High

Court, in reversing the decision of the lower court, stated that constables are privileged to make such statements in a referred charge sheet (*sic*). The paper remarks that the decision of the High Court will not only tend to increase the iniquities of the police but also give them greater chances to insult respectable persons. The paper says that as various complaints against the Pattambi police have reached it, it is highly desirable that they should at least be transferred.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 3rd, 1894.

Delay in furnishing the accused with a copy of the judgment.

11. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd October, invites the attention of the District Magistrate of Malabar to the desirability of issuing an order to all the magistrates to the effect that they should furnish the accused, who has been convicted and sentenced in a case, with a copy of the judgment without delay. The paper says that although section 371 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that the accused should be furnished with a copy of the judgment without delay, yet a certain magistrate in Malabar failed to comply with the provisions of this section, which led the editor to invite the attention of the District Magistrate to the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 6th, 1894.

Advocating the extension of trial by jury in India.

12. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th October, in commenting upon the number of cases tried by jury during the past year in the Madras Presidency, says that the result of the system of trial by jury has been satisfactory and that the opinion of some of the Anglo-Indians that it is difficult to work that system if it is introduced in India is quite unfounded. It can be easily shown from an examination of the jury lists of each district that the selection of jurors is made not wholly according to merit, but if men who are educated and who will not act against their conscience are selected jurors, there is no question that the jury system will work well in India. The extension of trial by jury to all offences will give great satisfaction to the people, and they will be much pleased with Government. It therefore hopes that Government will not be indifferent to the extension of jury system in India being led away by the words of the jealous Anglo-Indians.

### (*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1894.

Unsatisfactory nature of the instruction imparted in villages in surveying.

13. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th September, remarks that the present system of imparting instruction in surveying and granting certificates to karnams in villages is very unsatisfactory as even persons holding first-class certificates are almost wholly ignorant of surveying.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1894.

The University and the B.L. Examination.

14. The *Sasilekha*, of 12th October 1894, hears that the University authorities are thinking of making attendance at the Law College for a certain number of terms necessary for a failed B.L. candidate if he wishes to go up again for the examination. It considers it very unjust that so many restrictions should be imposed even upon men who have passed important examinations. It says that the Law College does not serve any useful purpose but causes only a mere waste of money. The number of those who succeed in the B.L. examination is now less than it was before the college was established. Hence it is better to abolish the college and go back to the old method. Do we not see those who passed the B.L. examination prior to the establishment of the college attaining reputation as able lawyers?

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 29th, 1894.

Unsatisfactory administration of the Calicut municipality.

15. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th September, animadverts strongly on the present administration of the Calicut Municipality. The paper disapproves of the coercive measures so freely employed

by the chairman Mr. Varda Rao in collecting taxes. Municipal funds are said to be recklessly wasted through the indiscretion of the chairman and councillors. The sum of Rs. 1,900 paid in satisfaction of the decree obtained by one Armugam Chettiyar in a civil suit brought by him against the municipality for damages in the matter of cancelling the hospital building contract is cited as an instance in point. It appears that no meetings have been held for the month. The councillors, it is alleged, take little or no interest in municipal matters.

16. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 1st September, regrets to notice that one Mr. K. Ramanunni Nayar, who has been a district board member for the past twelve years, and who was the only member from the sub-taluk of Temmalapuram, was not renominated on the expiry of his term. All the district board members from the Palghat taluk are said to be men living either in the town of Palghat or its suburb. That there is no one on the board to represent the Temmalapuram division, which is an important one as far as the collection of local fund revenue and land customs are concerned, is not only unfair but also contrary to the principles laid down in the Local Boards Act. The paper says that Government should issue an order to the effect that, in nominating members to the district and taluk boards, favoritism and recommendations should not exclusively carry the day, but that nomination should be regulated in accordance with the collection of revenue, population or area of the place. It is also a matter for regret that not a vakil has been nominated to the district board though there are enough of vakils in the place. The paper hopes that the present Collector, Mr. Moberly, will give his attention to these matters.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 1st, 1894.

Suggestions regarding the nomination of members to the Malabar District Board.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

17. A correspondent to the *Sujanollasan*, of the 5th October, informs that revenue magistrates in the district of Tanjore open their offices at 2 P.M. instead of at 11 A.M., keep parties waiting till very late at night and sometimes hold their inquiries in their own house without taking the trouble of going over to the office and thus subject parties to great hardship and personal inconvenience. He adds that, as revenue inspectors have no fixed days as to when they should go on circuit, they keep by all the papers referred to them by the tahsildar, and, remaining at home, inquire any passer-by on the matter referred to in the papers and dispose of them after long and considerable delay. He requests the paper to communicate this piece of irregularity on the part of the revenue inspectors to the Collector of the district for setting matters aright.

SUJANOLLASAN, *Tanjore*, Oct. 5th, 1894.

Irregularities of revenue inspectors in the district of Tanjore.

18. The *Desopakari*, of 7th October 1894, states that, at a meeting of the Repalle Taluk Association held on the 31st August 1894 in Duggirala, Kistna district, for considering recent enhancement of the water-tax, an essay was read by one Subbayya in which the following facts were alleged:—

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Oct. 7th, 1894.

The new water-tax, Kistna district.

(1) Implements and other things necessary for ploughing can be obtained only at a great cost now.
(2) No fodder can be obtained for cattle in low lands except hay. The cattle are sickly, ill-fed and weak.
(3) It is very difficult to obtain manure now for the fields.
(4) Owing to the competition of the ryots, the wages of coolies have gone up.

All these evils are incidental to wet lands, and therefore, as more lands are brought under wet cultivation by the completion of the projects of the Public Works Department, cultivation will gradually become more and more difficult.

It is well known that if a ryot get even the slightest amount of produce from his lands the revenue officials will be down upon him and will even sell

his property to collect the land-cess and the village-cess. The present rules are such that even when a ryot does not get any produce from his land and is not in a position to pay his kist, twice the amount of water-cess is demanded from him for some alleged negligence on his part.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Oct. 11th, 1894.

Unnecessary restriction on native railway passengers in Panjab.

19. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 11th instant, says that in Panjab the railway authorities have made it a rule that native passengers who wish to occupy rooms intended for Europeans in railway stations should dress themselves as Europeans and take the same food as is provided for Europeans.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1894.

Advisability of diverting the water of the Vyppar river to fill the Vilathikulam tank.

20. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th September, after pointing out the importance of the village of Vilathikulam and the sufferings of the villagers caused by the absence of water in the village tank, desires the authorities to divert the water of the Vyppar river through a channel to the tank in question and thus help the villagers.

### (*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1894.

Suggestions regarding agricultural banks.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th September, with regard to agricultural banks, makes the following suggestions:—

(1) Government servants should be authorised to recover loans given by the bank.

(2) Documents executed in respect of loans should be exempted from stamp dues.

(3) The bank should be exempted from court-fees in respect of suits filed by the bank for the recovery of loans lent.

(4) The interest should be calculated at 6 per cent. only.

(5) As the object of the bank is to save people from falling into the hands of usurious money lenders, it should be prepared to lend money for any purpose, be it agricultural, matrimonial, &c., but if it limits its dealings to agricultural matters only, then the authorities should pass a rule limiting the rate of interest to be demanded by money lenders.

(6) To help the bank the Revenue department should annually prepare a register showing therein the amount fetched by every piece of land leased out, and also the sum of this amount calculated at 6 per cent.

(7) On receipt of an application for loan, the bank should make a notice giving particulars as to the name of the applicant, the amount applied for, and the property offered to be mortgaged, and if no objection is raised within the time specified in the notice, it can safely lend the amount applied for.

MESSENGER OF TRUTH, *Madras*, Oct. 1894.

The Governor-General and retrenchment of expenditure.

22. The *Messenger of Truth*, for October 1894, remarks that the present Viceroy, Lord Elgin, has a firm will of his own and that, whenever he conceives it his duty to do a certain thing, he will do it in spite of what his Lieutenants (councillors ?) may say. Thinking that it is better to meet the existing financial deficit by retrenching wasteful expenditure than by oppressing the people with fresh taxes, he has resolved to reduce the unnecessary charges attendant upon Governor's and Members of Council's tours. It says that the honorable officials concerned are murmuring against His Excellency's decision, and adds that the whole matter of expenditure should be inquired into and that every item of unnecessary expense should be done away with.

23. *Khasin-ul-Akbar*, of the 27th September, writes that divers opinions are entertained by the people on the subject of the Amir's proposed journey to England. Of the several opinions expressed the following is that of an Afghan, viz.:—The Amir is not so foolish as to be absent from his capital for a long time. He is feared and respected by and endeared to every Afghan for the reason that he has proved himself an able ruler and a worthy sovereign. In the event of his undertaking the proposed journey to England he would have to appoint somebody to govern his country during his absence when it is probable that the Afghans would try to oppose him. The Amir is a true ally of the British Government and the Afghans like the English people very much. Under these circumstances the best policy for the British Government would be to pay a handsome subsidy to the Amir always and not to interfere with his State affairs. The Amir will keep his promise and remain firm in his alliance.

KHASIN-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Sept. 27th, 1894.

Opinion regarding the proposed visit of the Amir to England.

24. *Tilism-i-Hyruth*, of the 5th October, states that as His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan of Turkey, knows well that the present condition of the Muhammadans does not admit of their making war he has adopted a peaceful policy and has formally taken objection to the occupation of Kesala on the ground that the Khedive, who acknowledges the sovereignty of His Majesty claims Kesala as belonging to Egypt. The *Tilism* further mentions that, with reference to the above objection, the *Pioneer* remarks that the Sultan has no right to object to Italy's action inasmuch as she occupied Kesala in retaliation for the action of the French who occupied Tunis under different frivolous excuses in 1881 and that England, who looks after the administration of Egypt for the last ten years, has better claims over Kesala than the Khedive and observes that the remark made by the *Pioneer* is very singular for the reason that the occupation of Egypt by England is quite uncalled for and is against the will of the Egyptians.

TILISM-I-HYRUTH, *Triplicane, Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1894.

Regarding the occupation of Kesala by Italy.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

25. The *Sasilekha*, of the 5th October 1894, referring to the rejection of the Religious Endowments Bill by the Government of India and their reasons for so doing, remarks that, although the Government are not anxious to protect our temples, they do not scruple to pay their chaplains and bishops out of the taxes collected from Hindus and Muhammadans. It quotes the opinion of an Anglo-Indian official that if Anglo-Indians require an ecclesiastical establishment for their benefit, they should maintain it with their own money and not with that which is taken from the poor people. It adds that the indifference of Government to the ruin of our temples and the maintenance of the establishment of their ministers of religion out of the money of the people raise a suspicion that their intention is to see our temples and religion destroyed.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1894.

The Religious Endowments Bill.

The same paper, of the 12th October 1894, referring to the rejection of the Religious Endowments Bill by the Government of India, regrets that the Government do not pay any attention to the irregularities in the administration of temples, alleging in justification of their attitude that, should they do otherwise, they would be interfering with the religious sentiments of the people. Although the people have been complaining of these irregularities for the last twenty years, no laws are made for the proper management of temple funds. This must be regarded as our misfortune. The action of the Government will, of course, give great delight to the dishonest mahants, heads of temples and mutts and to their cunning subordinates and councillors. The paper says that there would be no need of looking up to the Government for the removal of this grievance if only a few intelligent pilgrims join together and refuse to pay their offerings unless proper accounts are submitted of the income and expenditure of temples. The gross mismanagement of temple funds may be to a certain extent prevented if in every town where there is a large temple or

Ibid.

mutt, all the respectable people form themselves into an association and report the misdoings of the temple authorities to the papers.

Ibid.

The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 8th instant, has the following:—A great meeting of sanyasis, mahants and pandits of Benares and adjoining towns was held on Monday evening at the sacred temple of Visweswar, the object being to offer public pujah to Vesweswar as well as to express gratitude to Government for its refusal to interfere with Hindu religious endowments. A committee was formed to draw up a letter to the Viceroy thanking him for his declaration of his policy of non-interference in religious matters.

Ibid.

The same paper contains the following paragraph on the same subject taken from the *Madura Mail*:—The Government of Madras and the six native gentlemen that are the sponsers of the Bill must be expected to have greater experience and to have greater knowledge of the innumerable religious institutions in this part of India than the Government of Lord Elgin perched upon the heights of Simla or immured in Fort William. Local wants should be met only by local legislation. We do not know whether it is possible to neutralise this Bill to satisfy the neutral policy of the Government without making the enactment as futile and as unworkable as the effete Act 20 of 1863.

Ibid.

The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th September, disapproves of the decision arrived at by the Government of India on the draft Religious Endowments Bill submitted by the local Government and remarks that the rejection of the Bill by the Government of India on the ground that British Government will not interfere in the religious affairs of the people is a matter to be regretted. When the mismanagement of devastanams is taken into consideration there is no hesitation in saying that devastanams will ere long diminish in numbers. Although the decision of the Government of India will give satisfaction to the trustees of temples and the orthodox Hindus, yet it cannot but cause great grief to the people in general. Government spends thousands of rupees to maintain christian churches in India, while it shows great reluctance to spend anything in connection with the religious institutions of the Hindus and Muhammadans. If the Government can take up the management of churches what objection is there to their taking the management of Hindu temples also. So long as the Government have proclaimed that they will not interfere with the religious matters, natives, whose confidence in the British administration is very great, will never think that Gevernment will act contrary to it. If they had thoúght so the leading Hindu gentlemen would not have joined hand and glove with the Madras Government in drafting the Bill in question. The reason for such a decision is that the Government of India did not want to take upon themselves the responsibility of managing the Hindu religious institutions.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd October, also notices with deep regret the decision of the Government of India on the above Bill and expresses a similar opinion. The paper says that the India Government, in refusing to accord its sanction to the measure, deprecated the interference of the executive in the religious matters of the people, but it asks why did the Government of India not put forth the same plea when they dealt with the Age of Consent Bill?

## IV.—Native States.

Vettikkodiyan, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1894.

Evil consequences of the prevalence of nepotism in the administration of Travancore.

26. The *Vettikkodiyan*, of the 22nd September, complains that nepotism prevails in the administration of the Native State of Travancore and consequently bribe-takers are not severely dealt with by the heads of departments. The paper desires the State to adopt prompt measures to avoid such foul play in future.

27. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 4th instant, says in a leading article: The Diwan has acquired fame by his maintenance and development of the policy initiated by his predecessor, namely, calling together the representatives of the people once a year and allowing them to discuss public affairs; but the discussions of the assembly seem to receive no attention whatever from the powers that be beyond being recorded in the reports of the assembly's proceedings and in the newspapers. The desirability of establishing agricultural banks has been repeatedly urged by the assembly, but no action has been taken by the Diwan. A great deal of idle cash of the Government is lying in the Madras Bank bringing in only 2 per cent. per annum, which, if lent to the agriculturists at 6 per cent., would bring under cultivation a larger area than at present and at the same time free the ryots from the clutches of the usurer. Mr. Fowler, the Secretary of State for India, remarked that the incidence of taxation in India was Rs. 3½ while in British India it was only Rs. 2; but if Mr. Fowler had excluded people who did not pay any taxes he would have seen that the incidence of taxation is much higher than Rs. 3½. We think nothing is better calculated to improve the position of the ryot who bears the chief share of the burden of taxation than the establishment of agricultural banks.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Oct. 4th, 1894.

The Mysore representative assembly and the Diwan.

The *Vrittanta Chintamoni*, of the 3rd instant, writing on the same subject says that the new rules for the election of representatives were intended to prevent Government officials being returned, but the experiment has entirely failed, since the result has been that a large number of the representatives are Potails and Shanbogues who are the worst of Government servants and have not a spark of independence as they are accustomed to cringe before even the lowest-paid clerks of a taluk office; that these men cannot be expected to bring the grievances of the people to the notice of the higher authorities, because if the people have any grievances they are chiefly due to the oppression of those very men who are the petty tyrants of a village.

Ibid.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

28. The *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 20th August, writes on the question of Simultaneous Examination as follows:—There are several means which should be adopted by rulers governing a foreign country if they wish to give stability to their rule and render it a source of happiness to the subjects. One of those means is to administer the country with the help of a few of the deserving natives. No politician will ever make light of the advantages resulting from this system. Although it is an undoubted fact that this policy commends itself to our British rulers and is adopted by them, we see that some of the Anglo-Indians, who are appointed as administrative officers, form a stumbling block in the way of carrying out this system. This is a deplorable state of things. It does not behove any Government to administer a country with partiality either towards a particular individual or towards a particular class of individuals. It will undoubtedly lead to evil results. It is expedient that high officers, on whom rests the burden of administration, should try their best to avoid all acts which will tend to mere self-aggrandisement. We shall point out in the form of a dialogue some of the objections raised by the authorities to the Simultaneous Examination and the arguments with which the objections are met.

NAGAI NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, Aug. 20th, 1894.

A dialogue on the subject of Simultaneous Examination.

*Objector.*—As this is a country foreign to the rulers it is expedient that all high offices should be in the hands of the ruling race.

*Satisfier.*—This is absurd. Pursuing your line of argument does it not necessarily follow that because the British rulers are foreign to this country some of the natives should be members of Government and help the rulers in administering the country? What do you say to this?

*Objector.*—If natives occupy high offices of authority they are likely to prove dangerous to the State itself sometimes.

*Satisfier.*—To say so is a gross injustice. It does not behove eminent politicians to apprehend dangers to a mighty empire for the simple reason that natives form a small minority of officials. To entertain such a thought is totally unbecoming those who sway the sceptre having for their motto such virtues as truth, justice and impartiality. Never have we heard of any calamity befall an empire based on principles of even-handed justice. To entertain doubts regarding the small minority of native officials who are almost a nonentity when compared with the rulers who hold high stations of authority in their hands and who possess enormous and invulnerable military force, and to let slip good principles cannot contribute to the well being of any State. If some natives at least do not hold high offices in the State to point out to Government the national and religious customs and manners of the subjects and other particulars regarding them and to disabuse the minds of the subjects, in times of necessity, of false impressions regarding the good objects of Government, and thus to foster loyality to the rulers, who is there that can deny the fact that an empire, be it however mighty as it may, will not go to ruin one day or other? The painful circumstance that some of the Anglo-Indians of this country being ignorant of the real nature of the subjects, having little or no sympathy for them, and being devoid of all forethought, exercise their authority at times with high-handedness towards the subjects is enough to substantiate the statement herein alleged. It is obvious that some of the Anglo-Indian Governors and other administrative officers, devoid of all knowledge of governing a country, have been recently entertaining feelings of jealousy, riding rough-shod over the people without any foresight and worrying the teeming millions of the Indian subjects in many ways who are, as a rule, loyal to the British Government. It is also apparent that Governors and Governors-General suffer the Anglo-Indians to act according to their whim and fancy instead of curbing them and remedying the evils complained of. The present state of things here described is deplorable. I am of opinion that the British sceptre was never before swayed in this manner in this country. The British rule, which had equity for its motto hitherto, now seems to be at the arbitrary will of some of the authorities. Who can predict the end of such a Government as this? History tells us that the downfall of the Hindu and Muhammadan rules in ancient days was entirely due to the excesses committed by the short-sighted officers under them. I am, indeed, sorry to observe that it is to the misfortune of India that the high administrative European officers of this country have altogether forgotton the facts above referred to. At a time when this country was sunk in misery and in a state of utter confusion, the British Government stepped in and took it under its shelter, affording it stability. It is therefore the hope of all patriots that this Government should not only confer benefits on its subjects, but also live long in the enjoyment of prosperity. It is only for this reason that necessity arises to express to them such sympathetic words as these at times. If the Members of Parliament and the Viceroy only bear these facts in mind, I am of opinion that there will be no room for the exercise of such a rule as will be productive of suicidal results. In these circumstances it will be quite clear that that rule is the best which is aided by natives in administrative matters.

The same paper, in its issue of the 27th August, continues the dialogue on the same subject as follows:—

*Objector.*—If the Simultaneous Examination be held in India some classes of Indian subjects alone will benefit themselves thereby and eventually hold high offices. This the other classes of community will not approve of.

*Satisfier.*—What you say is strange! Different classes of men now-a-days hold different high offices in different localities. Do not the other classes of men submit to their authority without any disapproval? Again, what certainty is there that one and the same class of men will invariably pass the Simultaneous Examination? Is it not reasonable to point out the evil results of the examination after first holding it here? What can our Anglo-Indian authorities do if one and the same class of men pass the examination even according to the present system of appearing for the examination in England? All these things are mere excuse for unwillingness to grant the concession

asked for. Even our enemies cannot approve of the arguments here referred to. It can be observed with regret that such an argument as this relating to caste differences is adduced by some thoughtless and selfish men. It is apprehended that arguments like these will prejudice right-minded men. Will not allowing feelings of animosity among the subjects in respect of caste differences end in ruin to the State itself one day or other? It is the bounden duty of the rulers to give no room to evil thoughts among their subjects.

*Objector.*—If the Simultaneous Examination be held in India even men of low birth and parentage possessing no noble qualities are likely to come out successful and eventually hold high offices. Such a state of things is not desirable under a good Government.

*Satisfier.*—It is strange that such a statement as this should fall from the lips of those who preach against difference of caste among men; this statement no doubt commends itself to us as there is a good deal of truth in it. When a country is ruled over by men undeserving of the high offices which they hold it is not likely to prosper. The Hindu shastras endorse this opinion. The unbecoming manner in which some of the Anglo-Indian authorities exercise their power at present is in itself an instance in point. In these circumstances, I quite admit the objection last pointed out. The same objection must apply to Englishmen as well. If Englishmen also are sensible of the validity of this objection we shall at once give up praying for the concession in respect of the Simultaneous Examination.

The paper, concluding the dialogue, makes the following observations:—If the natives of the present day desire to occupy high offices under Government and render the State all possible help it is necessary that they should be successful in the Civil Service Examination. Under the present rule the natives have to go to England, a distance of 10,000 miles, and pass the examination before they attain their 23rd year. Manifold are the insurmountable difficulties and troubles which attend these candidates. Even if some one of the natives has the moral courage to go to England and secure his object he is driven to the necessity of being severed from his relations and friends for keeping company with foreigners whose customs and manners he is obliged to imitate owing to constant companionship with them. When the successful candidate returns to his native place he is eschewed by his community as an out-caste. Such candidates as these who have become entirely Europeanized in their customs and manners are not likely to discharge their onerous duties in such a manner as will be desirable, when they are appointed to hold high offices. There can hardly be any difference between Europeans holding high offices and Europeanized natives holding such offices. It is to avoid such an unpleasant state of things consequent upon the natives being compelled to go to England and live there for a considerable length of time with a view to pass the examination in question that we urge the necessity of instituting the Simultaneous Examination in India. On these grounds we do not for a moment approve of the resolution made by the Government of India and by our English rulers on this subject. We are in duty bound to be grateful to the Madras Government which was so benevolent and noble as to recommend the institution of the Simultaneous Examination in India.

29. The *Pariyan*, of the 15th September, writes as follows:—In the beginning the Congress was in an affluent circumstance owing to the liberal contribution of Mr. Hume, Mr. Norton and of many Maharajas and Zamindars; but now the pecuniary condition of the Congress is more or less very precarious. The said Europeans and Maharajas, discovering the treacherous and selfish policy of Brahmins, and observing that the Congress is organized with a view to further the prospects of the members of the Bar and of the Academy who now chiefly constitute the Congress rather than the well being of the public, have ceased their connection with it. Hence the impecuniosity of the Congress. Persons who now collect money on behalf of the Congress, considering the magnitude of the vexation and difficulty to be experienced in attempting to convince the masses of the objects

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1894.

Causes that led to the poverty of the Congress.

of the Congress, have resolved to raise money under cloak of piety as if it is going to serve the sacred purposes of a Siva or Vishnu temple. Europeans, Muhammadans and people who are as ignorant and poor as Pariyas, namely, the Kshatriyas, the Vaisayas and the Sudras hardly know anything about the Congress. Even those who know something about it emphatically declare that the Congress is nothing but noise made by Brahmins and others aspiring to scale the higher rounds of the official ladder.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1894.

Remarks on the meeting held at Pachaiyappa's Hall in connection with the Simultaneous Examination.

30. The *Pariyan*, of the 22nd September, referring to the meeting held at Pachaiyappa's Hall to protest against the resolution passed by the Secretary of State on the subject of the Civil Service Examination being held in India, writes as follows:—As the result of a memorial signed by 3,412 Pariyas having been submitted to Parliament though General Chesney protesting against the Civil Service Examination being held in India, the just and merciful English Parliament, taking the memorial into its due consideration, came to the conclusion that, should the Civil Service Examination be held in India, Brahmins alone would prove to be successful candidates and fill high offices and thought that Brahmins are a selfish class, caring only for their good and totally unmindful of the good of other classes. All those Members of Parliament who were prepared to advocate the cause of India have resolved never to believe the doings of the Congress after persuing the Pariya memorial under reference. It would appear that Dadabhai Nowroji, apprehending that the Pariya memorial in question would damage the cause of the Congress, wrote to the Madras Congress Committee to adopt the necessary steps. The Madras Congress Committee thereupon, thinking that their real traits of character had been exposed, met at Pachaiyappa's Hall, howled and made a hubbub even as dogs do at the moon. With the exception of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Rungiah Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. Subramania Aiyar, Mr. Norton, the Hon'ble Mr. Sankara Nayar, the Hon'ble Mr. Kaliyanasundram Aiyar, Messrs. G. Subramania Aiyar, M. Viraraghava Chariar, V. Krishnama Chariyar, P. S. Sivasami Aiyar, A. Rajagopal Aiyar, M. Venkataramiah Chetty, G. Paramasivam Pillay, B. R. Sundaram Aiyar, W. Burton, R. Sivasunkara Pandiyaji, R. Venkata Subba Row and others, none of the merchants and artisans in Madras made their appearance, nor were the Muhammadans present on the occasion. One Muhammadan gentleman, who was associated with these persons, was absent from the meeting, pleading illness as an excuse for his absence. Neither Pariyas nor Native Christians made their appearance. None of the many classes of men living in Southern India were present on the occasion. The audience chiefly consisted of the students of Pachaiyappa's College, the Madras Christian College and the Presidency College. The Hon'ble Mr. P. Rungiah Nayudu was in the chair. We have already written in our columns that all the attempts in respect of the Simultaneous Examination on the part of the Brahmins and other men professing to belong to high classes are like making a dead snake dance. Our speaking on this subject now is like beating a dead snake. Nevertheless, let us allude to the speeches made by some of the gentlemen present at the said sham meeting which consisted of school boys and the persons above referred to. The speakers complained of the unjustness of the opinion which was expressed by the Secretary of State with a view to prevent the natives from holding high offices, inasmuch as Her Majesty, the Queen-Empress of India, made a solemn promise while taking charge of the government of India into her hands that Hindus and Englishmen would be treated and protected alike and that nothing would stand in the way of the Hindus filling all the high offices of the State on a par with Englishmen if they should only qualify themselves for such offices by their education and ability without being influenced by differences of castes, &c. It is but right that they complain like this; and it is equally right that the law exists as it does. As with the exception of the Brahmins among the Hindus and the Baboos of Bengal the other classes of the community are wanting in education and

ability to fill high offices, as the Muhammadans, the Pariyas of Southern India and the Kshatriya classes of North-Western Provinces, who are against the Brahmins and the Bengali Baboos, object to their being ruled over by men other than Europeans, and as the Muhammadans and the Pariyas do not like the idea that the Brahmins should have the exclusive enjoyment of the privileges granted by Her Majesty's proclamation which is applicable to all classes of the Hindu community, it is but right that the Secretary of State for India has objected to the Civil Service Examination being held in India. The Hon'ble Mr. Sankara Nayar boldly asserted that the resolution of the Secretary of State for India was wrong, as it was based on the argument that the Hindus are unable to govern, being influenced by prejudices arising from differences of caste, and added that the Hindus do not allow themselves to be biased by caste prejudices. We never expected such a false statement to drop from the lips of the Hon'ble Mr. Sankara Nayar. Perhaps his eyes have become so dull as not to perceive the notice on the board near the premises of the Brahmin judge of our High Court prohibiting the Pariyas from passing in the neighbourhood of his quarters. The Hon'ble Mr. Sankara Nayar would have noticed a number of unjust cases like that in which 900 Pariyas were unjustly punished some time ago. Is he not aware of the order promulgated some years ago by the Native State of Travancore forbidding the Pariyas, the Cherumars, the Pulayars, the Shanars and other low-caste men from passing by public roads? Can he ignore the manner in which the Pariyas and other low-caste men in the mofussil are ill-treated? As he gave utterance to such statements publicly with a view to please the Brahmins at Pachaiyappa's Hall in spite of his knowledge of the facts above recited, he may be likened to a cat closing his eyes while drinking milk. Who is this person? What class of men did he represent when he spoke? Did he represent the Malayalis? It does not become his dignity and character to speak disparagingly of the Pariyas for the purpose of ingratiating himself into the favour of the Brahmins. We never expected him to talk so thoughtlessly. Of those that spoke on that evening it was Diwan Bahadur S. Subramania Aiyar alone that spoke with sense. He said that it would take a long time before it would be reasonable to grant the Hindus the concessions they ask for and that the people of this country would acquire the ability to administer justice when the time to grant those concessions shall arrive. What he says is true. The British Government will grant our prayer and leave the country in our possession when our countrymen divest themselves of all the prejudices relating to religion, caste and so forth and try to work as the people of one common country with feelings of brotherhood having for their object the public weal. What is the use of our men making hubbub as being the members of the Congress, being subject to the machinations of the Brahmins? We are at a loss to see the reason why the other classes of the community do not perceive the machinations practised by the Brahmins with a view to occupy even under British rule the supremacy which they held during the reign of the Hindu rajas. Their agitation about the Simultaneous Examination is owing to the fact that they observe the other classes of community also begin to enjoy the fruits of higher education, that they apprehend the other classes will in a short space of time reach the high position which they hold and that they desire to monopolise all the high offices under the British rule before the lower classes shall qualify themselves for such posts. In these circumstances, the resolution arrived at by our rulers on this subject is just and proper. The English, at a considerable sacrifice of their armed men, waged war with the barbarous Hindu rajas and the wicked Muhammadan rulers, relieved us from the sufferings caused to us by them; have established courts of justice and the police to enable us to lead a life of peace; have opened railway, telegraphic and postal communications; have adopted measures for extending commerce; have given us the benefits of their learning and have conferred on us appointments. Government is prepared to give us higher appointments suited to our ability. It is by no means right to condemn Her Majesty's Government without patience. Diwan Bahadur S. Subramania Aiyar has spoken as an astrologer would speak. Mr. Peter Paul

Pillay, one of our class, prated some nonsense at the meeting in Pachaiyappa's Hall about our memorial above alluded to.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1894.

31. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 22nd September, regrets to hear that the subject of maltreatment of native emigrants in Natal has been broached many a time into the ears of the British Government, but to no purpose, and that nothing has been heard of the memorial sent by the suffering emigrants to the Secretary of State on the subject. The paper advises the several associations of this country to discuss this subject repeatedly in order that Europeans may become conscious of their cruelty and feel sympathy for the poor emigrants.

An advice to associations regarding the maltreatment of emigrants in Natal.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1894.

32. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th September, writes as follows:—People have been representing to Government for the last twenty years that the Act XX of 1863 does not provide for the preservation of religious endowments against extinction and that a new enactment should be passed in respect of the same. His Excellency Lord Wenlock, like his predecessors Duke of Buckingham, Sir Grant Duff and Lord Connemara, wrote a letter to the Government of India saying that Government would not be justified in divesting itself of the management of religious endowments and that it should be pleased to accord its sanction to pass into an Act the Bill drafted by a special committee nominated for the purpose with Sir T. Muttusami Aiyar as its Secretary, repealing the said Act and investing Government with the management of religious endowments. The Government of India replied:—"We do not concur with the Madras Government in saying that Government is not justified in divesting itself of the management of religious endowments; the people can very easily manage these affairs if they only have patriotism and religious affinity in them; if the Hindus apply in a body, the scale of court fees in respect of suits brought on the trustees to such endowments may be reduced; the step recommended by the Madras Government is not likely to please religious committees as a whole." The reason ascribed by the Government of India for its non-interference is purely a creation of its own fancy. If there had been room for any difference of opinion on the subject, it could not have escaped the notice of Sir T. Muttusami Aiyar and Mr. Subramania Aiyar. Moreover, Lord Wenlock would not have been induced to recommend it. Government of India simply says that if there be patriotism and religious affinity among the Hindus they can easily manage the affairs of religious endowments. If Government has religious affinity in itself would it not have erected churches and maintained chaplains at its own cost? Why does it maintain chaplains and an Ecclesiastical department from out of the revenues paid by the Hindus, Muhammadans and other religionists? This piece of act on the part of the Government of India will certainly induce the whole people of India to think that Government of India wishes the decline of Hindu religion. By its own conduct Government has created suspicion in the minds of the masses, and should this suspicion become aggravated and ultimately give rise to a riot, then the whole blame would be cast on the educated natives as being the ringleaders of the riot. Government not only disbelieves the statement of the educated natives, but also does not scruple to cast the blame on them for the consequence of its own action.

The attitude of Government of India with regard to religious endowments.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1894.

33. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th September, writes as follows:—Government may be said to act according to the adage "penny wise and pound foolish." It spends large sums of money in granting compensation allowance to European public servants even while it is in pecuniary difficulties; but if any suggestion which will tend to better administration and which will not affect its purse very much be made, it pleads want of money and does not care to redress the grievances of its subjects. The pittance now paid to police constables while serving to induce illiterate persons to enlist themselves into that department prompts

Government's plea of want of money and the sufferings of its subjects.

them to have recourse to illicit means to wring money out of the people. If on the other hand their pay be increased it will tempt wise and educated persons to join that department and the people would then be freed from all coercion and sufferings under which they are groaning at present; but Government gives no consideration to this suggestion on the plea of its financial difficulties. If all the reforms thus suggested are set aside in this manner, how are the sufferings of the subjects to be removed? The people are already under the obligation of paying heavy and numerous taxes to Government and if they are in addition fleeced by the police constables, it is but natural that they become poor and miserable. Indeed, many families have been ruined in this way and Government is the cause of their misfortune. If the people of England come to understand this unsatisfactory state of things, they will exert their best to see that justice is being done to India. It therefore behoves the people to represent their grievances to the people of England. The congress is specially organized to do this noble task. There is also the British Congress Committee in England to plead our cause. The more these organizations are strengthened the greater will be the benefits for India. It is therefore incumbent on the people to do their best to strengthen these organizations.

34. The *Nyayabodhini*, of 1st October 1894, suggests that among the subjects that are to be brought before the coming National Congress should be included the following:— NYAYABODHINI, *Ongole*, Oct. 1st, 1894.

Two subjects for the consideration of the congress.

(1) The heavy increase that has been recently made to the water-tax.
(2) The useless practice of unnecessarily reserving cultivable land by forest officers.

35. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 29th September 1894, writes thus:—"Religious riots are still taking place in the town of Poona between Hindus and Muhammadans. It is greatly lamentable to note the attempts made by the Hindus to destroy the Muhammadan mosques, the attempts of the Muhammadans in return to destroy the Hindu temples, and the fight which took place between the two. All this is mere foolishness. All the races that inhabit the same country should behave as brethren. It is needless to say that their mutual discord is fruitful of danger to the country." *(A full and true translation.)* GNANODAYAMU, *Bezwada*, Sept. 29th, 1894.

Riots in Poona.

36. The *Andhrabhashasanjivani*, for the month of September 1894, learns from a contemporary that great indignation prevails among the people of Benares at an order of Government directing that the corpses of all sanyasis, infants and persons dying of small-pox and snake-bite should hereafter be burned instead of being buried as the latter mode of disposal is causing a good deal of insanitariness in the town. It opines that as the burial of sanyasis is a thing enjoined by the sastras, the Government are not justified in their prohibition of it. As this is a very important religious question, it calls upon all Hindus who have a respect for their religion to memorialise Government upon the subject. ANDHRABHASHASANJIVANI, *Madras*, Sept. 1894.

Burial of sansyasis.

37. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 11th instant, agrees with an English paper in thinking that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should be the ruler of India assisted by a council consisting of all the native rajas. VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Oct. 11th, 1894.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as ruler of India.

38. Referring to the Indian National Congress, the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th October, says that it is an assembly composed of the representatives of the Hindus, Muhammadans, Parsis and Christians. The aim of the Congress is to get from Government all those concessions that are conducive to the welfare of the people as well as to obtain redress of grievances resulting from the actions KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 6th, 1894.

The National Congress.

of either the Government or its officials and to thereby cement the mutual affection and union between the rulers and the ruled. Various benefits have been derived from the Congress since it was started. The parliamentary members are now taking a great interest in Indian matters as they could get a trustworthy account of our grievances. The Government have decided to give the people a larger share in the administration of their own country, and accordingly natives have begun to be appointed as Collectors and Judges. The Indian Legislative Councils are reconstituted on an elective system. The right of interpellating the executive has been granted to the members of these councils. This has tended to check the vagaries of officials. The grievances caused to the people by the executive and judicial functions being combined in one and the same officer were agitated by the Congress, and Government has since begun to appoint separate officers to exercise these functions. It is on this account that the magisterial powers were withdrawn from the tahsildars and stationary magistrates appointed. Moreover, the Congress has afforded opportunities for the leading men of various parts of India to meet together and become friends and create a brotherly feeling among them irrespective of caste and creed. The prime movers of the Congress are the leading men of the Hindus, Muhammadans, Parsis and Christians. In addition to this there are several gentlemen in England taking a lively interest in the Congress cause, of whom some are parliamentary members and some retired Anglo-Indians. The chief aim of the Congress now is to get the people of India a voice in the matter of imposing taxes and controlling the exchequer, to have some of the obnoxious laws repealed or amended, viz., the Arms Act, the Income-tax Act and the Forest Act and last, not least, to introduce a permanent settlement. This year's Congress is to be held at Madras. Not less than Rs. 30,000 is required for the expenditure, and Malabar is to contribute Rs. 3,000 towards this sum. The Honorable Mr. Blake is going to preside over the deliberations of the Congress this year. It is through this year's Congress that we ought to hope to gain our object, and every one should therefore try and contribute his quota towards the congress funds.

Issued 31st October 1894.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 31st October 1894.

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| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 15th Oct. 1894. |
| 2 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 3 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. | 140 | 20th ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Trichy Nesan" .. .. .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 120 | 28th Aug. and 15th and 23rd Oct. 1894. |
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| 5 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 230 | 10th and 20th Oct. 1894. |
| 6 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvadi .. .. .. | 100 | 20th Oct 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 29th Sept. and 6th and 13th Oct. 1894. |
| 8 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Oct. 1894. |
| 9 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 8th, 16th and 24th Oct. 1894. |
| 10 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Oct. 1894. |
| 11 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 10th, 17th and 24th Oct. 1894. |
| 12 | "Vivekathivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 300 | 14th and 21st Oct. 1894. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 13 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th Oct. 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 14 | "Satyasamvardhani" .. .. | Rajahmundry .. . | 300 | July 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Vartadarsini" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 200 | 13th, 20th and 27th Oct. 1894. |
| 16 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 13th, 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 17 | "Gnanadayamu" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 700 | 13th, 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 18 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 13th and 20th Oct. 1894. |
| 19 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 460 | 14th, 21st and 28th Oct. 1894. |
| 20 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 19th and 26th Oct. 1894. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 15th, 22nd and 29th Oct. 1894. |
| 22 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 20th and 27th Oct. 1894. |
| 23 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 18th and 25th ,, ,, |
| 24 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 17th and 24th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Kerala Mitran" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 21st Oct. 1894. |
| 26 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 10th and 30th Oct. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 13th and 20th Oct. 1894. |
| 28 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 31 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 15th and 22nd Oct. 1894. |
| 32 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah, do. .. | 570 | 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Tilism-i-Hyruth" .. .. .. | Triplicane, do. .. | 50 | 15th Oct. 1894. |
| 34 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | Not known. | 30th Sept. and 14th Oct. 1894. |
| 35 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 11th, 15th ,, 18th ,, ,, |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 6th October, observes as follows:—The latest telegram received from Shanghai informs that the Chinese have massacred all foreigners living in their country and have attacked and seriously injured the British residents. The Japanese fleet damaged by the Chinese are now being repaired at Nagasaki. Nearly 35,000 of the Japanese troops lie in wait in the place intervening the Yellow sea and Tincin. The affairs of *Echel*, which lies in the territory of Manchuria, may give rise to a war between Japan and Manchuria even as the affairs in Corea caused the war between China and Japan. It is certain that the war will not come to an end unless other Governments intercede.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1894.

News regarding the Japanese war.

2. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 13th October, after giving a short sketch of the extent and the history of the empires of China and Japan and commenting on the trivial nature of the causes that led to the war between the two empires, compares the three European powers—the English, the French and the Russians respectively to a lion, an eagle and a bear, having their eyes on the sceptre, the crown and the throne of the two empires engaged in war. The paper concludes with the remark that the war between China and Japan simply prepares the way for the ascendency of the said three powers at the cost of these two empires.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1894.

The attitude of the English, the French and the Russians towards the war between China and Japan.

3. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 13th October, writes as follows:—The Chinese empire was once a powerful kingdom and, consequently during the late wars, it cost no small amount of difficulty for the combined forces of the French and the English to gain victory over the Chinese; but now the condition of China is more or less deplorable. Japan, which is an island very insignificant when compared with the vast territory of China and whose history is not marked by any military exploits, to the great surprise of the English, the French and other powers, thoroughly defeated the Chinese, took possession of many of the seaport towns and is making military arrangements to fortify Pekin, the capital. At this crisis China is in pecuniary embarrassment and, inasmuch as she has incurred the displeasure of the English, the French and the Russians by the massacre of European missionaries, the latter refuse to render her any help whatever. The English may be led to think that Russia may likely join China and relieve her of her difficulties; but the affairs at Russia speak otherwise. The Empror of Russia is precariously laid up with an incurable disease, his eldest son having been nominated to succeed to the throne and assassins are waiting to cause bloodshed. In these circumstances Russia is not likely to render China any aid. The French and the English are inclined to help Japan rather than China.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1894.

The position of the English and the French in respect of the war between Japan and China.

4. A correspondent to the same paper says that the presence of Russian fleet all round Corea is a caution to the French and the English to be on the alert and that should the Russians, as they seem inclined to do, join China, the English and the French will join Japan and a terrible war will be the result.

Russian fleet at Corea.

5. The *Gnanadayamu*, of 20th October 1894, writes thus about the reported illness of the Amir of Afghanistan:—"The Amir of Afghanistan is in a dying condition. He intended to go to England during the coming summer to visit Her Majesty the Queen. He has been a good ally of the British and a great barrier between Russia and India. His death will be a source of danger to our country. This is a favorable opportunity for Russia to form her deceitful plans, to mature her wicked counsels and to advance a little to the front. On

Gnanadayamu, *Bezwada*, Oct. 20th, 1894.

The Amir's illness.

one side the Amir is dying, on the other the war between China and Japan is raging terribly. All the intelligence of the English should now exhibit itself." (*A full and true translation.*)

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1894.

A critical situation in prospect for Government.

6. The *Sasilekha*, of 26th October 1894, writes thus:—"These are hard days for the Government owing to the dying condition of the Amir of Afghanistan. It must not be supposed that if the Amir dies his son's succession to the throne will be undisputed. The country being a Muhammadan country there are a great many fools, and every man that has some influence will try to usurp the throne. Any powerful chief may, if his attempt fails, invite the aid of Russia and will undoubtedly obtain it. The British will go there to support the Amir's son, Habib-ulla. Thus it is to be feared that the two great powers will come into collision in Afghanistan.

"If the people of India be contented and loyally attached to their rulers, the British may set at defiance even a greater power than Russia; but although Her Majesty and her ministers desire that India should be governed according to principles of strict justice, there are some Anglo-Indian officials here who often indulge in arbitrary acts which are distasteful to the people at large.

"Moreover, they are creating hostilities between Hindus and Muhammadans. They do not like that the Hindus should, through the National Congress, ask for the removal of grievances and the bestowal of higher appointments upon the natives. They cannot endure to see us earning, by faithful service, the money of our own country. As the Muhammadans are ignorant and uneducated, they do not seek the welfare of their country, but merely play into the hands of the Anglo-Indians and put themselves in opposition to their Hindu brethren. All this is the evil result of the unsound counsels of the subordinate Anglo-Indian officials.

"If the English open their eyes now at least and treat Hindus and Muhammadans alike as their children and grant them their just aspirations and administer the country justly, we can firmly assert that they need have no fear even though Russia may lead an invasion against the country." (*A full and true translation.*)

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 29th, 1894.

The Amir desires as to who should succeed him.

7. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 29th ultimo, says that the Amir of Afghanistan, conscious of the critical condition of his health, summoned all his nobles to his bedside and told them that they should all help his eldest son Habib-ulla Khan to establish himself as his successor and they should all swear allegiance and loyalty to him, to which all the assembled nobles consented.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 22nd, 1894.

The Corean war.

8. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 22nd ultimo, says although it is now upwards of three months since Japan and China have been engaged in war, yet neither party seems to have been tired and fresh preparations are still being made to pursue the war to the bitter end. The English statesmen, seeing the danger in which the European residents in the treaty ports of China and the European trade in those ports were placed by this long continued war, proposed to the German Government to co-operate with them in bringing the war to a close, but the German Government has declined to interfere; but all the chief powers of Europe are sending armed ships to the scene of war to watch its progress and to guard their own interests.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Oct. 27th, 1894.

European powers taking sides in the Corean war.

9. The Mysore *Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 27th ultimo, says that some of the European powers are about to interfere in the Chino-Japanese war taking different sides according to their own interests.

The probable result of the Chino-Japanese war.

10. The same paper says further thus:—Negotiations for a treaty are going on between China and Japan at a place called Sheeloo. If, however, no understanding is come to the Japanese would conquer

China, train the Chinese for war, and, with the united forces of China, Japan and Corea and with India to help will surely conquer the English, the French and the Russians. This fear has induced these three European powers to send plenipotentiaries to bring about a treaty between China and Japan. If the two contending parties do not come to a treaty it is feared that the combined armies of China, Japan and India will be too strong for the English to withstand.

Negotiations between China and Japan.

11. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 18th ultimo, says that the Chinese have agreed to pay Japan the costs of war and to renounce their claim to Corea, but the Japanese are not satisfied with these terms and want to seize the capital of China itself.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Oct. 18th, 1894.

The illness of the Amir and the fears entertained by England.

12. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 22nd ultimo, says thus:—It seems that the illness of the Amir has been serious enough to cause some alarm to the Government of India and cabinet meetings are frequently held to consider what steps should be taken to prevent the confusion into which his kingdom may be thrown in the event of his death. Every one knows that the Russians are watching on the frontiers of Afghanistan an opportunity to enter into Kabul as the only route by which they can invade India. We can therefore conceive the anxiety of the British Government. We are anxiously watching the course of events in this direction.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 22nd, 1894.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

Irregularities on the part of police constables at Puthukkadai near Wellington.

13. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 6th October, complains that constables of the Puthukkadai police station, which lies midway between Wellington and Coonoor, in cases of affray generally let go the parties concerned, incriminate innocent persons and thus extort blackmail from them. He invites the attention of the authorities to this irregularity.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1894.

The Nellore police inspector.

14. The *Vartadarsini*, of 20th October 1894, referring to the conduct of the police inspector of Nellore during the recent celebration of the Dasara festival, regards it as matter for great surprise that he should have been allowed to remain in the same place for ten or twelve years together. Why should he not be transferred from place to place like other Government officials? The Police Superintendents do not seem to be mindful of the evils which must result from retaining him long in the same station, just as they result in the case of other officers when they are similarly retained for a long time. Surely there are many things to be regretted as regards those that administer criminal justice.

VARTADARSINI, *Nellore*, Oct. 20th, 1894.

A probationary inspector of police dismissed from the service.

15. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th October, says:—It is surprising that the probationary inspector T. Kanari, B.A., who was discharging his duties very honestly and conscientiously, was removed from the service at the end of his two years' probation on the grounds of incompetency. If this is the reward of his two years' hard and honest labour we can unhesitatingly affirm that educated men will not be inclined to enter into the Police department. That such things should occur during the time of Colonel Porteous, who evinces a great interest in improving the department, is a matter for regret. It is reported that T. Kanari is going to appeal to Government and therefore we hope that Government will give the matter its favorable consideration.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 13th, 1894.

### (d) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 19th, 1894.

A request to the Director of Public Instruction regarding a certain school in Villupuram.

16. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th October, referring to the Hindu primary school in Villupuram, writes as follows:—On the recommendation of Mr. Tate, the president of the taluk board of Villupuram, the Hindu primary school of that place, which then consisted of three classes, was recognized by Government, grants being given for the said three classes alone. In the year 1892 another class was opened forming the fourth class of the school, and the Director of Public Instruction refuses to give grant for this class on the ground that it will prove detrimental to the Normal school of that place. The Normal school is in a corner of the town and is not wanting in pupils. While the three classes in respect of which grant is being received have not proved injurious to the existence of the Normal school in question, how is it possible for the fourth class alone to affect its well-being? If the inspecting officers out of partiality and vengeance deal with schools which have more than hundred pupils in this manner how can primary education be diffused as desired by Government? It behoves the Director of Public Instruction to make adequate inquiry on the subject and do justice to the school under reference.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Oct. 17th, 1894.

A suggestion to nominate Mr. Velloms, the civil apothecary of Chidambaram, as chairman of the municipality of that place.

17. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 17th October, while announcing that Government has accepted the resignation tendered by Mr. Sambasami Aiyar, the present chairman of the Chidambaram municipality, suggests that Mr. G. A. W. Velloms, the civil apothecary, will be the proper person to succeed Mr. Sambasami Aiyar. After giving a short account of the qualifications of Mr. Velloms, he say his election will be hailed with general satisfaction.

VARTADARSINI, *Nellore*, Oct. 27th, 1894.

The Nellore municipality.

18. A correspondent to the *Vartadarsini*, of 27th October 1894, writes thus (in English) about the Nellore municipality:—"Some one said some time ago that Nellore is notoriously backward; indeed, it is. Its municipal institution is an irrefragible proof of this. At one time the Government of Madras granted to our municipality the privilege of electing their councillors; subsequently, finding that the privilege was not properly exercised and that the elected councillors indulged in snarling and counter-snarling, which they called debate, *ad nauseam*, the then Collector, Dr. Macleane, recommended disfranchisement, and the Government said 'amen' to it. The withdrawal of this privilege is certainly to be regretted, but the people of Nellore have learnt no good lesson from the stigma. Fresh blood must be infused into the council which is now in an effete condition. Old men must vacate their seats giving place to better men. Municipal councillors are not expected to be mere ornamental figure heads; they must be useful men and must attend to people's wants with interest, zeal and assiduity. The chairman is innocent of all knowledge of sanitation; bad lighting, bad roads, and bad internal management are a few of the characteristic features of our municipality. This is a poor institution, and still enjoys the costly luxury of a paid chairman who draws a salary of Rs. 200 a month. The result of this culpable extravagance is apparent; works of utility are starved and no councillor ever puts himself to the trouble of sifting matters. A paid chairman, with little or no capacity for work, is an intolerable infliction and I hope the Government will soon free us from it. Endurance is, no doubt, a virtue, but beyond certain limits it becomes a sin. We must no longer endure but must agitate for his removal from office."

19. The *Desopakâri*, of 21st October 1894, says that people in Ellore taluk are subjected to great inconvenience whenever a road is being repaired. A road, seven or eight miles long, is closed on both sides merely because two or three yards of it need some repair. At present the Bhimadole road is in such a condition. It hopes that whenever a road is being repaired the Local Fund Engineer will give orders for opening a side road.

Repairs of roads in Ellore taluk.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Oct. 21st, 1894.

20. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of 20th October 1894, says that although the town of Tirupati has been provided with suitable gutters, yet, on account of the scarcity of water-supply in the town, these gutters are not well cleaned and they consequently produce foul and offensive stench. To supply the town with sufficient water costs at least two lakhs of rupees. How is this sum to be obtained? Can the inhabitants of Tirupati bear the cost? The correspondent says no and suggests that, as the sanitary condition of Tirupati is largely dependent on the numerous pilgrims that visit the place, a portion of the offerings they bring to the idol should be devoted to this purpose. He considers it exceedingly necessary that Government should pass strict orders accordingly.

Water-supply in Tirupati.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1894.

21. The *Vartadarsini*, of 27th October 1894, referring to the appointment of an honorary chairman for the Nellore municipality, which is shortly to be made by the Government, recommends Mr. R. Suryanarayana Row, District Court Pleader, as the best man for the place. It gives several reasons why he should be preferred to Mr. Kistnasami Pillai, head master of the Mission school. For instance, it says that he possesses a thorough experience of the office of chairman as he has served for six years as the chairman of the Ongole municipality; that he has ample leisure to attend to its arduous duties; that he has a house and landed property in the town and takes a deep interest in all that affects the welfare of the people; that he has passed a pretty high examination of the University; and that he has not his time occupied with the work of superintending the various public examinations held in the town. It adds that Mr. Wynne would be conferring a great boon on the people if he would recommend Mr. Suryanarayana Row to the Government.

The chairmanship of the Nellore municipality.

VARTADARSINI, *Nellore*, Oct. 27th, 1894.

22. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th October, complains that false measures and weights are freely used by the merchants in Calicut town. Although the municipal authorities have introduced stamped measures and weights, yet, owing to the lack of supervision on their part, the merchants resort to false measures and weights when things are sold to or bought from persons coming from the interior. The paper hopes that the municipal authorities will adopt remedial measures soon.

Use of false measures and weights in Calicut town.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 13th, 1894.

23. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th October, writes that the administration of the Calicut municipality is very unsatisfactory and that this is due to the withdrawal of the privilege of election from the municipality. Many of the councillors have no knowledge of municipal administration, and if any further delay is made in giving back to the municipality the right of election, the consequences will be very disastrous.

Unsatisfactory administration of the Calicut municipality.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 17th, 1894.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

24. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th October, complains that the present system of granting pattas in respect of "Samoothaya maniams"—lands held rent free under Government—is far from satisfactory as it gives no idea of the nature and the extent of the lands and of other particulars connected with them. He desires

A suggestion to Government regarding the grant of "Miscellaneous pattas" in respect of lands held rent free under Government.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 16th, 1894.

Government to detail in such pattas the nature of the lands, whether nunja or punja, the assessment and quit-rent due thereon and such other particulars as may be necessary for full information in respect of the lands in question.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1894.

Advisability of utilising the old village-site in Karikkalavakkam for the purpose of agriculture.

25. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd October, suggests the advisability of the removal of the inhabitants occupying the old village-site in the village of Karikkalavakkam in Tiruvallúr taluk to the new site situated in the north of the tank. He adds that Government will do well to adopt the necessary measures to effect the change here suggested before the inhabitants begin to erect brick houses, and that the lands now occupied by the inhabitants if cultivated will yield two or three crops and be a source of additional income to Government. In conclusion, he requests the authorities to inspect the village-site in person and carry out the suggestions made.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Oct. 14th, 1894.

The water-tax.

26. The *Desopakari*, of 14th October 1894, reports the lecture delivered by Mr. Samanchi Bhimasankaram at a large meeting of ryots which was held at Ellore on the 30th September in connection with the water-tax. While the ryots were thinking of applying to the Government for a reduction in the water-tax, Government came down suddenly upon them with an order enhancing the tax. It is true that Government is in need of money, but why should the money which Government requires for purposes of its own be exacted solely from the poor ryots that cultivate wet lands? Moreover, if Government wants money, it should cut short whatever is useless in its expenditure thereby avoiding any necessity for levying new taxes. For instance, Hindus and Muhammadans are at present required to pay Rs. 30,00,000 annually for the maintenance of the Ecclesiastical establishment. Again, although the number of sepoy regiments has been reduced, military expenditure is now greater than it would be in a time of war. By doing away with such expenditure Government can get out of financial difficulties. It is therefore necessary that petitions should be presented to the Government praying for the cancelling of this order.

Ibid.

A correspondent to the same paper, of 21st October 1894, states that many of the ryots in the Repalle taluk are taking steps to represent to His Excellency the Viceroy and his Council the injustice of raising the water-tax and to pray that a committee may be appointed to inquire into the matter, or that the Government may find out what amount of produce a wet land yields by arranging to cultivate a piece of wet land on its behalf, or that it may consult proper persons upon the subject and then cancel the order of the Madras Government if it sees sufficient reason for doing so. He therefore calls upon all educated, intelligent or wealthy persons to pay heed to the grievances of the poor ryots and give them the help they require.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

GNANADAYAMU, *Bezwada*, Oct. 13th, 1894.

The new forest regulations.

27. The *Gnanadayamu*, of 13th October 1894, publishes a memorial of the inhabitants of Kottur, Tadepalle and other villages in Bezwada taluk, addressed to the Kistna District Conference, in which they complain of the new forest regulations introduced by the Government. Fomerly 30 out of every 100 acres were set apart as free pasture ground for cattle; but now there are no such pasture grounds. Government has reserved all the good land and the rest has been thrown open for pasturage. This unreserved land does not supply enough of fodder for the cattle. Moreover, the ryots have to pay a heavy tax to graze their cattle on the land.

Again, formerly the ryots were allowed to carry wood free from the forest for their own use; but now they have to pay a tax for it at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 a bandy-load, which is a great hardship to them.

The memorialists therefore pray that the Conference will move the Government on the subject and relieve them from their difficulties.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

28. The *Trichy Nesan*, of the 23rd October, publishes a dialogue between two sisters, the sum and substance of which is that one of the sisters and her husband experienced considerable difficulty in getting a third-class ticket from the booking office of the Kumbakónam railway station; that they were compelled to sit in a compartment which was already overcrowded by twelve passengers and that on their alighting at the railway station of Vitheswarancovil they were greatly worried by the barbers of the place who crowd in great numbers the station premises.

Certain irregularities connected with the South Indian Railway.

TRICHY NESAN, *Trichinopoly*, Oct. 23rd, 1894.

A correspondent to the same paper complains that the booking clerk at the railway station of Porto Novo issues tickets only on the approach of the train and thus subjects passengers to great inconvenience and hardship, and advises the authorities to require the booking clerk to issue tickets a little earlier.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd October, reporting that there is a sufficient quantity of water in the tank at Karikkalavakkam in the taluk of Tiruvallúr regrets to say that the absence of a dam across the tank makes a large quantity of water go in waste, and desires the authorities to erect a dam without loss of time and also to repair the *bundh* of the said tank.

Necessity for erecting a dam across the Karikkalavakkam tank in Tiruvallur taluk.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1894.

30. A correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of 21st October 1894, says that good drinking water is very difficult to be obtained in the village of Pasalapudi in Ellore taluk as the tank there has become very dirty and as there is no proper road leading from the village to the Attili canal. It says that although many petitions were presented praying for the construction of the much-needed road, Government has not yet sanctioned it. The people of the village are too poor to construct the road themselves. He hopes therefore that Government will now at least relieve the suffering of the people either by having the road constructed or the tank improved.

A road for Pasalapudi.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Oct. 21st, 1894.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

31. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 15th ultimo, says thus:—The Government of His Highness the Gaekwar has issued a notification to the effect that within his territories no new liquor shops shall henceforth be opened without the sanction of the minister, and as for the existing shops, if five-sixth house owners and inhabitants of any village or town should represent to the minister their wishes that the liquor shops should be closed, the minister, if he sees no objection, will give the necessary sanction. This is highly creditable to the enlightened ruler of Baroda. The British Government would do well to emulate the noble example.

Reduction in the number of abkári shops.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 15th, 1894.

32. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th October, complains that the frontier party of abkári force stationed between the Cochin territory and the British Malabar are causing much annoyance to the people by fabricating false cases, &c., and suggests that they be removed from that place as much unnecessary expense to Government and annoyance to the public could be spared thereby.

Removal of the Cochin frontier abkári party suggested.

KERALA SANHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 24th, 1894.

### (*k*) *General.*

33. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 29th September, regarding the financial difficulty of Government, observes as follows:—The Commission that was nominated for curtailing the expenditure of Government simply dispensed with the services of a few peons and

Remarks on the procedure of Government to cut short its expenditure.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1894.

low-paid officials instead of cutting down the handsome salaries of high officers. If Government had really desired to cut short its expenses, surely it could have reduced the cost of the Military department and abolished the grant of compensation allowance. Moreover, it need not keep up a costly Ecclesiastical department. As, for example, Government pays a monthly salary of Rs. 500 to the Archbishop and Rs. 3,831–6–8 to the Anglican Bishop of Calcutta out of the revenues of India. The report of 1893 says that Rs. 4,120 was spent on the Roman Catholic priests and Rs. 1,05,251 on the Protestant priests. If Government really wishes to save money, the best course will be to withhold giving salary to the clergy of either sect.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 19th, 1894.

Higher appointments in the Telegraph department.

34. The *Sasilekha*, of 19th October 1894, regrets that although the Telegraph department in India is maintained at the expense of the people themselves, all the higher appointments in the department are reserved for Europeans. It hopes that, in the future at least, qualified natives would be appointed to those posts on an extensive scale. It observes that it is not fair on the part of Anglo-Indians to exclude natives from the higher offices with the intention of providing a living for their relatives and friends. It prays that Government will take this matter into their serious consideration.

GNANADAYAMU, *Bezwada*, Oct. 13th, 1894.

A clerk for the Tanuku post office.

35. The *Gnanadayamu*, of the 13th October 1894, states that the work of the postmaster at Tanuku is very heavy as Tanuku is the centre of the taluk and the seat of several officers. It is impossible for one man to do the work single-handed, even though he may work for sixteen hours in the day. When the postmaster of Palakollu in Narsapur taluk, where there are no public offices, has been given a clerk, why should not the same help be given to the postmaster of Tanuku, which is a more important place and yields a much larger revenue? The paper hopes that the postal authorities will consider the matter and afford the postmaster instant relief by giving him a clerk.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 15th, 1894.

Appointments and postings of tahsildars in Malabar.

36. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 15th October, refers to the recent appointments and postings of some of the tahsildars in Malabar consequent upon the dismissal of tahsildar Chattu from the service. The editor complains that in making these appointments the Collector, overlooking the claims of both K. Govindan and Krishnaunni Nayar, who are tahsildars on Rs. 175 and who have on some occasions acted as tahsildar on Rs. 200, appointed Mr. Boyer, a junior, as acting tahsildar on Rs. 200.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1894.

The British Government and the Amir.

37. *Alhami*, of the 14th October, quotes an item from *Bangobasi* published at Calcutta, of which the following is an excerpt:—"The increased friendship of the British Government with the Amir has not proved proportionately profitable to English merchants, inasmuch as their trade in Afghanistan has resulted in a loss of 24 lakhs of rupees. It is not clear whether the British nation prefers sovereignty to trade or wishes to entangle the Amir in the snares of ambition with the ultimate object of obtaining possession of his country in lieu of interest for the money which is being paid to him as subsidy."

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Oct. 18th, 1894.

Military college in India.

38. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 18th October, says that many years ago a proposal was made to Government for the establishment of a Military college in India and the Duke of Connaught and Sir George Chesney heartily supported it, but it now appears that Sir George White, the present Commander-in-Chief, does not approve of the proposal, it being His Excellency's opinion that if such a college were to be established in India, qualified native cadets would be enlisted in the Native Army who might at any critical time possibly intrigue against the British Government. His Excellency is also of opinion that for the safety of the British Government the Native Army should not be officered by qualified native cadets. Although native soldiers are warlike and brave

and have arms and muster in sufficient numbers, yet the reason why they are overcome by British troops is that they have no trained and scientific leaders. Regarding the above opinion the *Khasim* remarks that it is opposed to reason and justice and betrays distrust by the English nation of the natives of India and of the Native Army.

39. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 22nd October, regarding the recent earthquake at Constantinople, which resulted in the destruction of much life and property, remarks that the Madras public have been repeatedly solicited to offer pecuniary aid to the sufferers, but that such solicitations have had no effect. The help asked for was not intended for any theatrical performance or sports or pleasures, but for the succour of forlorn widows, orphans and other persons whom the earthquakes rendered homeless and penniless.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1894.

Earthquake at Constantinople.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

40. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th October, referring to the draft Bill of Sir Alexander Miller for amending section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code, writes as follows:—Sir Alexander Miller drafted a Bill amending section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code. The section, as it is, empowers the court to enforce its decree in respect of a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights either by imprisonment or by attachment of the property of the party that has wilfully disobeyed the decree. The amendment proposes that the court should not enforce its decree in respect of cases of restitution of conjugal rights by imprisoning the party in default, and that should the court be of opinion that imprisonment alone would be the proper punishment it should state its reasons in writing. This Bill, unlike other Bills, does not state its objects and reasons, and the people are therefore at a loss to know the circumstances that led to the proposal in question. Perhaps the well known case of Rukma Bai, of Bombay, suggested to Sir Alexander Miller the necessity for the amendment. However, if the section be amended as recommended it would give rise to many inconveniences. The court awards imprisonment of the person of the defaulter as well as attachment of his property not because he fails to abide by the judgment but because he wilfully sets at defiance the court's decree; but if the court be deprived of the power of enforcing its decree, as contemplated by the Bill in question, on the person who disobeys it with impunity it may as well be relieved of the trouble of all inquiry in respect of cases relating to the restitution of conjugal rights. It would certainly be cruel to imprison a wife for refusing to live with her husband on account of his cruelty, debauchery and for such other reasons; but the section seems to contemplate the cases of women who are hot-headed, impertinent and who wantonly refuse to live with their husbands without sufficient cause, and there is nothing wrong in punishing such women with imprisonment. Moreover, the amendment appears to facilitate the separation of the husband from the wife and *vice versa*; if the amendment be carried into effect it would bear heavily on the Christian population including Europeans, Eurasians, East Indians and Native Christians, in whose case the law is more lenient to wives than to husbands. If a Christian wife refuses to live with her husband, the husband is forbidden to marry another until she is divorced and divorce cannot be effected unless the wife is proved to be wicked and adulterous; but if a husband declines to live with his wife she is nevertheless entitled to maintenance. This amendment cannot affect the position of the Hindus very much as their marriage is regulated not by a statute as in the case with Christians but by religious ceremonies and customs. Our opinion is that the amendment, while professing to be favorable to thoughtless women, will be productive of great mischief.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Oct. 16th, 1894.

Opinion on the amendment proposed by Sir Alexander Miller in respect of section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code.

41. The *Gnanadayamu*, of 27th October 1894, rejoices that the Mysore Government has passed the Infant Marriage Bill. How very good it would be, it exclaims, if the British Government too should pass a similar law for India!

GNANADAYAMU, *Bezwada*, Oct. 27th, 1894.

The Mysore Marriage Bill.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 15th, 1894.

Hindu Religious Endowments Bill.

42. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 15th October, approves of the decision arrived at by the Government of India in the matter of the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill. He says that it is highly objectionable that Christians should take up the management of the Hindu religious institutions and that the rejection of the Bill in question by the Government of India on the ground that they will not interfere in the religious affairs of the people is a matter for congratulation.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

GNANADAYAMU, *Bezwada*, Oct. 13th, 1894.

Higher appointments in native states.

43. The *Gnanadayamu*, of 13th October 1894, regrets that the rulers of native states follow the British Government in their preference of Europeans to natives for the higher offices. In the case of the British Government the preference is due to racial partiality, but in the case of the native princes it must be mere stupidity and ignorance. In conferring appointments, education and intelligence should be taken into consideration and not race or dress. If race also be taken into consideration, is it not the wisest course for these princes to show preference to men of their own race? The intelligence and capacity of Hindus are suffered to remain undeveloped for want of proper encouragement. What little there is does not attract public notice. The paper prays that these rulers will not allow themselves to be caught in the snares of Governors and Governors-General, but will appoint only Hindus to the higher offices of their states.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 29th, 1894.

The representative assembly of the Venkatagiri.

44. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 29th ultimo, says that the Raja of Venkatagiri called an assembly of representatives of his subjects for the first time on the occasion of the last Dasara festival and treated the representatives with great courtesy and consideration, listening to everything they had to say and giving them replies with which they were highly pleased. The paper then proceeds to say that the Raja is a very enlightened prince anxious to win the affection of his subjects and to adhere to native methods of administration and promises to be one of the foremost native princes of India.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 22nd, 1894.

Change of Residents in Mysore.

45. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 22nd ultimo, speaking of the coming retirement of Colonel Henderson from the Residentship of Mysore, says thus:—On an average no Resident has been allowed to hold that office for more than 24 months. We are not in possession of the reasons which induce the Government of India to make these constant changes. The frequent changes of Residents are good in one way, but they are not an unmixed good. They do not allow the holders of the office sufficient time to study the people over whom they exercise control or to promote the cordiality that exists between the Maharaja and the British Government.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMONI, *Mysore*, Oct. 24th, 1894.

Court-fee stamps in Mysore.

46. The *Vrittanta Chintamoni*, of the 24th ultimo, says that the Government of Mysore, seeing that the use of British court-fee stamps in Mysore involves unnecessary additional expenditure, has ordered from England the machinery necessary for making stamps of its own.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 20th, 1894.

Importation of European element into native states.

47. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th October, referring to the importation of the European element in the administration of native states, makes the following remarks:—If a European and a native both apply for a post in a native state, the European is sure to get it. From this it should not be inferred that attainments of the European are superior to those of the native. In the review of the Madras Government on the administration report of Travancore for the year 1068 M.E., the remark was made in reference to the Salt and Abkári department that if that department were placed under the supervision of a competent European officer, it would work better and the advantages would be greater. When the Resident

forwarded this review to the Diwan, rumour has it that the former said that Europeans should be appointed as heads of all the departments of Travancore and that the Madras Government had agreed with him. Why the Madras Government and the Resident expressed such an opinion is not known. Look at the British Salt, Abkári and Police departments! Have these even now attained to any desirable degree of efficiency? Are not the heads of these departments Europeans? Are these the sort of men required to be imported into Travancore? If they are the men, God forbid their being sent there. Government, remarking in the face of such facts that the supervision should be that of Europeans, could not, we think, have committed itself to a more incorrect opinion. It is better in such cases to pass a law forbidding the appointment of natives to high offices even in native states. The orders of the Madras Government and the endorsement of the Resident are calculated to shut out the natives from opportunities of distinguishing themselves in the native states and thus to crown with success the efforts of Anglo-Indians to prove that the natives are wanting in administrative ability. The object of the British Government being to improve the condition of affairs and not to further the interests of particular individuals, compliance with that object and consequent well-being to the State can be secured by discreet princes and their ministers without the necessity of resorting to European help.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1894.

Undue interference of the British Residents in the internal affairs of native states.

48. *Alhami*, of the 30th September, states that latterly native chiefs have commenced to groan under undue pressure put upon them by British Residents who are alleged to interfere in the internal affairs of their states against the policy of the Imperial Government as well as treaty engagements. Mr. Plowden, the Resident at Hyderabad, has become notorious in this respect. In conclusion the *Alhami* draws the attention of the Secretary of State to this evil and requests him to adopt effectual preventive measures in order to restore confidence to native chiefs and princes.

Administration of Mysore and other native states.

49. The same paper observes that the State of Mysore is administered by efficient and qualified persons and consequently its affairs are managed satisfactorily and peaceably, but such is not the case with Hyderabad and several other native states. Those who have served His Highness the Nizam during his minority or have shared in his amusements and sports and those who are too old and incapable to work have been elevated to high, responsible and lucrative posts. If the administration of native states were in the hands of efficient, honest and God-fearing persons the British Residents would find no opportunity to interfere.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Oct. 18th, 1894.

Praising in high terms the administration of Mysore State.

50. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 18th October, mentions that a meeting of the representative assembly of the Mysore State was held on the 12th instant at which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, the European guests and councillors of His Highness the Maharaja, the Judges of the Chief Court, and all the principal officers of the State were present. The Diwan read the administration report for the past year, which consisted of an account of the income and expenditure of the principality and of the enactments passed during the year under review. The report showed that the actual income during the year amounted to one crore and sixty-nine lakhs of rupees and the expenditure to one crore and forty lakhs, leaving a balance of twenty-nine lakhs in hand. It further pointed out that 208,000 acres of land were brought under cultivation, which yielded an additional revenue of Rs. 82,000; an increase of two lakhs of rupees was shown under the head "Abkári," seven and a quarter lakhs of rupees were spent on railway lines. An extra amount of a lakh of rupees was granted to municipalities for conservancy purposes in towns and for promoting primary education. The report further showed that an enactment regarding the prevention of infant marriages which was amended in accordance with the views of the pandits and other qualified persons was passed, and that a proposal to establish an agricultural bank was approved. With reference to

the above report this paper observes that it cannot sufficiently praise the Diwan and his good government, and notes with surprise that while the British Government is only considering certain administrative reforms, the Mysore Government has actually carried them out. It is most probable that in course of time such sound administrative reforms will be introduced in Mysore that the British Government will not fail to imitate and introduce them into its own dominions. The question of female education resulted in the establishment of the Maharani's college. High schools have been established in the districts. The *Khasim* congratulates His Highness on his success and remarks that Sir K. Seshadri Aiyar's administrative abilities as Diwan are beyond all praise.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras.* Oct. 20th, 1894.

Mr. Plowden.

51. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 20th October, says that it was recently remarked by the *Pioneer* regarding Mr. Plowden that the Government of India has undoubtedly found out the mistake made by it in appointing that officer as Resident of Hyderabad which was not a proper place for him, and it is therefore certain that he will be transferred to Mysore on his return from Europe. Referring to the above remark, the *Jaridah* observes that as the *Pioneer* is considered a demi-official paper the views expressed by it often come to pass, and hence it is most probable that Mr. Plowden will be removed from Hyderabad when peace and tranquility will be restored to that city and its inhabitants, who are in an uneasy and restless state of mind, will be relieved of the fears with which they are now troubled.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

GNANADAYAMU, *Bezwada,* Oct. 20th 1894.

The Dasara in Bellary.

52. The *Gnanadayamu*, of 20th October 1894, writes thus:—"At Bellary the Dasara festival was celebrated this year amidst great rejoicings. Officials, ryots and merchants decorated their houses and attended the festival throughout in gala attire. Seeing this, the Muhammadans, in a spirit of jealousy, cut off the *sami* tree to the roots which is worshipped by the Hindus. This was certainly done with the malicious motive of insulting the Hindus. In consequence of this the ill-feeling on both sides increases." (*A full and true translation.*)

Poverty of India.

53. The same paper writes thus regarding the poverty of India:—"The British Government is celebrated throughout the world as a beneficent Government which protects life and property. There is nothing false in this statement. It may be questioned, however, as to how it is that India has become poor under such a Government. The old sovereigns used to come down upon the people once in a way and carry off some wealth in some corner of the country. Now our rulers do not take money by foul means. They do not forcibly take money from the people by oppressing them, but by deceiving them, by uttering sweet words to them and sometimes by persuading them, they are depriving them of their money in a thousand ways. Every now and then they take away from them to the cowry." (*A full and true translation.*)

VARTADARSINI. *Nellore,* Oct. 13th, 1894.

The Dasara in Nellore.

54. The *Vartadarsini*, of 13th October 1894, writes thus (in English) regarding the recent celebration of the Dasara festival in Nellore:—"Last year's Dasara festival was greatly marred by the indiscreet and inconsistent orders of Mr. Macleane. All processions were prohibited from passing through the main Bazaar street. Dr. Macleane's order was modified to some extent this year, but we regret to say that a serious wrong has been done to us—not to satisfy any requirement of the law or any peculiar condition of the town—but to satisfy the perverse whims of the Muhammadan community. Mr. Wynne, the District Magistrate, who we thought erroneously was endowed with some firmness and moral courage, issued the following order on the 1st October:—

"'*Order.*

"'To the inhabitants of Nellore municipal town.

"'Whereas it has been made to appear that certain persons are about to disguise themselves as tigers during the current Dasara festival and that the use of such disguise is likely to lead to a riot or affray.

"'I do hereby order that no person shall, within the limits of the municipal town of Nellore, adopt such disguise during the next two weeks, and I strictly warn and enjoin you to observe the said order.'

"On the 3rd idem comes this order again.—

"'*Order.*

"'Whereas it has been made to appear to me that the Dasara processions are about to meet and proceed along the Jumma Musjid street and that such processions are likely to lead to a riot or affray.

"'I hereby prohibit all processions from proceeding along the said street and strictly warn and enjoin all persons from taking part in such processions.

"'Given under my hand and the seal of the court this third day of October 1894.'

"The most superficial observer will see that these two orders are vastly inconsistent and there is no possible excuse for Mr. Wynne to change front in such a short time, unless he consented to be something like a wax-doll in the hands of the inefficient and weak police of Nellore. In the order dated 1st October, only the tiger disguise was prohibited, and the Hindus were not dissatisfied with it; indeed, they went half way to meet the wishes of the District Magistrate and the Muhammadans; but on the 3rd a strange afterthought suggests itself to the District Magistrate, evidently under the police inspiration, and he at once, without any inquiry whatever, issues an order prohibiting processions from proceeding along the Jumma Musjid street. The first absurdity that is seen on the very face of this order is that there is no street in Nellore known by the name of 'Jumma Musjid street.' There is a street called the Sigaramvari street *wholly* occupied by Hindus of Komati caste, with the exception of one Muhammadan house; in it there is a musjid, and all Hindu processions stop playing music when passing by this musjid. So this order is obviously meant more to please and pacify the clamorous Muhammadans than to act consistently with justice or fair play. Thus, instead of surveying the situation correctly and manfully meeting it, the District Magistrate allowed himself to be led by the nose to the detriment of our cherished interests and perpetrated a wrong which is viewed by us with horror. On the 5th instant one Punugoty Venkayya put on the disguise of a *lion* and presented himself before the town sub-magistrate for permission to go round with processions. The sub-magistrate considered that there was a great difference between the disguise of a tiger and that of a lion and he therefore did not prohibit him from passing through the streets with processions; but the police, who seem to be deeply imbued with pro-moslem proclivities, arrested the man on the ground that the disguise resembled that of a tiger, and put him up before the District Magistrate for trial, who had the prudence to transfer the case to the Head Assistant Magistrate. This officer tried and sentenced him to fourteen days' simple imprisonment.

"With deference to the European Head Assistant Magistrate's legal acumen, I beg to submit that it is a masterpiece of judicial wisdom which deserves to be read, marked and inwardly digested. The magistrate says that he is 'perfectly convinced that it might easily be mistaken for such an imitation' tiger! mistaken!! because some perverse fools mistake the imitation the accused in the case was sentenced! Is this justice. 'There is a difference,' says the magistrate, 'between the heads of the two disguises and some difference of details in the ornamentation of the body.' Then why convict him with this consciousness of difference? When magistrates are clothed with powers of startling magnitude, it is incumbent on them to use them legally and carefully. They should not act on inferences or suspicions but on evidence placed before them.

"At the trial referred to above, the evidence given by town inspector was highly unsatisfactory. He stated that the disguise of a tiger and that of

a lion were *similar*; can any sane man—provided he is not an inspector of police—endorse this view? I do not mean to say that the inspector is an accomplished biologist, but is it possible that official zeal can so far pervert the judgment of anybody claiming to be a gentleman as to make him see no difference between a tiger and a lion. The police inspector was writhing in excruciating agony when he was deposing to facts which existed nowhere but in his heated imagination; his face bore abundant indications of a struggle within himself as to whether official code of morals or pure and abstract code of morals should prevail. It was a pitiable sight no doubt, but the exigencies of the public service at this *particular* juncture demand a slight deviation from rectitude. And the moral of the whole thing is we suffer humiliation and loss of national *prestige*."

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 29th, 1894.

The singular devotion of a Muhammadan gentleman to the Congress.

55. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 29th ultimo, has the following paragraph:—A correspondent of the Lucknow *Advocate* mentions how munshi Sadaruddin Ahmad, late Deputy Collector, Allahabad, a Muhammadan gentleman of education, influence and enlightenment, testified to his love for the Congress even when on the threshold of death itself. When lying fatally ill he expressed a wish to die while making a speech in the Congress hall. This desire of the dying man could not, of course, be fulfilled. A short while before he expired he raised his eyes towards heaven, prayed for the welfare and prosperity of the Congress and said "O God! if thou cannot suffer me to be present at the next session of the Congress, let my soul be present at the Congress hall to welcome the coming delegates, and confer blessings on them."

A contribution to the Congress funds.

56. The same paper says it is very gratifying that Pannamba Tambiran, the spiritual head of the Pandaram caste, a rich and influential man in Tiruppanandul, in the district of Tanjore, has contributed Rs. 2,000 to the National Congress fund.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 13th, 1894.

The Indian National Congress.

57. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 13th ultimo, has the following leading article:—The enemies of this institution not long ago declared that it was dead. The people cared nothing about it; the leaders were helpless and would have to adandon it. There would be no meeting this year either in Madras or anywhere else; the Congress would die of inanition. It could not be resuscitated even with the most powerful remedies. It was beyond hope. It must perish. So they said; so they prophesied, and it may be that the wish was father to the thought. They hoped it would collapse, and so they gave out that it would; but the energy displayed throughout the Madras Presidency, as well as in other parts of India, shows that the Congress movement is not yet dead; that, on the contrary, it is very much alive and, as far as can be seen, may live on for ever—or, at least, till it is no longer required. Meetings are being held in all sorts of places to make arrangements and to collect money to defray the expenses of the Congress, and in a short time the delegates will be elected. It is said that the number of these will equal, if it does not surpass, that of former years, and no doubt the Congress at Madras will not fall behind any of its predecessors. Now the fact that this institution is alive and in vigorous condition testifies to the fact that it is required. If it is not required it would have ceased to exist years ago. An institution that ceases to be useful soon ceases to live; it is simply taken out of the way, and something else is put in its place. So long as it answers its purpose the people respect it and determine to preserve it. When such an institution is in vigour, it is needless to ask whether the people care anything about it; the matter is patent to all. The Indian National Congress exists and prospers because its object is to obtain privileges for the people of the country, more especially the educated people. It must be acknowledged that the Government of this country is far from being perfect. Those in power are of another nation from those they rule over; they cannot well understand their wants; they do not feel inclined to grant them all that they are entitled

to receive. The proclamation of 1858 has not been acted up to, and till this has been done the Indian National Congress will be required. If any one should ask what good the Congress has done, the reply will be that it has been the means of enlarging the different Councils. It made this one of the items in its programme, and every year it told the country that these institutions were not what they ought to be. Mr. Bradlaugh brought a Bill into the House of Commons to enlarge the Councils, but it was too elaborate, and so did not pass. The Government then introduced one simpler in its nature, and this became law, and the Councils that have taken the place of old ones are the result. So the friends of the Indian National Congress can point with pride to one portion of their programme being carried out, and carried out in its entirety. Not only have these Councils been enlarged, but the elective system—for which the Congress fought—has been granted. It cannot be said that this has been done to the full extent requested, but merely to that extent. It is a great point gained that election has been granted at all, and the result must be set down to the credit of the Indian National Congress. It is our belief that if good men are sent to the Councils they will be the means of accomplishing much good. Questions can be put by the members, and much useful information has already been elicited by some of the members, and we may be sure that as these members become more accustomed to their duties they will be able to perform these better than they do now. It should be the duty of all to endeavour to send the best men they can to the Councils, men who can act independently and who do not go there to gain something for themselves. The next meeting of the Congress will, we feel sure, take up the subject of simultaneous examinations. The despatch of the Secretary of State for India will not prove to be the end of the matter. The people in different parts of the country have held meetings to protest against the decision arrived at, and we feel certain the Congress will take the matter up warmly. It is a subject of too great importance to be allowed to remain in the shade, and it will not remain there. It will be warmly discussed, and the Secretary of State may be able to gather what the educated people of this land think of the despatch he has sent to this country with regard to the subject. Then the subject of income-tax will doubtless be brought up. The amount taxable ought to be raised to one thousand rupees, and not five hundred, as is the case at present. This tax presses very heavily on those with small incomes, and it is to be hoped that the Indian National Congress will take the matter in hand and thoroughly discuss it; but the Congress should not forget that the material wants of the country should be attended to. If the people have the highest political rights these will not benefit them unless their necessary wants are satisfied. We think that some of the Congressionists are apt to overlook this point. They think only of the political, and if they could secure these they would be satisfied; but the mass of the people look more to material comforts, to material gains, and some of the former they could do without if they could only secure the latter. So the Indian National Congress must take up both parts of the programme, and while the members attend to one they must not forget the other. We have only to say that we wish the next meeting every success.

58. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 15th ultimo, says:—His Excellency the Governor of Madras does not seem to like Lord Ripon. For, in an address presented to him at Vizianagram during his tour by the conductors of a school bearing the name of "Ripon," though there were several references to that noble Lord, Lord Wenlock studiedly avoided any reference to him. Was it done with a view to please Anglo-Indians?

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 15th, 1894.

His Excellency the Governor's dislike of Lord Ripon.

59. The Malayalam *Kerala Mitran*, of the 21st October, refers to the enormous human loss occasioned by the treatment of wounds by native physicians and suggests that native physicians should not, unless they be certificated according to native or European method of surgery,

KERALA MITRAN, *Cochin*, Oct. 21st, 1894.

Native surgeons should be certificated.

be allowed to practise the same and that any infringement of this rule should be made punishable according to the gravity of the offence.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 24th, 1894.

Corruption prevailing in the assessment of income-tax, &c.

60. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th October, in writing about various subjects having no political bearing, refers to the corruption prevalent in the matter of the assessment of income-tax. Turning to the punishment awarded in the Badagara shooting case he observes that the order is a little too severe and concludes with the following remarks :—

"*Dear Editor*.—You must always praise the Government. You should not care for public opinion. The advantage of this you are sure to reap. You must understand that this is a certain method of getting a suitable appointment for any relation you may have. Have you not seen an editor's brother appointed a Deputy Collector."

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 22nd, 1894.

The charge of discourtesy against the Eralpad Raja.

61. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 22nd October, referring to a notice issued by the Collector of Malabar to the Eralpad Raja, of Calicut, to show cause why a fine should not be levied in proportion to his *malikhana* allowance for his not having shown sufficient courtesy to the Special Assistant Collector and the company of soldiers that accompanied him on their recent visit to Karimpuzha during the late Mappila outbreak, makes the following observations :—

"Though we are not prepared to say that the Raja was able to ascertain and act up to the wishes of the divisional officer and of the military men, our report at the time was that all possible assistance was rendered on the occasion. We know that the Raja also patiently put up with certain acts of the military men which were most revolting to Hindu feelings. We do not mention them here, thinking that they may be explained, if necessary, hereafter. If on inquiry by the Collector the Raja's explanation be found unsatisfactory and the Government propose to decide this matter unfavorably to the Raja, a competent commission should be appointed to hold a thorough investigation into and take evidence on this important point which is at the same time very disgraceful to the wide circle of this royal family. We hope that the Government will consider in this case that it is this royal family that gave the English the first resting place in India and that during the infancy of the English Government in India, gave it all necessary help and protection and nourished it, and that gratitude ought to be a ruling principle of the human conduct.

Compensation should be given to inhabitants for losses sustained during Mappila outbreaks.

62. A correspondent to the same issue of the paper remarks that for the recovery of the expenses incurred by Government in connection with the late Mappila outbreak at Pantikad, the property coming in under the Mappila Act is being escheated, but no compensation is given to inhabitants for the losses they sustained. By frequent outbreaks of this nature in Malabar many are put to great hardships. Therefore if there is no provision in the Act for the payment of compensation to those that sustained loss out of the amount recovered as fine, a provision should be made therefor.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 13th, 1894.

Government to excuse the Eralpad Raja, of Calicut, for his indifference in rendering help to the authorities during the Mappila riot.

63. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th October, notices that Government has resolved to levy a fine from the *malikhana* of the Eralpad Raja, of Calicut, as a punishment for his indifference in the matter of rendering any help during the late Mappila riot to the Malappuram Special Assistant Collector and the soldiers who went to Karimpuzha, the residence of the Raja. That the Raja did not give any help to the authorities when he was asked to do so is unquestionably a great mistake, but as the Raja is incompetent to realise the importance of such emergencies, it can never be thought that he wilfully acted so. If the Raja had a proper kariyasta

(agent) occasion would not have been given to the rise of such disgraceful reports. As it is the duty of Government to excuse the Raja for his mistakes which were committed through ignorance, we fully trust that they will do so.

Reflections on the dismissal of tahsildar Chattu.

64. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes, in reference to the Badagara shooting case, as follows:—It is a great pity that Government dismissed Chattu, tahsildar of Badagara, from the service notwithstanding that the local officials one and all supported him. Chattu's action was undoubtedly very precipitate, but as he did not do so wilfully a warning would have been sufficient. If it had been done by a European things would have taken a different course. The Government was very obstinate because Chattu is a native. However, no one will say that the decision of the Madras Government was on the whole fair. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper, after recapitulating the history of the above shooting case, expresses a similar opinion. He concludes by saying that some of the decisions of the Madras Government since of late are very unsatisfactory, and that this ought, perhaps, to be attributed to the misfortune of the people. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th October, writes that it is true that Government punished both Dr. Smith and Chattu for their respective crimes, but an invidious distinction has been made by Government in this also, for Dr. Smith was dismissed the service with a pension, while Chattu was dealt with otherwise. The reason assigned by the correspondent for this is that the one has a white skin and the other black.

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# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th November 1894.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | Oct. 1894. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. | 140 | 5th Nov. 1894. |
| 3 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 230 | 1st Nov. 1894. |
| 6 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 100 | 1st and 10th Nov. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 20th and 27th Oct. 1894. |
| 8 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 3rd ,, 10th Nov. ,, |
| 9 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 3rd Nov. 1894. |
| 11 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 31st Oct. and 7th Nov. 1894. |
| 12 | "Vivekathivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 300 | 4th and 11th Nov. 1894. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 13 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 30th Oct. and 2nd and 6th Nov. 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 14 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | Oct. 1894. |
| 15 | "Nyayabodhini" .. .. .. | Ongole .. .. .. | 250 | 1st Nov. 1894. |
| 16 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,000 | Nov. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 27th Oct. and 3rd and 10th Nov. 1894. |
| 18 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 2nd and 9th Nov. 1894. |
| 19 | "Vartadarsini" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 200 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Gnanodayamu" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 700 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 460 | 4th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| 23 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Oct. and 2nd and 9th Nov. 1894. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | Aug. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 5th and 12th Nov. 1894. |
| 26 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 31st Oct. and 7th Nov. 1894. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Kerala Mitran" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 1st Nov. 1894. |
| 30 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 30th Oct. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 3rd and 10th Nov. 1894. |
| 32 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 31st Oct. and 7th Nov. 1894. |
| 33 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 27th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 27th ,, ,, 3rd and 10th Nov. 1894. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 35 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 29th Oct. and 5th Nov. 1894. |
| 36 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 27th ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Tilism-i-Hyruth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 38 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | Not known. | 28th ,, 1894. |
| 39 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 22nd and 29th Oct. and 1st and 5th Nov. 1894. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 27th October, says as follows:—The Japanese notwithstanding the intervention of other governments obstinately refuse to get reconciled with the Chinese unless the terms dictated by them are agreed upon by the latter. Last week a battle was fought, in which nearly 3,000 Japanese soldiers fell in the field. This is the first formidable loss which Japan ever sustained during its war with China. The loss on the other side was equally formidable; but the Chinese can command a local supply of soldiers at any time and the loss might be made good by a fresh supply. Such is not the case with the Japanese. They should get help from Japan. What will be the condition of the Japanese before any help can reach them! With regard to the British commanders, who were in the service of the Chinese Government during the recent campaign, the British Government declared that it should not be held responsible for the fate of those officers; but the Chinese Government being true to its word is now granting family pension in respect of those British commanders who fell in the field. There is again disturbance in Corea and China is engaged in quelling it. The British Government does not even for one moment wish that the strength of China should be impaired and that is the reason why it has all along been endeavouring to bring about a reconciliation between China and Japan.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1894.

News regarding the war between China and Japan.

2. The same paper writes as follows:—The illness of the Amir of Afghanistan causes apprehension regarding India. The approach of the Russians by sea is almost impossible and if at all they send out any ships of war they are sure to reach the bottom of the ocean instead of India; but the Russians have every facility to enter India through Afghanistan, and, with a view to prevent the Russians from gaining access to the dominion of the Amir, the English spare no pains to make more firm and lasting their friendship with the Amir and they even maintain a large army in Afghanistan at their own cost. The Government of India entertains doubts as to the attitude of the Amir's successor should any casualty occur to the present Amir. The Privy Council therefore deems it desirable that his successor should be nominated while the Amir is still living and that the nominee should be asked to agree to and carry out the pledges made by the present Amir. However, many wise politicians are of opinion that the Russians have no mind to oppose and thereby cause disturbance to the peaceful rule of Her Majesty.

The illness of the Amir and the apprehension consequent thereon.

3. The same paper publishes the following telegram found in a Russian newspaper, named *Noriyo Virinia:* If the Amir dies, the British Government will attempt to place his son, Sirdar Habib-ullah Khan, on the throne; the Russian Government also will try to assert its authority by nominating one of its choice. Afghanistan will eventually fall into the hands of both the English and the Russians who will divide it between them.

Misfortune expected on the death of the Amir.

4. Speaking of the death of Czar Alexander III., the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 8th instant, says:—There is no doubt that the peace which has reigned in Europe for the last fourteen years was due to his disinclination to go to war, but he was an autocrat and made no attempt at improving the condition of his subjects. In fact, he was opposed to every innovation and his people have remained exactly in the same state in which they were when he came to the throne. He persecuted the Jews unjustly, which is a great blot on his administration. The Russian empire was considerably extended in Asia and was made conterminous with the empire of India, and it is said that he was watching an opportunity to conquer India also.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Nov. 8th, 1894.

Death of the Emperor of Russia.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 12th, 1894.

5. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 12th instant, has the following:—

The Chino-Japanese war.

China has now formally appealed to the Great Powers to restore peace. Her humiliation is as complete as it had been rapid. Japan has out-manuœvred her at every point and has given evidence that, while the army of the Celestial is a thing on paper and but a rabble in the field, the Mikado's troops are well drilled, well armed, and well officered. Great Britain and France are willing to co-operate for the restoration of peace, but decline to take the initiative. Russia will probably join them, but what about Germany and the United States?

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 5th, 1894.

6. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th instant, says that it learns from

Defensive military arrangements in France.

a telegram that the French Government have arrested one of its officers for imparting the secrets of the new French military arrangements to the Italian and German Governments and that this arrest has caused some commotion in France.

7. The Malayalam papers notice with regret the death of the Czar of

The late Czar.

Russia and express the opinion that he displayed great ability in holding the peace of Europe.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Triplicane, Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1894.

8. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 5th November, has an extract from the *Oudh Akbar* regarding the honesty and faithfulness

The Amir and the British Government.

of the Amir which is briefly to the effect that the Amir, after ascending the Afghan throne, faithfully fulfilled his promise made to a certain peasant who showed him hospitality while he was flying from Afghanistan, settled upon him an annuity of three thousand rupees and twenty ass-loads of grain and exempted his land from taxation. From the above faithful act, the editor infers that the Amir will never break his promises made to the British Government or prefer Russian alliance to that of England.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (*a*) *Police.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Oct. 31st, 1894.

9. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 31st October, reports that

A request to the police to remove the kalli shrub that is overgrown in Thittakudi in Vriddháchalam taluk.

kalli shrub, which is a kind of prickly-pear, is found overgrown in all the public roads and paths of Thittakudi in Vriddháchalam taluk and that these plants not only obstruct the way but also serve as a convenient abode for serpents to live in, causing frequent cases of death from snake-bite. He desires the police to take early steps to have these growths of kalli shrub removed.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1894.

10. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 10th November, reports

A request to the Joint Magistrate of St. Thomas' Mount regarding the carts that pass through Perur road carrying filth.

that carts, which carry night-soil for purposes of manure to the different villages watered by the Sembarampakkam tank, generally pass through the Perur road and make it filthy and extremely insanitary. He requests the Joint Magistrate of St. Thomas' Mount and the Deputy Tahsildar of Poonamallee to adopt measures forbidding such a procedure.

GNANODAYAMU, *Bezwada*, Nov. 3rd, 1894.

11. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 3rd November 1894, reports that burglaries have

House-breaking in Bezwada.

become very frequent of late in Governorpetta, Bezwada, and that the thieves are breaking open ten or twelve houses every night. In some cases they have very nearly caused loss of human life. It prays that the authorities will pay proper attention to this matter.

NYAYABODHINI, *Ongole*, Nov. 1st, 1894.

12. The *Nyayabodhini*, of 1st November 1894, writes thus (in English)

Dasara in Ongole.

about the recent celebration of the Dasara in Ongole:—"On the Vijaya Dasami day, while

one Narsingabhan was disguising himself as a tiger, the police inspector and the sub-magistrate summoned him to appear before them and ordered him to wash away the colored stripes on his person. The matter was at once brought to the notice of the Joint Magistrate who called them all before him. The Joint Magistrate ordered Narsingabhan to furnish security for peaceful behaviour during the time he would exhibit himself as a tiger. Strange it is that, after the required security was furnished, he was told that he would not be allowed to appear in public in that disguise, but that anybody else might so appear. This order of the Joint Magistrate is surely in contravention of his previous order and is open to question in respect of its legal propriety and soundness. It might be argued that a riot was imminent; but why should there be such an apprehension? Tiger disguise is not the monopoly of the Moharam. The Hindus have as much right to play the tiger in the Dasara. On Vijaya Dasami day Hindu gods go out on a hunting excursion, and tigers, bears and other wild animals are the game. The common people, as an act of pleasure, or of fancy, or of pious devotion, go about in strange disguises. What is there in the act insulting to Muhammadanism? Does Koran enjoin on the Muhammadans to play the foolery as they do in the Moharam? Does it even sanction such a course of celebration of the Moharam? During the Moharam the Muhammadans with impunity put on the Brahman character, even traduce the picture of the God Venkatesvarulu and carry about a corpse resembling that of a Banyan. Are not these disguises insulting to the feelings of the Hindus and were these prohibited by the magistrate or the police? Why should they interfere with the free exercise of the legitimate rights of other people to act and move as they choose, provided that such exercise is not obstructive to the established rights of others? If the Muhammadans are whirled headlong by an inordinate impulse of mischief to break into riot, they must surely take the legal consequences. If the magistrate should have apprehended a breach of the peace when the Hindu giros and tiger disguises were in procession, he should have gone thither and conducted their march unobstructed and even have called out an armed force if necessary rather than intimidating the unoffending Hindus out of their lawful privileges. It is really baneful to the welfare of the country that the two important communities constituting the Indian nation should be at logger-heads, and we therefore sincerely wish that their festivals would be celebrated without mutual interference and without giving occasion for any bad feelings."

*(b) Courts.*

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd November, quotes the opinions of Sir Richard Garth, the Chief Justice of the Bengal High Court, Mr. Ramachandra Dutt, of the Bengal Civil Service, Sir Charles Paul, the Advocate-General of Calcutta, and of Mr. Blathwaite, the editor of the *Black and White*, a journal published at London, expressing the advisability of effecting the total separation of revenue from the judicial function of a magistrate, and desires that the opinions should be followed, as strict justice could not be expected from one who acts both as judge and as prosecutor at one and the same time. On the subject of appointing civilians to the bench, the paper publishes the opinion of Mr. Blathwaite, the sum and substance of which is that civilians being ignorant of law should not be appointed to the bench especially in these days when the study of law is in advance, and that preference should be given to persons, who are well versed in law both theoretical and practical, who are in touch with the people, and who have a fair knowledge of their manners and customs.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1894.

Desirability of effecting total separation of the judicial from the revenue functions of magistrates and the opinion of Mr. Blathwaite on the subject of appointing civilians to the bench.

14. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 31st October, says:—We notice with great pleasure that, in reviewing the civil administration report of Madras for 1893–94, the Government highly complimented

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 31st, 1894.

The Malayali Sub-Judges to be posted to Malabar.

Mr. O. Chandu Menon, Sub-Judge of Mangalore, for the work turned out by him during the year under review, and hope that Government will without delay enable Malabar to enjoy the advantages resulting from his high judicial acumen. It can be safely affirmed that there is no district in this presidency which is so litigious as Malabar, and we regret to say that there is now great dissatisfaction in Tellicherry and Calicut owing to Government importing men of other districts into Malabar to decide suits which are more or less of a complicated nature.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 10th, 1894.

15. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th November, says:—Mr. Benson, District and Sessions Judge of Calicut, generally comes to office only after one o'clock. When he came to office on last Wednesday it was nearly four o'clock. It is a great pity that he does like this, especially when there are plenty of cases pending for two or three years. The High Court ought to take special notice of this matter.

The District and Sessions Judge of Calicut attending office very late.

### (*d*) *Education.*

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Nov. 2nd, 1894.

16. The *Rajayogi*, of 2nd November 1894, writes thus (in English):—"The scepticism that has been gaining ground in the minds of our young men owing to the absence of religious element in the curriculum of studies is now felt to such an extent that we think it is high time that the educational minister of our Government should direct his best attention to it and see that this want is soon supplied. There can be no two opinions on the point that instruction in sciences, instead of creating a longing in the minds of the student population to know the real cause of the wonderful phenomena manifested in this world consistently and systematically, has been making them altogether sceptic, and we believe that this state of things is attributable partly to the absence of a desire to know the subjects well and partly to the absence of that originality of thought which our ancestors were proud in ages ago. To turn a youth into a useful member of society, one that fears vice and loves virtue, it is quite necessary that the first principles of morality should be inculcated in the early stages of his education. In the first place, we find very few books teaching morality adapted to the requirements of native children, but we have no doubt, if the Government makes this one of the compulsory subjects of study, suitable books will be forthcoming. The Madras Educational rules give a few hints and suggestions on the moral training of children, but we think that they are inadequate. This subject ought to find an important place in the school curriculum, and competent teachers should be found to teach the crude minds of boys principles of morality based on non-sectarian views."

"A pressing change in the curriculum of our schools."

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Oct. 31st, 1894.

17. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 31st October, complains that the absence of dust-bins in the village of Sirupakkam in Vriddháchalam taluk makes the sanitary condition of the village very unsatisfactory, and desires the authorities to provide the village with a few dust-bins and conservancy cart.

Necessity for dust-bins in the village of Sirupakkam in Vriddháchalam taluk.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1894.

18. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd November, complains that the repair of most of the lanes in the town of Coimbatore is much neglected by the municipal authorities. He remarks that this unsatisfactory state of things exists notwithstanding the fact that the councillors are elected by the people.

Wretched condition of the lanes in the town of Coimbatore.

19. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th November, dilating on the difficulties which travellers and carts experience, especially in the rainy season, in the miry road that extends from the Tiruvottiyur bridge to the taluk cutcherry of Ponnéri, requests the authorities to metal the road and also to plant avenue trees on either side of it. After pointing out that accidents are inevitable owing to the bridge being thirty feet higher than the level of the adjoining road, he advises the authorities to protect the sides of both the slopes of the bridge with fence made of rails.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1894.

Desirability of metalling the road that leads from Tiruvottiyur bridge to the taluk cutcherry in Ponnéri and of putting railings on either side of the bridge.

20. The *Rajayogi*, of 2nd November 1894, referring to the non-removal of the iron shutters made at the Local Fund workshop, proceeds to say (in English) as follows:—"Another matter to which the chairman, on behalf of the council, might satisfactorily give his early attention to is the very bad state of some of the more important roads where the traffic is the greatest, especially that portion of the Commercial road leading from the port office to past the railway goods shed, the wheels of carts sinking feet-deep into the mud and with difficulty extricated when on their way to or from the railway premises. In our last issue we had occasion to point out the desirability of early steps being taken to raise the road at the turnings on either side of the Juggernaikapur bridge as it was dangerous for vehicles, and we are informed that another accident has lately occurred similar to the one last reported, nothwithstanding the horse and trap was being driven carefully by an experienced driver; so, the sooner matters are mended, the better for all concerned. Wells are allowed to go unprotected to the great risk of life or limb, the street lamps are insufficiently lighted, as there is only an apathetic sort of feeling amongst the councillors, to the great detriment of the whole community, and a wanton waste of public money."

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Nov. 2nd, 1894.

"Municipal supineness."

21. A correspondent to the *Vartadarsini*, of 3rd November 1894, states that the trunk road, which passes through Kávali, has been constructed over the bund of the Kadanuthalagama tank. This tank is now full and its depth is about the height of five or six palm trees. Every day about 400 carts pass along the road. This being the case, great danger arises from the absence of any "parapet wall" to guard against accidents. The drivers of these carts are generally inert and at nights they do not keep awake or drive carefully. The correspondent asks the district board whether it is right to let the road remain in this dangerous condition, while they take so much money from the people as taxes—road fund, village fund, prohibitory tax, &c. When Mr. (Dr.) Macleane was Collector, it is true, these matters used not to reach his ears, occupied as he was with nautch parties, darbars and hunting parties. Now that Mr. Wynne is Collector, it is not to his credit that such a state of matters should continue. The correspondent prays that, as Mr. Wynne is a just ruler ever seeking the welfare of the people, he will write to the D.P.W. or the Revenue authorities and have the "parapet wall" at once constructed.

VARTADARSINI, *Nellore*, Nov. 3rd, 1894.

The Kávali road.

22. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd November, says:—At the last meeting of the Malabar district board the advisability of the introduction of compulsory vaccination in that district was very warmly discussed. Of the members present at the meeting six voted for and seven against the measure and so the proposition was lost. If the Collector, the president of the board, had given his casting vote, the proposition would have been carried; but, as he remained neutral, it is to be inferred that he agreed with the majority. We are ashamed to remark that in making this desirable measure compulsory in Malabar, where mortality from small-pox is greater than in other districts, the president did not express any opinion whether favorable or not. It is very discreditable that the president

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 3rd, 1894.

The Malabar district board disapproving of the introduction of compulsory vaccination in that district.

remained silent agreeing with the opinion of the majority of the members, who are quite ignorant of the advantages or otherwise of vaccination and of everything connected therewith. A large number of vaccinators have been appointed in the district, but they do not perform their duties satisfactorily. It is true that most of the people of Malabar do not understand what advantages have resulted from vaccination, yet they are pretty confident that it is not attended with any evil consequences. Some have even begun to understand a little of its beneficial effect also. If vaccination be made compulsory at this time, we do not think that there will be any one, even among the least educated class, to oppose it. As it is among the unclean low castes, such as Cherumars, Mappilas and other kindred classes, that small-pox generally prevails to a large extent, vaccination ought to be made compulsory among them. Anyhow the district board is quite mistaken in having rejected the measure.

The *Manorama*, of the 29th October, while referring to the same subject, is glad to notice that the Collector did not give his casting vote and remarks that he was very wise in doing so. The paper is of opinion that the time has not yet arrived for the introduction of compulsory vaccination among all classes in Malabar, especially among the Nambudri Brahmans, who consider vaccination as something base and who do not even scruple to excommunicate those among them getting vaccinated. It is of opinion that it is absolutely necessary to make vaccination compulsory among Cherumars and other low castes, and suggests that, in case they are not vaccinated, a penalty should be imposed upon their masters.

Remarks on the proposal of the Calicut municipal council to select a site for burial-ground.

23. The same paper disapproves of the proposal of the chairman of the Calicut municipality to select a site for a common burial-ground for the Nayars and Tiyars on the ground that it is against the customs and usages of the country and the religious observances. It is not the custom of Malabar to bury or burn dead bodies of Hindus of all denominations in one common burial-ground like the Mappilas and Christians, and there appears to be no necessity at present for the introduction of a new practice which is repugnant to the feelings of the people and contrary to the religious observances. Although the chairman could not understand how much rivalry and sacrilege such a proposal would lead to, yet there are among the councillors many who are conversant with all these matters and are capable of understanding serious issues involved in the proposal. The idea of selecting a burial-ground outside the municipal limits is condemned, and the place which has already been examined and which is close to Tali and Chalappuram is recommended for the burial-ground.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Nov. 3rd, 1894.

Government to reduce the expenditure involved in connection with the jamabandi of Malabar by entrusting that work to the tahsildars.

24. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd November, says that the recent order of the Madras Government in the matter of economizing the expenditure of stationery is an unmistakeable proof that the Government of India wishes to observe all practical economy in the expenditure of Government, and suggests that the Government can effect a little saving if it reduces the expenditure involved in connection with the jamabandi of Malabar. Government itself is the *janmi* (landlord) in other districts, and as the assessment is to be fixed taking into consideration the nature and quality of the crops, jamabandi work is an important one there. Moreover remission work is also to be conducted along with the jamabandi. As the ryot is responsible for the arrears of revenue, it is highly necessary to go minutely into the accounts and issue pattas; but in Malabar Government is not the *janmi*. The settlement is made either with the *janmi* or the kudiyan (tenant), and, if the revenue falls into arrears, the janmam right will be sold, and so the revenue can anyhow be collected. Therefore there is no necessity of examining the crops to settle the assessment and grant

pattas. Besides, remission has scarcely to be made in Malabar, and so jamabandi in Malabar means simply granting pattas. Jamabandi is chiefly conducted by the Collectors and divisional officers, and, if these officers are to make a tour through the district with their establishments simply to issue pattas, how much money it will cost for their travelling allowances. It is owing to the transfer of lands effected by the kudiyans that new pattas have to be granted and the pattas are generally granted upon the reports of the adhikaris and revenue inspectors; but, if the sub-registrars are made to submit to the Collector a monthly return of documents of transfer of lands registered in their offices and if such returns are forwarded to the taluks concerned, the tahsildars could be made to grant pattas and the unnecessary expenditure now involved in the matter of travelling allowances, &c., above referred to, could be saved. As the tahsildars are required to go on circuit to the amsams at least ten days in a month and they have only light work on account of the withdrawal of magisterial powers from them, they can conduct jamabandi without any additional trouble. It is hoped that this matter will attract the attention of Government.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 10th, 1894.

Considering that the present settlement will pauperize the Malabar tenantry.

25. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th November, says:—Whatever may be the cry of the people, Government has decided to conduct the settlement of Malabar in accordance with Mr. Moberly's scheme. The new settlement will result in an increase of 17 lakhs of rupees and the tenants will have to bear the whole. As the tenants are uneducated and poor, they were not able to lay their entire grievances before Government. The landlords are sure not to refund any portion of their income to their tenants. As the Government goes on oppressing the landlords, the landlords will in their turn oppress their tenants. As the Government have paved the way for landlords to oppress their tenants by putting their lands on melcharts (overlease) and several other ways, they are sure to shift on their tenants any additional burden put upon them. When we consider all these circumstances we are constrained to remark that the present settlement will pauperize the Malabar tenantry. Crimes have increased in Malabar and the number of land mortgage-deeds registered in the registration offices is increasing every year. All these go to prove that poverty is increasing in this district day by day. Neither the Government nor the settlement authorities take the least thought about this matter. Cultivation expenses and tenant's share are deducted from the produce before fixing the assessment; but these deductions are quite out of proportion, for it is difficult to derive from the land the very same income which the settlement officer has taken into calculation. Several lands are even nowadays sold for arrears of revenue, and so it is difficult for us to say how many lands will have to be sold for arrears of revenue after the present settlement. We can only say that Government has never courted the welfare or satisfaction of the tenants, but has only striven to increase the revenue by the settlement. The poor condition of the tenants will never be improved unless Government makes a permanent settlement in Malabar and also fix once for all the right of tenants in the soil.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1894.

Expediency of opening a railway line from Súramangalam in the Salem district to Porto Novo.

26. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th November, says that the opening of a railway line from Súramangalam in the Salem district to Porto Novo, which was suggested to the railway authorities some seven or eight years ago, still remains in contemplation, and that, with a view to get an idea of the extent of the traffic between the two places, a traffic registration station was opened in 1889 near the Cuddalore road and the registry of travellers, cattle and carts passing along the road still continues. It is high time for the railway authorities to publish the results of the registration and to begin the construction of the line.

NYAYABODHINI, *Ongole*, Nov. 1st, 1894.

27. The *Nyayabodhini*, of 1st November 1894, writes thus (in English) regarding the projected Madras-Bezwada railway:—"We hear the happy intelligence that the construction of the Ennore section of Madras-Bezwada railway is to be taken up this year and the rest to be undertaken in the beginning of the next official year in all probability. The Government may, after the completion of the road to Ennore, be inclined to continue the line thence northwards; but we believe that the commencement of the work from Bezwada southwards is more profitable to the Government as well as the people. Several of the important salt factories are situated between Bezwada and Nellore, while there are only very few between Nellore and Madras, salt factory at Ennore being excluded. The traffic in the northern section of this railway is much greater than in the southern section and all the pulses and indigo are exported in large quantities from the north. Nellore has already been in connection by train with Madras *viâ* Rénigunta. If Bezwada is connected with Nellore by railway, intercourse with Madras will be easy enough and the Madras-Nellore section of the railway may be then taken up at leisure. We hope that the Government will give its best consideration to his suggestion and that, when it starts the work next year, it will commence from Bezwada and proceed southwards therefrom."

The Madras-Bezwada railway.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 3rd, 1894.

28. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd November, while writing that the Madras Railway authorities have decided to increase the fare of local trains from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pies per mile, says that this enhancement is effected with the object of increasing the income of the company and thereby reducing the burden of Government in the matter of paying the guaranteed interest to the company. The correspondent suggests that it would be better to cut short the expenditure of the company by employing a large number of natives on the railway instead of Europeans and East Indians rather than putting pressure on the people by increasing the fare.

Suggestion to the Madras Railway Company to economize the expenditure by employing a large number of natives instead of Europeans and East Indians.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Triplicane, Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1894.

29. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 29th October, referring to the proposal of the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company to enhance the fare of third-class passengers from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pies per mile, which has been accepted by the Directors, says it is not known what deficit has occurred in the Railway Company's budget to justify the proposed enhancement. It is a matter of regret that the Agent recommended such an enhancement without taking into consideration the condition of the third-class passengers. The change will prejudice the poor, who hitherto travelled conveniently by the third class, who, when it comes into force, will prefer to travel on foot rather than by rail. This will result in loss to the Railway Company. The *Shams* further observes that the pecuniary condition of the inhabitants of Madras Presidency is not the same as that of the inhabitants of Bombay and Bengal Presidencies. It is therefore necessary for the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company to consider this point and not to disturb the present rate of fare which is both moderate and equitable.

Enhancement of third-class railway fare.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Nov. 1st, 1894.

30. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 1st November, states that, if passengers of different castes and religions were arranged in different compartments of a train, it would be very comfortable and convenient to them, inasmuch as caste people feel reluctant to take their seats with men of low caste or to take their meals before strangers. The editor asks the railway authorities to make arrangements accordingly with the consent of the passengers and not to compel them in this respect.

A suggestion regarding the arrangement of passengers in different compartments.

(i) *Public Works.*

31. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 31st October, informs that the villagers of Sirupakkam in Vriddhá-chalam taluk are about to submit a memorial to the Collector praying for the excavation of a channel from the river Vellar and thinks that, if the channel in question were excavated, Government would get an annual income of Rs. 10,000.

Advisability of excavating a channel from the river Vellar in Vriddháchalam taluk.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Oct. 31st, 1894.

(k) *General.*

32. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th October, on the speech of His Excellency Lord Wenlock delivered at Vizagapatam, comments as follows:—In his reply to the address presented to him by the people at Vizagapatam, His Excellency Lord Wenlock dwelt on the opinion of the Madras Government and the despatch of the Secretary of State for India on the question of simultaneous examinations. His Excellency took care to explain lest his silence on the subject in his replies to previous addresses should be misconstrued that, while the view of the Madras Government was based on provincial and therefore narrow experience, the Secretary of State had to decide the question on imperial grounds. The paper holds that this view was not correct. If because of the backwardness in education of one part of the empire or of a community the whole should be deprived of the benefits of simultaneous examination, a time might never come when the empire as a whole might be fit for the privilege, for in a vast empire like India there would always be a backward corner.

Reflections on the Governor's speech at Vizagapatam.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1894.

33. The same paper, after giving an elaborate account of the multifarious nature of the work of karnams, says that, inasmuch as they are not entitled to pension, it is highly desirable that Government should encourage them by giving them a salary of Rs. 10 and also by passing a rule, as it has done in the case of Muhammadans, entitling them to a preference in respect of such posts in the service as they can efficiently discharge.

A suggestion to Government regarding karnams.

34. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of 2nd November 1894, says that great dissatisfaction prevails among the graduates in the Bellary Collector's office. When the appointment of Mr. Tremenheere as Collector was first announced in the *Gazette*, the people of Bellary were very glad and thought they would be very happy under his administration; but they have been disappointed. Mr. Tremenheere has not done one act calculated to do good to the people. No regulation is observed in the office except the one that clerks should attend at the proper time. The correspondent adds that there are many wolves in sheep's clothing among the officials in the Bellary district and hopes that the Collector will soon find them out.

The Collector of Bellary.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1894.

35. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 29th October, says a general meeting of the Central Muhammadan Association was held on the evening of the 25th idem under the presidency of Muhammad Mahmud Khan Bahadur, in which the following resolution was unanimously carried, viz., "that as no benefit is expected to result from the congress to the country in general and to the Muhammadans in particular, it behoves the Muhammadans of the Madras Presidency to keep aloof from it and to take no part in the ensuing meeting but to concert measures to protect their rights and privileges as much as possible. Should any Muhammadan or a body of Muhammadans attend the congress meeting and express opinions on any subject, such opinions will be considered as private and not as those of the Muhammadan community at large." As regards the remarks of the *Madras Mail* in an editorial note to the effect that the above meeting was poorly attended and was therefore not sufficiently representative, the *Shams* observes that the above remark is

Warning Muhammadans against joining the congress.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Triplicane, Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1894.

groundless for the reason that more than fifty Muhammadan gentlemen, including several nobles, were present and that the Muhammadans in general fully approved the resolution passed by it without dissentient voice.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Nov. 1st, 1894.

36. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 1st November, in a leading article, draws the attention of the Bangalore military authorities in general and of the Commander-in-Chief in particular to the dilapidated condition of the 8th Native Infantry lines and observes that, with the exception of these lines, which consist of mud houses, the other lines in the Bangalore cantonment have been rebuilt. The houses occupied by the men of the 8th Native Infantry are in danger of falling down during the rainy season; notwithstanding this, it is difficult to understand why these particular lines should be neglected when the neighbouring ones are well looked after. It observes that to have such wretched and miserable lines for the sepoys to live in is both dangerous and disgraceful. It further remarks that a great contrast exists between the lines occupied by the sepoys generally and the European barracks, which do not look like barracks but are cheerful, spacious and beautiful. In conclusion, the *Khasim* suggests the dismantling of the above lines which are not only dangerous to the sepoys occupying them but are also a perfect nuisance to the locality, which consists mostly of neat and beautiful houses, and the construction of decent and pucka lines in their stead.

Dilapidated condition of the 8th Native Infantry lines at Bangalore.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

GNANODAYAMU, *Bezwada*, Nov. 3rd, 1894.

37. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 3rd November 1894, referring to the charge brought by one Marudanayagam Pillai against Mr. Slowcock (?), Head Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, for criminal assault and hurt, remarks that the misdeeds of Europeans are increasing day by day because of the fact that any charge against them can be tried only by a magistrate of their own nationality. They are encouraged by the thought that the magistrate, who tries them, is one of themselves, and act without any restraint whatever. They are not in the least afraid of torturing or taking the life of a fellow-being. They regard Hindus as mere beasts. If one or two of these offenders be well punished, the rest will not be so bold. The paper thinks that a regulation giving native magistrates also the power of trying European offenders would do a great deal to check their insolence.

A European assaulting a native.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 10th, 1894.

38. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th November, approves of the proposal of the select committee appointed to consider the District Municipalities Amendment Bill to reduce the term of the elected councillors from three to one year, on the ground that it will make them a little alive to their responsibilities when they are put to the necessity of seeking the favour of the electors from year to year. The paper suggests that a provision should be made in the Bill to the effect that the councillors should inspect their division and submit a monthly report to the council.

The Madras District Municipalities Amendment Bill.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 12th, 1894.

39. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 12th instant, says in its leading column as follows:—We are told that it is the intention of the Maharaja of Mysore to take a trip to Calcutta in the early part of next month. This is the second time His Highness visits the capital of India. Though there are many benefits to be derived from such trips, there are also drawbacks. Not only may the princes spend a good deal of their time in other parts of India, but they may think it their duty to spend a good deal also in Europe. There is a danger that absenteeism may become the order of the day, than which nothing could be more pernicious. Ireland is an example of what evil

The Mysore Maharaja's visit to Calcutta.

absenteeism may work in a country. It is to be hoped it will not be allowed to establish itself in India. The Gaekwar of Baroda is now in Europe and has been there for some time. It is said that the authorities in London have given him a hint that he ought to return, but he does not appear willing to do so. It may be that others will follow his example and that the custom may become common. Should this be the case, a great evil will be the result. Much money will be taken out of the country, the people will be neglected, and the rule of the Native States will not be highly valued.

Certain orders issued by the Nizam of Hyderabad.

40. The same paper has the following:—His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has quite recently made an order by which no foreigner can in future visit the historical and interesting fort of Golconda without special permission being obtained through the medium of His Highness' prime minister. His Highness is also credited with having passed an order that in future no reviews of his troops can be held, or inspection of them by strangers allowed, without his special sanction being first obtained.

The Diwan of Mysore.

41. A correspondent to the Mysore *Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 10th instant, says that he heard a conversation between two gentlemen who had come to Mysore for the Dasra darbar, the purport of which is as follows:—"It is now upwards of twelve years that the present diwan has been in office, and it is quite time for him to retire and make room for younger men. His health is failing and he is not able to tour through the province as he ought to do and is beginning to show a distaste for work; there is therefore a risk of his losing the reputation for efficient administration which he has acquired. Moreover, apart from the fact that it is not a wise policy to allow the same man to continue in such an important office for so long a time, there does not seem to be that cordiality of feeling between him and His Highness now as there was once. The diwan has obtained the sanction of the Government of India for an increase to his salary without the consent of His Highness."

VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Mysore*, Nov. 10th, 1894.

Upon this the correspondent remarks that he does not concur in this opinion, but thinks that it is better to have an experienced man at the head of the administration as long as he is capable of conducting it efficiently than to make experiments with new men every five years.

The treatment of a Burmese prince.

42. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 1st instant, says:—A Burmese prince under the protection of the British Government in Calcutta was receiving a pension of Rs. 3,000 a month; but, when he had drawn this pension for two months, it was reduced to Rs. 1,000 a month. This prince has, it appears, nine wives, eighteen children, and thirty servants; it is therefore unnecessary for us to say that Rs. 1,000 a month are insufficient for the maintenance of this large family. One of the sons of this prince has sent in a petition to Government saying that, although he is of royal family, he is quite willing to work for his bread and that he would feel grateful if Government would give him some employment suited to his capacities. Alas! What a strong incentive to work is hunger!

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Nov. 1st, 1894.

The British Resident in Travancore and Cochin interfering too much in the affairs of these States.

43. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd November, writes, quoting from the *Western Star*, that, at the instance of Mr. Grigg, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, a Land Acquisition Bill was drafted and forwarded to the Resident for his opinion by the Cochin Sirkar. The correspondent says that he is at a loss to understand why the draft Bill was sent to the Resident for his sanction. A Parsi gentleman, by the name of M. Malabari, had recently given an account of the iniquities practised by the British Residents in Native States. If Messrs. Sankara Subbaiyar and Subramania Pillai, Diwans of Travancore and Cochin, respectively, are true lovers

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 3rd, 1894.

of their country and their masters, they ought not to allow the Resident to meddle with them. It is not to interfere in the State affairs that the British Residents are appointed. Mr. Grigg has been acting beyond his powers in several matters. It can never be conducive to the welfare of the country that the Diwan and the Resident should thus venture beyond their sphere.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1894.

Attempt of the people of Hong Kong to fight with Government to secure their own political rights.

44. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 27th October, is glad to inform that the people of Hong Kong, an island to the south of China, have memorialized to the British Government to confer on them the rights and privileges now conferred on the people of India and to govern them on the same principles as the people of India are governed by. It remarks that this attempt on the part of the people of Hong Kong to ask Government to secure to them their own political rights deserves praise and credit.

Gnanodayamu, *Bezwada*, Nov. 10th, 1894.

Lord Harris on the Bombay riots.

45. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 10th November 1894, referring to the remarks made by Lord Harris on the recent Bombay riots in his tours, observes that, while His Excellency assumed an angry, reproving and threatening tone towards the Hindus, he was very conciliatory to the Muhammadans. It says it is at a loss to account for this difference of tone. There is a reason why His Excellency blamed the Hindus, knowing that the fault lay with the Muhammadans. The Muhammadans are not docile and Anglo-Indians are afraid that some danger may arise if anything is done to injure their feelings. The Hindus, on the other hand, patiently bear both abuse and blows. They are a harmless, peaceful people. Hence, when any quarrels arise between the two races, the Government think that the proper remedy is to punish the Hindus.

If these remarks of the Governor had been the only injustice that the Hindus got, there would not have been much room for complaint. Words, after all, are not a serious thing in themselves, but the authorities trampled justice under foot and inflicted punishment solely on the Hindus. Whether a Hindu beat a Muhammadan, or a Muhammadan beat a Hindu, it was only the Hindu that had to bear the punishment. The paper prays to God that good days may soon come to the Hindus. (*A full and true translation.*)

Soldiers' outrages.

46. The same paper referring to the Ferozepur murder case and to the light punishment inflicted on the offender on the evidence of the doctor remarks that this is the way in which Anglo-Indians are governing the country. If any one of them commits a crime, they seek to gloss over the matter and let him escape without the least consideration for the injured Hindus. The evidence of the doctor is very astonishing. The light punishment of imprisonment for one month inflicted by the judge on the strength of this evidence is still more astonishing. The conduct of some of the Anglo-Indians is bringing the rule of Her Majesty into discredit.

The paper thinks that, if a book describing their misdeeds and especially of the European soldiery were published and circulated through all the civilised countries, it would put these Anglo-Indians to shame.

Gnanodayamu, *Bezwada*, Nov. 3rd, 1894.

Lord Wenlock on the Simultaneous Civil Service examinations.

47. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 3rd November 1894, writes thus:—His Excellency Lord Wenlock expressed during his recent tour concerning the Simultaneous Civil Service examinations that, on a thorough consideration of the whole matter, one could not help agreeing with the conclusion come to by the Secretary of State; that, although the people of Madras are sufficiently advanced to be appointed as

Collectors, &c., the people of other presidencies are not; and that he hesitated to differ in opinion from the Secretary of State. We pray that the Government will give up trying to please the people with words like these and sanction the holding of the examination at least in those parts where they consider the people to be fit. (*A full and true translation.*)

48. The *Sudarshana*, for August, says: Although Government has given full liberty to the press to bring to light the misdeeds of Government officials, yet it cannot avail itself of this liberty, because the editors are in constant dread of the officials who can at any time bring their authority to bear on them. We therefore wish that the next meeting of the National Congress to be held in Madras shortly will take up this subject and pass a resolution to the effect that Government be pleased to pass an order that all charges against newspapers should be investigated only by justices of the peace. Such an order will give security to the editors against all persecution when they expose the vagaries of high officials.

A suggestion to the Indian National Congress.

SUDARSHANA, *Udipi, South Canara*, August 1894.

49. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 7th instant, says:—Riots are frequently occurring between Muhammadans and Hindus in Northern and Central India. The chief cause of these riots is the desire of the Muhammadans to put an end to all Hindu music and processions passing by their mosques; but the same Muhammadans are quiet as lambs when English soldiers pass by their mosques with band playing. Why is it?

Riots between Hindus and Muhammadans.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Nov. 7th, 1894.

The *Sudarshana*, for August, says that the papers blame the Hindus as having brought about the recent riots in Poona by speaking contemptuously of the Moharam and the taboots; but how often do we hear English missionaries ridiculing the Hindu religion in the streets. The Hindus are too mild to resent this. The missionaries are careful to refrain from attacking the Muhammadan religion.

Ibid.

50. The same paper (received in the course of the current month) gives a dialogue said to have taken place between a husband and wife in Germany which runs as follows:—

The effeminacy of the Indian people.

*Wife.*—Are there so many as 250 millions of people in India?

*Husband.*—Why, there are 280 millions.

*Wife.*—Are all those 280 millions females?

*Husband.*—No, no. Some are males and some females as in our own country.

*Wife.*—How is it then that such a vast population have allowed themselves to be conquered by a handful of people from a distant island? Who that hears this would think that there are men in India?

*Husband.*—The men there are worse than our women. They are ignorant and can be led by anybody like a flock of sheep.

On this the editor comments as follows:—"Alas! How fallen we are that we should be a subject of ridicule even to the women of other countries for our cowardice! As long as we continue in this state we do not deserve to be called men."

51. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 1st instant, says that the municipal commissioners of the Mysore municipality have resolved to levy a duty on all European woollen and cotton goods imported into the town.

Duty on European woollen goods imported into the municipality of Mysore.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Nov. 1st, 1894.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 12th, 1894.

52. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 12th instant, has the following:—

A contribution to the congress fund.

The panchayatdars of the Mahant's mutt have subscribed Rs. 100 only for the congress. Though they are willing to pay more, they are afraid that they shall have to lay themselves open to the charge of extravagance if they subscribe more, because they are managers only for the time being. Buggamatam Mahant and Galigopuram Mahant have also *subscribed* their mite.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 5th, 1894.

53. Referring to the Mappila outbreak, the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 5th November, says that, although the Mappila Act, which was passed in 1854 and which was then intended to be in force only for five years, is still in operation, yet it does not seem to act as a check on the Mappila outbreaks which frequently occur in the district. Innocent persons are made to suffer in two ways under the Act—(1) the grievances caused to them by the Mappila outbreaks and (2) the steps taken in consequence by the Government under the Mappila Act. Some people say that it is owing to the oppression of landlords and the practice of putting lands on melchart (overlease) that the Mappila outbreaks frequently occur, but it is not the fact. These reasons are simply contrived by some for the realisation of certain other objects. It is owing to the want of proper knowledge in religious matters and the fanaticism that the Mappilas become prone to cause outbreaks, and so, if Government could find out some remedial measures for these evils, Mappila outbreaks will be completely a thing of the past. During the late Mappila riot, several innocent persons were put to great sorrow and trouble by the insurgents, the military men, who came to suppress the outbreak, and the Government officials who went to institute inquiries into the matter. The toleration extended by Government to the high-handedness of some of its high officials on the grcund that they are engaged in suppressing the Mappila outbreak and the action of Government relying on their reports cause much annoyance not only to the respectable people but to all alike and are possibly calculated to bring about the breach of peace. The tranquillity of the country is disturbed owing to the frequent Mappila outbreaks, and it is therefore the duty of Government and the people to devise means for checking them.

Reflections on the Mappila outbreaks.

54. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes that, as all the higher posts other than those held by Europeans in the several offices at Calicut are held by Brahmans, occasion is given for great dissatisfaction. The Sub-Judge, the Divisional officer, the Treasury Deputy Collector, the District Registrar, the Municipal Chairman, the Town Magistrate and the Stationary Magistrate are all Brahmans. The correspondent remarks that the appointment of men of the same caste to all the higher offices in the head-quarters is likely to give room for several complaints.

Complaint against Brahmans being appointed to higher posts in the several offices at Calicut.

55. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes that, when Mr. Kunnayan, stationary magistrate of Palghat, was transferred, the sub-magistrate of Temmalapuram was ordered to take charge of Palghat. As the parties residing in the western and southern parts of Temmalapuram have now to go to Palghat which is nearly 25 or 26 miles away from these places, they are put to great inconvenience. The correspondent suggests that, as Palghat is a big town and there are many cases there, it should be ruled that, whenever the stationary magistrate of Palghat is transferred, he should not be made to leave the place before he is relieved by his successor or by the tahsildar, who, the correspondent remarks, ought to be invested with magisterial powers to be exercised on such occasions. It is a matter for regret that, instead of adopting such measures, the authorities have preferred to put the people to great trouble.

Inconvenience experienced by parties by the transfer of the stationary magistrate of Palghat.

56. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper complains that the head accountant, &c., of the Calicut taluk cutcherry during the absence of the tahsildar in amsams permit a good deal of delay in giving receipts to the money remitted to the treasury by the abkári contractors.

Complaint against the head accountant of the Calicut taluk cutcherry.

57. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 7th November, invites the attention of the Malabar district board to the iniquities of the ferry contractors. He complains that in some places the contractors levy tolls higher than the rate fixed by the rules and that, as they do not keep an adequate number of boats in readiness, passengers and loaded carts are delayed for a long time.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 7th, 1894.

Iniquities of the ferry contractors in Malabar.

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Issued 29th November 1894.

CONFIDENTIAL. [No. 22 OF 1894.

# REPORT
ON
# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
## Fortnight ending the 30th November 1894.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 15th Nov. 1894. |
| 2 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 3 | "Trichy Nesan" .. .. .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | 120 | 12th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 230 | 10th and 20th Nov. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 3rd and 10th Nov. 1894. |
| 6 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 7 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 10th, 17th and 24th Nov. 1894. |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 16th and 24th Nov. 1894. |
| 9 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 575 | 8th and 22nd Oct. 1894. |
| 11 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 300 | 18th Nov. 1894. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 12 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 9th, 13th, 16th and 20th Nov. 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 13 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | Oct. 1894. |
| 14 | "Samrajyapradayini" .. .. | Vellatore .. .. .. | Not known. | 10th Sept. and 10th Oct.—Nov. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Gnanodayamu" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 700 | 17th and 24th Nov. 1894. |
| 16 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 17 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 18 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 460 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 19 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Vartadarsini" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 200 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 16th, 23rd and 30th Nov. 1894. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 19th and 26th Nov. 1894. |
| 23 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 24 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 15th, 22nd and 29th Nov. 1894. |
| 25 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 14th, 21st ,, 28th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Kerala Mitran" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 21st Nov. 1894. |
| 27 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 10th and 20th Nov. 1894. |
| 28 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 12th, 19th and 26th Nov. 1894. |
| 31 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 17th and 24th Nov. 1894. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 32 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 12th, 19th and 26th Nov. 1894. |
| 33 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 10th and 17th Nov. 1894. |
| 34 | "Tilism-i-Hyruth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 15th Nov. 1894. |
| 35 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | Not known. | 11th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th and 22nd Nov. 1894. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The Travancore *Abhimani*, of the 10th November, says that, owing to some misunderstanding that arose between the French and the English in connection with the island of Madagascar in Africa, both nations are busily engaged in mustering their men-of-war and the army.

Abhimani, *Nagerkoil*, Nov. 10th, 1894.

Misunderstanding between the French and the English caused in connection with the island of Madagascar in Africa.

2. The *Gnanodayamu*, of 17th November 1894, says that the prediction uttered by Muhammadan astrologers regarding the Amirs of Afghanistan, that none of them would reign for more than 18 years, has up to this time been verified. Astrologers declare that the reign of the present Amir will not continue for more than three years.

Gnanodayamu, *Beswada*, Nov. 17th, 1894.

The Amir of Afghanistan.

3. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 19th ultimo, says:—The St. Petersburg *Nove Vremya*, in an article dealing with the situation in Afghanistan, declares that, in the event of British military intervention in Afghanistan with the object of supporting the claims of Abd-ur Rahman's son to the throne and of establishing British influence in the region bordering on India, Russia would be forced to adopt similar action in the country adjacent to the Russian boundary. This joint action would, of necessity, lead to the partition of Afghanistan between the two powers.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Nov. 19th, 1894.

What the Russians would do if the English interfere in Afghanistan on behalf of Abd-ur Rahman's son.

4. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 5th November, in commenting upon the recent illness of the Amir, says that it was reported that Ishaq Khan, the late Governor of Afghan-Turkistan, who, after being defeated by the present Amir, took refuge in the Russian territory, would probably claim the throne of Kabul in the event of the Amir's death and would occupy Afghanistan through the help of Russia. This pretender will not succeed in his attempt if ever made, inasmuch as Afghanistan has latterly become a powerful state and is able to sustain a foreign invasion successfully with the help of the British Government.

Khasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Nov. 5th, 1894.

Ishaq Khan's pretensions.

5. The same paper, of the 12th November, quotes an article from the *Aum*, of Lahore, to the effect that, although France greatly regrets the death of Alexander III, of Russia, yet the sympathy felt by other European powers is in no wise less. It observes that the Prime Minister of England expressed his heartfelt regret and sympathy on hearing the news of the illness of the Czar and acknowledged that he was a peaceful sovereign. All European powers unanimously say that the policy of Alexander III was peaceful, but when we turn our attention towards the events that happened in Central Asia during his reign the facts appear quite to prove the contrary. A little before Alexander's installation on the Russian throne, General Skobeloff captured a fort in Turkestan. Although it was alleged that the Czarwitch did not prove the policy of aggrandisement, still Merv was occupied by the Russians shortly after his installation, and several and other places were captured by them one after another and the Trans-Caspian Railway was extended as far as Samarkhand and its further extension from Farghana as far as Tashkand is now under consideration. Moreover, the occupation of the Pamirs and the Hindu Kush clearly proves that the late Czar's policy was far from being peaceful.

Remarks on the policy of Russia.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1894.

A suggestion regarding the village munsif of Karikkalavakkam in Tiruvallur taluk.

6. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th November, complains that the village munsif and the karnam of the village of Karikkalavakkam in Tiruvallur taluk live away from the village and that, except during the time of collection of kist (from January to May), they are hardly to be seen in the village. To avoid such irregularity the correspondent thinks it desirable that a diary should be kept in the village, and that the munsif and the karnam, as well as the vettiyan and the talayari, should be directed to mark their attendance in the diary.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1894.

Comments on the removal of the taluk cutcherry from Satyamangalam to Gopichettipalaiyam.

7. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th November, alluding to the building that is now under construction at Gopichettipalaiyam for the location of the taluk cutcherry of Satyamangalam, says that the removal of the cutcherry from Satyamangalam, a place thinly peopled, well watered and in the centre of the taluk to Gopichettipalaiyam will greatly inconvenience the people, inasmuch as the latter place is over-crowded and its water-supply is poor. He hopes that the Collector will locate the cutcherry in a place convenient to all the villagers.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1894.

The transfer of the District Munsif of Cocanada.

8. A correspondent to the *Sasileka*, of 16th November 1894, regrets the transfer of Mr. Lakshminarayana Rao Nayudu, Acting District Munsif of Cocanada, to Proddatur. Mr. Lakshminarayana Rao Nayudu served in Cocanada for three years and, during this time, the number of suits increased from 450 to 600 a year. In spite of this great increase of work he discharged his duties so well that he has left only 95 suits for his successor. It is highly unjust that he should not have been confirmed in the first grade in which he was acting for a year, and that a junior in service should have been preferred to him. The people of Cocanada regret very much that such injustice should have been perpetrated by the High Court, who are reputed to be angels of justice.

Samrajyapradayini, *Vellatore*, Nov. 10th, 1894.

The Narasaraopet District Munsif.

9. A correspondent to the *Samrajyapradayini*, of 10th November 1894, says that the *Menarikam* damages suit is still pending in the Narasaraopet District Munsif's Court; that the parties and their witnesses, having nothing to do, are loitering in the streets; and that the plaintiff and the defendant find it very difficult to pay the witnesses their daily batta. If they be informed of the exact date on which they will have a hearing, they would return to their villages. The case is under consideration daily, but no witness' examination seems to have been completed. Several other cases have been put off in this way from time to time for these two years. Nobody knows when these cases will be decided. Those who file suits in this court may well live with all their families, followers and cattle in this town until the suits are decided.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Nov. 15th, 1894.

Punishment of a few Pariyas in Mangalore for beating tom-tom in the night.

10. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 15th ultimo, says:—It appears that one midnight in April last, a few Pariyas in Mangalore went in a procession with tom-tom. The noise disturbed the Collector, Mr. Dance, in his sleep and he was in consequence unable to attend office on the next day. The town magistrate duly brought the poor Pariyas to trial and fined them in various sums from Rs. 35 to Rs. 25. An appeal was made to the Deputy Magistrate, who, however, decided that going in a procession at night was not a violation of any existing law and that therefore the fines should be refunded. The case having come up before the High Court, the latter have sent back the case for retrial with the remark that if the accused are really guilty they must be punished, but the fines inflicted by the town magistrate are excessive for a first offence.

### (*d*) *Education.*

11. A correspondent to the *Pariyan*, of the 10th November, remarks that in the village of Kilakkarai, which is mostly inhabited by the Muhammadans, there are nearly 300 houses of Pariyas who, as a class, meet with a very harsh treatment from the Muhammadans, and that it is desirable that the authorities should be pleased to open a school exclusively for the use of the Pariyas.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1894.

Advisability of opening a school exclusively for Pariyas at Kilakkarai.

12. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th November, remarks that the working of the taluk board schools, which are about twenty-two in number, and of the result grant schools in the taluk of Satyamangalam, is far from satisfactory owing to the indifference of the teachers, and that matters may improve if the teachers are removed to schools elsewhere.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1894.

Unsatisfactory nature of the working of the taluk board schools in the taluk of Satyamangalam.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

13. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 3rd November, with reference to the recent order of the Madras municipality forbidding the location of firewood depôts in the interior of the town, perhaps from fear of fire accidents, says that this order will bear heavily on the poor; that the rich will, owing to the removal of the depôts to a distance, heap up in their houses a large stock of firewood, at least in a quantity sufficient to answer their purpose for a month, and that the object of the municipality will thus be frustrated. It adds that if the sale of firewood in retail in the interior of the town is to be forbidden, the sale of kerosine oil and equally inflammable substance in retail which is now sold in every nook and corner of the town must also be forbidden; but it is surprising that the rule is not made applicable to this oil. The paper concludes with the remark that it would be prudent on the part of the municipality to pass an order for securing a good water-supply in the vicinity of firewood depôts so as to be of immediate help in cases of emergency rather than remove the depôts to a distance.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1894.

Novel order of the Madras municipality forbidding the location of firewood depôts in the interior of the town.

14. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th November, complains that the absence of a road between the village of Kanjanur and Gingi road in the taluk of Villupuram entails upon the villagers in that locality and their cattle great hardship.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1894.

Necessity for a road near Kanjanur in the taluk of Villupuram.

15. The *Rajayogi*, of the 23rd November 1894, writes thus (in English):—"In our opinion the Collectors and the Government are more to blame for the unsatisfactory condition of the (Cocanada) municipality as they insist on the appointment of undeserved superannuated Europeans as chairman. If the Rs. 3,000 wasted on such gentlemen be utilized on roads and sanitation, there would be no necessity to censure the administration of Mr. Addis, C.E., in such strong terms. Collectors look, as a rule, upon the municipalities as alien and hostile bodies and do not hesitate to magnify the trifles, whereas the rotten state of the district boards is described in glowing terms of perfection, as they happen to be presidents. The Government always sees through the Collector's eyes and decries the system of self-government still in its infancy."

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Nov. 23rd, 1894.

Collectors and municipalities.

16. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st November, says that the proposal of the President of the Malabar district board to take the Palghat Victoria College under the board's management is to be discussed in the next meeting of the board. The paper condemns the proposal as unjust and unreasonable and asks what necessity is there to bring this particular institution under the board's management while similar institutions in Calicut and

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 21st, 1894.

Disapproving of the proposal of the Malabar district board to take the Palghat Victoria College under its management.

Tellicherry, which have produced far better results in the University examinations than the one under reference, and which receive students from all parts of Malabar, are left entirely to be managed by private bodies. It hopes that the President and the members of the board will not commit themselves to any opinion unless and until the *pros* and *cons* of the question have been thoroughly and deeply considered.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 24th, 1894.

Calicut town water-supply scheme.

17. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th November, says:—When the Sanitary Engineer visited Calicut last month he proposed two schemes for supplying the town with drinking-water—one from the Chevayur hill and the other from the Mananchira tank. The Sanitary Engineer was also of opinion that, as the Mananchira tank supply will not meet the requirements of the town, the Chevayur scheme should, if possible, be adopted. In accordance with the Engineer's proposal, these two water-supply schemes were discussed at a recent meeting of the municipal council and the Chevayur scheme was resolved to be adopted. The estimated cost of these two schemes is—Chevayur Rs. 4,00,000 and Mananchira Rs. 75,000—and the council has resolved to apply to Government to give a grant of two lakhs of rupees besides a loan of a further sum of two lakhs on 3 per cent. interest. The inhabitants of the town now use water drawn from wells and tanks for drinking and bathing purposes; and as this water is brackish they fall victims to various kinds of diseases. The diseases commonly found among the people living in the town are elephantiasis, hydrocele and fever; and many doctors have testified that the use of impure water is the cause of all these diseases. The resolution of the council is therefore very commendable, and we believe that Government will dispose of the matter favorably to the council.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1894.

Expediency of insisting on the due observance of the system of obtaining the signature of the ryots in the statement relating to produce.

18. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th November, remarks that fraud can be committed in respect of produce in certain villages if the karnam and the maniemdar act in collusion. This is because the old practice of obtaining the signature of the ryot in the statement relating to the produce is not now adhered to. It would be well to insist on the observance of the old rule.

Desirability of attaching in certain cases the produce of a land towards the payment of the kist before it shall become due.

19. A correspondent to the same paper says:—It generally happens that pattadar and occupant are two different persons in respect of lands. Either owing to want of sense of duty on the part of the occupant or owing to the ill-feeling of the revenue officer to the pattadar the latter is worried for the kist, or his property is brought to risk for the arrears due. This state of things naturally occasions delay in the recovery of kist. It may so happen that the pattadar is either a female, or a minor, or other person incapable of doing the needful promptly. Such a person must naturally suffer a good deal. If there be any produce belonging to the occupant on the land in question prior to the date on which the kist may become due, and if either the pattadar or some one on his behalf pray that the produce should be attached for the payment of the ensuing kist, it is expedient that orders should be issued authorising village munsifs to attach the said produce and make good the Sirkar dues in such cases.

Advisability of authorizing village munsifs to receive razinamas and petitions in person from women of respectable position.

20. A correspondent to the same paper says as follows:—It will be advantageous to ryots and honorable to munsifs if an order be issued that transfer razinamas and petitions may be presented to village munsifs who should be authorized to receive such petitions from woman whose status may render it unseemly for them to go to courts

and cutcherries. Civil revenue and magisterial authorities should be instructed not to insist on such women attending courts and cutcherries after they have made their statements before village munsifs.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 17th, 1894.

Poverty of the tenants in Malabar.

21. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th November, says:—It needs no saying that the present Malabar settlement will give rise to various difficulties for the *kudigans* (tenants). Neither the Government nor the *janmi* (landlord) seems to render any assistance to the *kudiyans*. Owing to the death of cattle in large numbers and the difficulty of getting good ones, the *kudiyans* sustain great loss. Government have not made any arrangements for treating cattle when foot and mouth and other more deadly forms of diseases attack them. Breeding operations are also not carried on in Malabar; nor are agricultural exhibitions held there in order to encourage the agriculturists. Above all, the important thing required is wealth. Where can the agriculturists, who are more like the day laborers, get wealth? Although Government has set apart funds to give loans to the agriculturists, yet they are of no benefit to the Malabar agriculturists. They are mere verumpatta kudiyans, having no right in the land. Will any one give loans to them? Supposing there are some inclined to give them loans, what property have they to give in mortgage? As Government has empowered *janmis* to put their lands on *melcharts* (overlease), what security is there for the money given by the money-lender? If there be a law prohibiting *janmis* from ejecting their *kudiyans*, some might assist them in consideration of the income that could be derived from the land given in mortgage. It is owing to the same reason that Government also keeps aloof from assisting the *kudiyans*. The fixing of assessment by Government without any assistance being rendered and without taking into consideration the relative position of the *janmis* and the *kudiyans* will cause great hardship to the latter and is calculated to mar the prosperity of the country and the people. All the agricultural operations are carried on by the *kudiyans* unaided by the Government or the *janmi*. If Government undertake irrigation works in Malabar wherever they are practicable and distribute water to the *kudiyans*, there can never be so much poverty in that district. Some are of opinion that there is no possibility for doing this in Malabar, but they are quite wrong, for how many ryots in the Cochin State have been relieved from poverty on account of the Mulattara dam which that Sirkar has constructed on the frontier of the Palghat taluk at a cost of nearly five lakhs of rupees. Some of the agriculturists of Elappalli, Pudusseri, Agathettara, Kannanorepattola, Erumur and Mutalamada amsams in the Palghat taluk are in the habit of constructing temporary dams and irrigating their own fields as well as those of their neighbours, from whom the owners of such dams also receive an annual compensation for the water thus given. Although owing to the want of funds such works do not serve the *kudiyans* to a desirable extent, yet they are of some use to them. If Government turn their attention to such irrigation works in these and other parts of Malabar, especially in Ernad, Walavanad and Palghat taluks, it will be of very great help to the *kudiyans*. Besides, the rain is becoming scarce in Malabar year after year, and the chief reason for this is the indiscriminate clearance of forests by *janmis* who own them. These *janmis* cut trees and sell them as timber and fuel in view of a temporary gain. All these circumstances ought to be specially taken into consideration by Government before making the settlement.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 24th, 1894.

Disapproving of the recent employment of inexperienced men as surveyors in Malabar.

22. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th November, while disapproving of the recent employment of some temporary hands in the Survey department in Malabar with a view to finish the work soon, remarks:—When the survey operations were commenced in Malabar, a large number of new hands were entertained, but as their surveying and planting stones were carried on in quite a new fashion and not in accordance with the settlement officer's plan, many places had to

be resurveyed; and the loss resulting from the employment of these inexperienced men had to be borne by the landholders. Whatever may be the inability and vagaries of these men, as they have gradually learnt the work, they are capable of discharging it without many mistakes. It is just at this time that Government have begun to think of the delay in the completion of the work. They have therefore appointed many temporary hands on low salaries. The object of Government in doing this is to reduce the expenditure and finish the work speedily, but, on the contrary, we think that the new arrangement will work at a loss instead of at a profit, for, as these are inexperienced men, and as the work is being forcibly hurried up, it can never be properly done and a resurvey will consequently be necessary. When the country is reduced to poverty by *one* survey, it is the duty of Government and the settlement authorities not to give occasion for it a second time.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 26th, 1894.

The present Malabar settlement a hardship to the landlords.

23. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 26th November, says that as the assessment is sure to be increased by the present Malabar settlement, some of the janmis and kudiyans who live upon the rents received from their lands or the produce obtained by cultivating their fields themselves will be put to very great hardship. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper, while describing that the relation existing between the janmis and kudiyans is not so friendly as could be desired, invites the attention of the janmis to the distress with which they are threatened if they do not take steps to have all the matters connected with the land tenures in Malabar clearly and truly represented to the proper authorities.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1894.

An order passed by His Excellency Lord Elgin regarding the Forest department.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th November, referring to the order of the Government of India suggesting the advisability of encouraging and improving agriculture by giving the ryots all possible help rather than extending the forest areas to the great inconvenience of the ryots, and the desirability of leasing out forest lands for purposes of agriculture if they can be so used and afforesting waste lands and designating them "protected areas" instead of classing them as "forest reserves," says that this order not only evinces philanthropic feelings on the part of His Excellency, but also unmistakeably proves that His Excellency Lord Elgin is come to India with the express object of doing the country infinite good. The paper concludes with the hope that the local Government will take pains to give due effect to the order in question and make it practically beneficial to the people.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

SANMARGA BODHINI, *Bellary*, Nov. 10th, 1894.

Kerosine oil in railway stations.

25. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of 10th November 1894, complains that the use of kerosine oil in the railway stations along the Buckingham canal is causing much evil and great inconvenience to the people. It hopes that Government will take steps to put an end to this evil.

SAMRAJYAPRADAYINI, *Vellatore*, Nov. 10th, 1894.

Passengers in the Southern Mahratta Railway trains.

26. The *Samrajyapradayini*, of 10th November 1894, complains that on the Southern Mahratta Railway line from Bezwada to Cumbum the third-class passengers are thrust into carriages that are not lighted and are thereby subjected to great inconvenience. It hopes that the authorities will soon see to this.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 17th, 1894.

Irregularities of the Calicut stationmaster.

27. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th November, complains that when there is a large number of passengers to get into the train at Calicut, the stationmaster of that place, instead of attaching more carriages, puts fourteen or fifteen passengers into each compartment without caring for their comforts and conveniences. The paper says that on Saturday

last there was a large crowd at this station, and the carriages of the mail train which left Calicut on that day were so over-crowded that more than one hundred persons who had bought tickets and who were waiting in the next station, Kallai, to get into the train were put to great trouble and uneasiness owing to want of accommodation in the train. It remarks that this was undoubtedly due to the negligence of the Calicut stationmaster, who ought to have attached one or two extra carriages to the train to receive passengers waiting at the next station when he found that all the carriages were already full at the Calicut station. It is therefore hoped that the Agent and Manager of the railway will take measures for remedying the evils above referred to.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

28. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th November, complains that the reeds which are grown at Mathirvalur in Shiyali taluk for the purpose of preventing the river Coleroon from overflowing the banks during flood, are now being consumed by cattle and cut and carried away by men, and that the river consequently has grown in width and presents symptoms of danger. He desires the Public Works authorities to pay heed to the matter here complained of and do the needful for averting the impending danger.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1894.

A request to the Public Works authorities regarding the reeds growing in Mathirvalur in Shiyali taluk.

29. A correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of 18th November 1894, alleges that people travelling from Kaleepatnam (in the Gódávari district) to Chinnagollapalem (in the Kistna district) find it very difficult to cross the little stream that lies between the two places, as there are neither Government nor "sangaree" boats there. The former are now under repair, but why should not Mr. Appiah Garu, the abkári contractor of the place, who is a kind and benevolent gentleman, make some provision in the meantime for the conveyance of the passengers? Does he not also suffer loss? If to construct a boat is expensive, he can get a "sangaree" boat ready for the use of the people. The correspondent prays that the Government boats will soon be available for the people.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Nov. 18th, 1894.

Ferry difficulties near Chinnagollapalem.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

30. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th November, remarks that the palmyra tope which covers nearly 40 acres of land in the village of Karikkalavakkam in Tiruvallur taluk, has been the property of the villagers for generations and, as such, they are entitled to the fruit and other produce of the tope even though the Collector leases it out to toddy-drawers to draw toddy therefrom. He complains that one Mariappa Gramani, the lessee of the tope for the new fasli, boldly objects to the villagers taking such things as withered palmyra leaves, palmyra fruit, &c., and deems it necessary that he should be directed not to make too much of the lease granted to him and thus prevent the ryots from enjoying the other kinds of produce obtainable from the said tope.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1894.

A complaint against the lessee of the palmyra tope at Karikkalavakkam in Tiruvallur taluk.

31. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 12th November, says that great inconvenience is experienced by the abkári contractors in their having to wait a long time in the taluk cutcherry to get receipts for the payments made by them to the treasury. The sum has to be entered in different books and passed through several hands before the receipt is signed and given. As this cumbersome course causes much delay, measures should be taken to have it altered. The suggestion made by the paper is that special stamps having the words "Abkári duty" printed on them should be issued in sizes equal to or less than currency notes with the same numbers on both halves of the stamp.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 12th, 1894.

Abkári duty.

These stamps should be made available for sale by stamp-vendors so that the contractors may buy them instead of remitting the money to the treasury, and affix these to the chellans and present them to the treasury, one-half of the stamp being registered and returned to the contractor to be handed over to the arrack depôt keeper and the other half forwarded to the huzur treasury. If this could not be done, the receipt forms should be issued without being stitched into books so that they may be made up into books after the receipts are granted. Another complaint made by the paper is that the amsam officials do not give proper receipts for the payments made to them by the shopkeepers, and that as the money so paid does not sometimes reach the treasury within the prescribed time, shopkeepers are put to trouble. It therefore suggests that if the village officials are ordered to give printed receipts for the abkári payments as it is done in the case of land revenue, these receipts will safeguard the shopkeepers against fraud.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 21st, 1894.

Salt and abkári officers in Malabar.

32. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st November, while referring to the questions put in the last meeting of the Legislative Council by the Honorable Mr. Sankaran Nayar regarding the working of the Salt and Abkári department in Malabar, concludes with the following remarks:—We only request Government to put a stop to the practice of salt officers thrusting bottles into the hands of respectable and innocent persons found alone in the way and then charging them before a magistrate and securing convictions because there is a compulsory order that they should detect certain number of cases every month. We believe that the Government that wants to get rid of a question by saying "our reply for the first part of the question is 'yes' and second part 'no'" will not fail to adopt remedial measures soon.

*(k) General.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Nov. 14th, 1894.

A suggestion regarding village chavadies (cutcherry premises).

33. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 14th November, with reference to the village chavadies (cutcherry premises) which were constructed five or six years ago in all the large villages at a cost of Rs. 200, says that they are hardly used for the purpose for which they are intended, and that it is desirable that the village maniemdars should be directed to hold their office and to keep their records in these buildings.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1894.

Advisability of extending the operation of the Village Service Act to the zamindari of Ettiyapuram.

34. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th November, speaking of the zamindari of Ettiyapuram, says that it is desirable that the operation of the Village Service Act should be extended to that zamindari also.

A request to the authorities to direct disbursement of letters at Nallagowndenpalaiyam.

35. A correspondent to the same paper informs that, on the application of the people of Nallagowndenpalaiyam requesting the postal authorities to direct the runner to clear the letter-box every day in the mornings and to disburse letters in the evenings, the postal authorities have complied only with the former part of the request, and hopes that they will soon order the disbursement of letters as prayed for.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1894.

A suggestion to confer the post of sheriff for the City of Madras on a Pariya.

36. The *Pariyan*, of the 17th November, is extremely anxious that Government should be pleased to confer the post of sheriff of the City of Madras on a respectable and educated Pariya. The paper hopes that His Excellency Lord Wenlock will not lose sight of this subject next year.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1894.

A novel order of the Post office relating to newspapers sent by post.

37. The *Pariyan*, of the 24th November, writes as follows:—It has hitherto been the rule of the Post office that publishers of newspapers should pay in the post office in advance postage due for a month for the papers sent by post; but of late the

postal authorities have passed an order requiring the publishers to pay in advance postage due for three months instead of one month, and this rule bears heavily on the publishers of vernacular newspapers, especially on those whose object is the diffusion of knowledge and civilisation and not money making. It is prayed that the Postmaster-General will reconsider the subject and enforce the old rule of receiving only in advance the postage due for a month.

38. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of the 10th November 1894, states that the manufacture of China crackers is attended with many dangerous consequences, and that several persons have lost their lives and some their eyes. It considers it advisable that Government should, in future, prohibit the sale of the salt that is chiefly used in their manufacture.

China crackers.

SANMARGA BODHINI, *Bellary*, Nov. 10th, 1894.

39. The *Desopakari*, of the 18th November 1894, states that messages, however important, are not received at the Ellore Telegraph office after 9-30 P.M., and that the people are put to great inconvenience thereby. Even if it be a matter of life and death, nothing can be done till the morning. The paper prays that as Ellore is a busy town and as the receipts of the Telegraph office are very large, the officers will hereafter make arrangements for receiving messages regarding matters of life and death at all hours of the night.

Ellore Telegraph office.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Nov. 18th, 1894.

40. *Alhami*, of the 11th November, says that as a person lost his life at Trichinopoly in the swinging festival last year, the local Government issued certain orders enjoining upon district magistrates the suppression of this practice in Southern India and states that although the above prohibition will most probably wound the feelings of those men who regard hook-swinging as a religious observance, still the suppression of such a devilish and barbarous practice should effectually be effected throughout India.

Swinging festival.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1894.

41. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 12th November, referring to a Bombay telegram of the 9th November stating that all the accused Hindus as well as Pathia Sahib Nathu, head of the Brahman community, who were concerned in the recent riot case at Poona, were acquitted on appeal by the High Court, sarcastically remarks that such a dispensation of justice is very praiseworthy indeed, and notes that in the recent riot the Muhammadans were unmercifully oppressed and sacrilege was committed in regard to their place of worship and a Muhammadan lost his life from the effects of the injuries inflicted upon him by the Hindus. The European officers, as well as the magistrates, were eye-witnesses of the above excesses, but in spite of all these facts the aggressors were allowed to go scotfree.

Acquittal of the culprits concerned in the recent riot case at Poona.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1894.

42. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 15th November, mentions that on the 26th October, Lala Dhakshen Sahib and Lala Joti Parshad Sahib, of Jagadhari, started by train from Pattiala and arrived at the station of Jagadhari at 8 P.M. and, getting into the bullock cart which awaited them there, proceeded towards Jagadhari. When within a half mile from the station they were surrounded by a party of highway robbers who, after severely beating them and their servants, stole all they had and did not spare even their wearing apparels. The editor, in inviting the attention of the British Government to this outrage, remarks that if effectual arrangements are not immediately made for the safety of travellers on this road, still more fearful disasters in future may be expected.

Unsafe state of the Jagadhari road.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Nov. 15th, 1894.

43. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 19th November, has a letter from a correspondent on the freedom of Mussalman women, which is to the following effect:—It is alleged that the Indian women in general, and the Mussalman women in particular, are not

Observations regarding the freedom of the Mussalman women.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1894.

worthy companions of their husbands, because of their ignorance. In admitting the truth of the above assertion, the correspondent states that as far as Muhammadan women are concerned their superstitions may be rightly attributed to ignorance and to lack of religious knowledge which is essential to the improvement of their social and spiritual condition, but he goes on to say that it is unwise to educate them beyond what is necessary, or to give them such freedom as is allowed to English ladies by civilized and enlightened English gentlemen who disguise themselves in diverse manners and appear in public assemblies, and dance with ladies and behave like the savage and semi-nude inhabitants of West Africa and the West Indies. As to Muhammadans, woe be to those who, in imitation of the English, take their ladies to balls and dinners and glory in so doing and wish others to follow in their footsteps. If this obnoxious practice were observed generally by the natives of India and the gosha system were done away with and unreserved freedom given to native ladies, immorality would become the order of the day within a very short period, and the criminal courts would be overwhelmed with charges of kissing, kiss demanding and adultery, &c., to the disgrace and infamy of those who prefer the new lights and recommend female liberty and approve western habits and customs. In short, while the mental development of English ladies has on the one hand tended to immorality in English society, the illiterate condition of the Mussalman females has, on the other hand, tended in a great degree to weaken their religious and social status. It has often been observed that when a Muhammadan appears in English dress, bigoted Muhammadans begin to pass indecent remarks upon him and to pull up their sleeves to attack him under the impression that they are doing a religious and pious act, but it is in fact a great pity that they scarcely consider how ridiculous are the ceremonies they undergo during their marriages and the unlawful acts committed by a majority of their co-religionists at the shrines of saints and martyrs where supplicants are found with offerings, burning censers, prostrate with their heads bowed, not to speak of the heretical, irreligious and disgraceful acts perpetrated during the Muharram and on certain other occasions. In conclusion, the correspondent remarks that the wretched state of the Muhammadans, and, particularly of their females, is due to lack of knowledge, especially spiritual knowledge, but not to want of freedom on the part of women which would make their condition even worse than it is.

## III.—Legislation.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1894.

The District Municipalities Act.

44. The *Sasilekha*, of 16th November 1894, referring to the District Municipalities Act, which is now being amended, approves of the suggestion made by some that the term during which a chairman elected by the people is to hold office should be reduced from three years to one year, as this would make him very careful in the discharge of his duties. It says that there are many gentlemen in Madras who, when they want to become municipal councillors, go about from house to house begging for votes; but when they have succeeded in their attempt, they do not take the trouble of visiting those places again for three years. Should the change suggested be introduced, they will work with some sense of fear inspired by the fact that they have to see voters every year.

Desopakari, *Ellore*, Nov. 26th, 1894.

Idem.

The *Desopakari*, of the 25th November 1894, referring to the suggestion made by the Collector of North Arcot in connection with the District Municipalities Act, that the term of office of a municipal councillor should be reduced from three years to one year, says that if this suggestion be carried into effect, it will prevent a councillor from doing the little good that he may wish to do to the people. Suppose a councillor is elected on the 10th December 1893, then his term of office expires on the 10th December 1894. During this time no budget is prepared. Then if he is re-elected in January 1895, his name

will be gazetted in March or April. The budget will be sent up in December and the sanction will be obtained in March 1896. By this time his term of office expires, and, although it is about three years since he has been elected, and though he has a desire to labour for the good of the people, he has not been able to do anything.

The chairman, who is elected from amongst these councillors, cannot hold office for more than three or six months. Thus the budget will have to be prepared by one, and the administration report by another.

If councillors are to be elected every year, then fully one-half the seats will have to remain vacant for some months in the year. After a time, one or two seats will regularly fall vacant in every month and thus the chairman and another officer of the municipality will have to attend to this business every day to the neglect of their other duties. Every year one or two hundred rupees must be spent on these elections and thus, at last, in every city and every day men's time will be occupied with election talk and election manœuvres. Hence it is not at all advisable that the term of office should be reduced. On the other hand, it should be extended to five years, so that a councillor, who has the public welfare at heart, may have sufficient opportunities to carry out his views. The paper trusts that the Honorable Member for the Northern Municipalities, Mr. N. Subba Row Pantulu, will see this matter properly considered.

Capital punishment.

45. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 17th ultimo, says that in some of the European countries capital punishment has been altogether abolished, but in India sometimes two or three men are executed for the murder of a single person.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Nov. 17th, 1894.

Evils resulting from the Malabar Compensation for Tenants Improvements Act.

46. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 19th November, says:—The calamities that have befallen the country by the working of the Malabar Compensation for Tenants Improvements Act are not a few. The commission orders issued under the Act are very rarely given to those who entertain a fear in respect of injuring their reputation or future prosperity, but they are chiefly now-a-days given to pleaders or pensioners who are in the good graces of the judges or to the tutors to their children, or to the musicians who teach music, or to some others who bring recommendations from the friends of judges. Many of these commissioners receive remuneration from both sides and render more or less nominal accounts. Some give accounts favorable to the party that pays a larger sum. Some generally prepare two or three different sorts of accounts and submit any one of these according to the remuneration received by them. Sometimes the commissioners make exhorbitant demands, and instances are not wanting in which parties have even gone to the length of compromising the suit itself. Whatever may be the complaints made to the judges against the commissioners most of the judges never go and examine the place themselves. One might wonder whether it is owing to the fear that the income of their dependants will be affected that the judges do not go and examine even the places close to their residence. Suits for the settlement of compensation for improvements have increased numerically since the Improvements Act was passed, and in such suits commissioners seem to be the judges and the judges assessors. Commissioners are not found fault with even if they commit serious blunders.. Under the circumstances we suggest that if a superintendent and a certain number of commissioners under him are appointed on salaries as in the copying department, such iniquities will not be practised. However it is high time that the matter should be looked into.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 19th, 1894.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Government officials in Mysore purchasing lands within their jurisdiction.

47. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 17th ultimo, says that in the Mysore province the practice of Government officials purchasing lands within the area subject to their authority and borrowing money from their subordinates prevails to a very

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Nov. 17th, 1894.

undesirable extent, and calls upon the Government of the province to put an end to the practice at once.

Taxation and expenditure in Mysore.

48. The same paper says that the rate of taxation in Mysore is the highest in the world has been acknowledged even in the British Parliament. The revenue of the province has increased by leaps and bounds till now it has reached a figure nearly double of what it was during the administration of Diwan Rangachariar. This is not a state of things to be rejoiced at, for the money thus wrung fron the ryot is spent in creating new appointments and unnecessary and wasteful departments. The ryot, after toiling day and night with all his family, has hardly left to him sufficient to maintain himself comfortably for six months in the year. The industries and commerce of the country have not kept pace with the increase of revenue. Under these circumstances the country cannot but come to ruin if the taxation continue to increase at the present rate.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1894.

A suggestion to send a commission to England to furnish members of Parliament with information regarding the extravagance of Government.

49. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 3rd November, writes as follows:—The financial crisis of Government consequent upon its extravagance drew the attention of Parliament, and its members are desirous of bringing this subject before Parliament at its next meeting. As the people of England protest against Government spending their hard-earned revenues on Ecclesiastical department, even as the people of India do at present, Parliament is sure to give this subject due consideration and dispose of it once for all. It would do well for the congress to send a commission to England to furnish the members with sufficient information regarding the extravagance of Government.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1894.

The President of the ensuing congress meeting.

50. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th November, informs that the ensuing meeting of the congress will be held in Landon's gardens and that it will be presided over by Mr. Alfred Webb, an Irish member of Parliament, who strove hard to secure for Ireland the boon of self-Government, who made bold to discuss the resolution which the Parliament made contrary to the opinion of the Government of India in the opium question and suggested the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission to make inquiry and report on the subject. The paper adds that the Presidentship of Mr. Webb will induce other Irish members of Parliament to sympathize with India and give a patient hearing to the grievances of her sons and thus do good to India.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1894.

Subjects deserving to be spoken about at the ensuing congress meeting.

51. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th November, writes as follows:—The time for the holding of the tenth meeting of the congress is fast approaching, and the reception committee nominated for the purpose is busying itself in making rapid arrangements, such as erecting pandals, pitching tents, &c., necessary for the meeting to be convened in Landon's gardens. Several sub-committees have also been formed to secure provision, furniture, and lodging and boarding for delegates. The subjects deserving to be discussed at the meeting are as follows:—

(1) The general features of the congress.

(2) Expediency of reforming the rules relating to the election of members for the legislative council, and of opening a legislative council in the Panjab.

(3) Jury system.

(4) Passing resolution protesting against the despatch of the Secretary of State on the question of simultaneous examination and thanking the Madras Government for expressing a favorable opinion on the subject, and another resolution suggesting the advisability of holding a competitive examination

in respect of higher posts in the public service and of making some amendments in the rules relating to the Provincial Civil Service.

(5) Passing resolution declaring that the decision of Parliament to appoint a committee to inquire into the Indian revenues only is inadequate and that a committee should be appointed to inquire into and report on the whole administration of India.

(6) With a view to effect the total separation of the revenue from the judicial functions of magistrates, the Government of India should be asked to appoint a committee in each presidency to inquire and report as to how far such a reform will be practicable.

(7) The congress should ventilate its opinion regarding the appointment as judges of civilians ignorant of law.

(8) The Indian Medical Service.

(9) Expediency of converting the Chief Court of Panjab into a High Court.

(10) The grant of compensation allowance to European public servants should be objected to.

(11) Encouraging higher education.

(12) Contagious Diseases Act.

(13) Matters relating to land revenue.

The congress may also urge on Government the necessity for passing a rule to preserve charitable endowments against extinction. It will also speak about the advisability of doing away with the council of the Secretary of State and with the ecclesiastical establishment under Government. The congress will consider over the subjects which are selected from this list by the subject committee.

52. The *Rajayogi*, of the 16th November 1894, writes thus (in English) with reference to the coming Indian National Congress:—"The most important and certainly the most difficult task which the congress has to perform is to place before the Government such grievances as call forth redress, and there are several questions which press for immediate attention. The first and foremost of these appears to be the question of the present financial embarrassment which is at the root of all the oppressive taxes under which the country is now groaning. The enormous military expenditure, the heavy loss to which the Indian exchequer is subjected owing to the fall in exchange, and the extreme reluctance on the part of the Government to create an additional source of income by imposing tax on cotton goods imported into India, account to a great extent for the financial difficulties of the Indian Government. The profound contempt which the rulers have shown towards the just and noble aspirations of the Hindus in attempting to compete with Europeans in the Provincial Civil Service examination without undergoing the risk of religious persecution, which, if treated with sympathy, would certainly minimise the expenditure under Civil Service, is surely indicative of mistrust and want of sympathy on the part of the governing body."

The National Congress.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Nov. 16th, 1894.

53. The *Sasilekha*, of the 16th November 1894, referring to the President-elect of the coming Indian National Congress, Mr. Alfred Webb, M.P., observes that Ireland is at present suffering from pretty nearly the same administrative evils as India, and adds that the people of this country are fortunate in the acceptance of the Presidentship by one who has devoted himself to the cause of the poor.

The President-elect of the congress.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1894.

54. The same paper learns that girls' songs on the congress, composed by some persons in the south, are being sung in the streets by girls in Tinnevelly and Ambasamudram. Thus even women are being made to understand the history of the congress. The paper suggests that these songs should be rendered into Telugu.

Girls' congress songs.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Nov. 23rd, 1894.

55. A correspondent (*Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum*) to the *Rajayogi*, of the 23rd November 1894, writes thus (in English):—

The tenth Indian National Congress.

"It is known to every one of us that the tenth Indian National Congress will be held this year at Madras on the 27th proximo, which is too near to be forgotten altogether. It is a pity that none of our disinterested, self-sacrificing patriots, seem to have thought it to be already a high time for them to turn their thoughts towards this great national movement. Not even a single meeting has been held for the formation of local sub-committees and the election of delegates. What would be the cause of this dead silence? Are our congress-wallahs quite satisfied with the immense good they have already done to this national cause, or are they quite tired with their thrilling eloquence and overpowering orations on the congress platforms? Not exactly so we believe. The cause may be otherwise. It is perhaps the simultaneous holding of the unfortunate University examinations and the municipal elections as hinted last time. Then our professors have sufficient excuse . . . . But it is unquestionably not only intolerable, but also unpardonable, if we are not mistaken, in the case of such distinguished patriots as our Surandranatt and Womeshchander. Even in the case of Bonnerjee, there is some reason for our tolerance, as he is very much absorbed in the question of the self-government and its consolidation; but there is *absolutely* no room for the silence of our Bonnerjee. He has no reason to be still in deep lethargy. He is the life and soul of all our public and private meetings; nay, he is their *maker* as *Cave Daw* has often remarked. Hence we cannot tolerate his inactivity. He must wake up as it is already the eleventh hour and call up meetings for electing delegates to the ensuing congress as all other towns held their meetings and are ready to send up their representatives to Madras. While thus drawing the attention of Vizianagram and its gentry to the necessity of their representation in the congress to do him justice, we cannot ignore the name of our 'Peeping Tom.' He is one of our best leaders and has proved on more than one occasion the excellent qualities which he possesses as a public-spirited gentleman. The eloquence of his tongue and the skill of his pen have been manifested in our debating societies and leading journals. Therefore we will recommend him to the people of Vizianagram to send him as their representative in the congress along with others, as he will never follow his oriental brethren in adhering to the maxim that 'silence is gold and speech is silver.' With this our humble and unqualified recommendation, dear editor, we bid farewell to Vizianagram for this time."

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1894.

56. The *Sasilekha*, of the 16th November 1894, referring to the anti-nautch memorial addressed to the Government by the Madras Hindu Social Reform Association and the unfavorable reply which it received, rejoices to hear that the question has been taken up by certain ladies and gentlemen in England who have set themselves to ensure non-attendance of Governors and other Government officials at nautch-parties. It says that when they have once undertaken the thing, the evil practice will soon be abolished. It says that in the mofussil the people, unable to resist the bullying of Collectors, entertain them at nautches at great expense and trouble to themselves. And the Governors, who spend half the year on the hills enjoying themselves with the money they have plundered from the ryots, go forth on tours through the districts, seemingly to inspect the country, but really to gratify themselves with the singing and dancing of these fallen women; but their days of pleasure and enjoyment are numbered.

The anti-nautch question.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 19th, 1894.

57. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 19th ultimo, disapproves of the choice of Mr. Webb as President for the next sitting of the Indian National Congress, because it says Mr. Webb is a partyman and was one of those who brought about the appointment of the Opium Commission and thereby caused a loss to the Government of India.

The President of the Indian National Congress.

58. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 28th ultimo, says:—With reference to a request made by the Mysore Representative Assembly that all foreign piece-goods imported into Mysore may be subjected to a payment of duty, a meeting of the leading merchants and others was held in Bangalore, at which it was resolved that such an imposition of duty would be extremely inconvenient as long as no duty was levied in the civil and military station, and that it would involve the entertainment of a large establishment to prevent smuggling and that the income derived would not be more than just sufficient to cover the cost of collection.

Duty on foreign piece-goods imported into Mysore.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Nov. 28th, 1894.

59. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 24th ultimo, says as follows: The recent bloody riots in India and Burma had caused the British Raj no little anxiety and trouble. The Viceroy and his lieutenants viewed the matter in a very serious light and felt bound to declare the policy of the Government of India in very distinct terms to both Hindus and Muhammadans—that the Government was no respector of persons, and that while it would safeguard the interests of every community it would punish everyone who violated the law with a firm hand. Notwithstanding this declaration for the repression of crime, Poona lately witnessed another riot and the rioters have been punished in an exemplary manner so as to act as a deterrent against a renewal of such scandalous disturbances, arising from rancour on one side and fanaticism on the other. The Government of India had come to the conclusion that both parties were to blame and that neither were entitled to any sympathy. There were also grounds to believe that Hindu agitators fomented the riots and kept behind the scenes. This belief is strengthened now by the publication of some pamphlets, in which the Government of India is accused of something more than partiality to the Muhammadans. No baser allegation can possibly be made. Lord Lansdowne, it will be remembered, before he laid down the reins of his high office, denounced it as a "miserable falsehood"—that the Government encouraged the religious quarrels in order to sow dissension between class and class. Can anything be more insane? The duty of the Government of India is to preserve peace and order, to protect the lives, limbs and liberties of its subjects and promote their happiness, and yet insane agitators have the rank effrontery to say that the Government delights in bloodshed and that it is not happy if it does not see constant faction fights. Now, here is a sample of the view taken by a "leading thinker"—a Hindu. He says that those riots appear to my mind to have been brought about in no small measure by the meddlesomeness of the Anglo-Indian officials in our affairs. They are the first fruits of the policy of Divide and Rule, which the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy has adopted in this country. They are the first waves of the great tide of all the fiercest and foulest passions of the nation which has been lashed into fury by the folly and misdeeds of the governing class." After this tirade what shall we say? This is one result of western education. Had the writer been in Russia he would have been sent to the wilds of Siberia for publishing a pamphlet that is grossly defamatory.

Religious riots.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Nov. 24th, 1894.

60. Referring to the occasional religious riots in India, the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 14th November, remarks to the following effect:—If the riot is between the Hindus and Muhammadans, the Government and the Anglo-Indian journals, without waiting to know the decision of a court of justice in the matter, begin to accuse the Hindus. Some seven or eight of the Hindu rioters who were arrested in the Poona riot, together with another who was suspected to be the ringleader, were acquitted of all the charges, and the opinion of the court was that the Muhammadans were the aggressors. It may, perhaps, be not without some reason that the Government and others accuse the Hindus like this, but it is a great pity to do anything calculated to convince the people that that reason is groundless. Religious institutions belonging to the different religionists are springing up in the country like mushrooms without any definite rule being laid for the guidance of the people. If the Hindu temples are built in close proximity to those of

Causes and cure of religious riots in India.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 14th, 1894.

the Muhammadans and *vice versâ*, a riot is not unlikely to occur at one time. It is therefore necessary to enact a law to the effect that the sanction of the District Magistrate should be obtained for the construction of religious institutions by people of all creeds. It should also be provided that no sanction should be given unless the District Magistrate or the Divisional officer examines the place and satisfies himself that there is no room for any apprehension of a riot. If these two suggestions are properly carried out, we can surely say that there will be a material decline in the number of religious riots. We hear that the Travancore Sirkar has passed a proclamation in 1829 to the effect that no religious institutions should be constructed by any class of people without obtaining the sanction of the Sirkar, and that a Bill has been introduced in the Travancore Legislative Council in April last to insert in the Penal Code a section containing the spirit of that proclamation. Such a law is absolutely necessary in a country governed by Native princes; and our opinion is that the British Government should lose no time in following the footsteps of the Travancore Sirkar. We do not think that the interference of Government in this matter will in any way contravene the proclamation of 1858.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 24th, 1894.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th November, while referring to the above subject, says that although the court of justice tried and acquitted the rioters arrested in the Poona riot, yet the displeasure shown by the Governors and other high personages, who ought to rule the subjects impartially towards not only those implicated in the riot, but one particular community, is a matter greatly to be regretted. It is difficult to describe the severity with which Lord Harris, the Governor of Bombay, in some of his recent speeches, censured the Hindus. The rulers ought to specially bear in mind that their indiscreet censure of any one community will be taken advantage of by the other. Some think that it is owing to the want of loyalty on the part of the educated Hindus, that they carry on political agitation. This notion is quite wrong. The Muhammadans are those who have come to India along with the Moghul Emperors. They subdued the Hindus and ruled the country, and are moreover fanatic. If any Muhammadan prince could have the audacity to attack India to-day, there is no doubt that these Muhammadans would join him; but the Hindus, who have been rescued by the British at the time when they were groaning under the tyranny of the Muhammadan rulers, will be true to the British throne to the last. It is therefore not only uncharitable, but also sinful to suppose that the Hindus, forgetting all the benefits that have been conferred upon them by the British Government, will be hostile to their protectors. Religous riots generally break out among the uneducated people, and it is quite unjust to hold the National Congress composed of eminent men in India responsible for the doings of these stupid men.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 14th, 1894.

61. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 14th November, says:—It is very seldom that children are vaccinated in Malabar and their guardians do not seem to take great interest in the matter, for they do not know its benefit. The percentage of infants vaccinated in Malabar is even less than two. The vaccination report shows that out of the total number of deaths from small-pox more than a third is from Malabar. We do not think that the percentage of deaths from small-pox can be reduced in Malabar unless and until vaccination is made compulsory in that district.

Vaccination to be made compulsory in Malabar.

62. The same issue of the paper says:—Mr. Garthwaite, Malayalam Translator to Government, has returned from his leave. It is believed that he will take charge from Mr. Krishnan, who is now acting. Mr. Garthwaite had made Kolar his head-quarters before, and Government had permitted him to hold his office there for four years. Will he not again try to make Kolar his head-quarters? We hope that Government will be pleased to have the head-quarter either at Madras or in Malabar. Is it proper on the part of Government to send the members of the establishment to an out-of-the-way place and put them to trouble for the sake of the convenience of one person?

The head-quarters of the Malayalam Translator to Government.

63. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper, while referring to the misunderstanding between the present tahsildar of Ponnani and the head accountant of the same taluk cutcherry, invites the attention of the authorities to the necessity of transferring either of them.

Misunderstanding between the Ponnani tahsildar and his head accountant.

64. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th November, is glad to learn that Mr. Alfred Webb, an Irish member of Parliament, has accepted the Presidentship of the next congress in Madras. The paper says that he entered Parliament some twenty-five years ago and that he is not only making strenuous efforts to secure Home Rule for Ireland, but is an important member of the Irish Home Rule Party. As the Irish are also more or less suffering great hardships like the people of India, his visit to India might, it is remarked, do the country a great deal of good and would induce the Irish Parliamentary members to devote special attention to the Indian questions.

KERALA PATRIKA *Calicut*, Nov. 17th, 1894.

The President-elect of the next congress in Madras.

65. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 19th November, writes that when the stamp vendors cannot sometimes get stamps of the required denominations from the taluk treasury, they generally go to the huzur treasury at Calicut to buy them, but the huzur treasury people not only cause them unnecessary delay in issuing stamps, but also scold them. Out of convenience the vendors of Ernad, Ponnani and Kurumbranad taluks go to the huzur treasury to buy stamps, but if they go to the treasury without preparing themselves to avoid being scolded they are asked "why can't you get stamps from the taluk treasury?" and are treated worse than dogs. Another complaint is that when the vendors want to take leave they are required by a recent order of the Deputy Collector to submit their leave applications, together with their license, through the tahsildar of the taluk to that officer, which causes great delay in getting the leave sanctioned as well as in issuing a separate license to the acting incumbent. The correspondent therefore suggests that the tahsildars should be authorised to grant license for the sale of stamps and to give leave to the vendors, the acting incumbent being made to sell stamps without getting a fresh license as is now the case.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 19th, 1894.

Grievances of the stamp vendors in Malabar.

66. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 26th November, while criticising the report submitted to Government by Mr. Bradley, charging the Malayalis with cowardice during the late Mappila outbreak, remarks that it was Mr. Bradley himself that showed cowardice, for Mr. Bradley, who was standing far in the rear of the soldiers, is said to have retraced his steps and run away when the insurgents rushed out from Pallikurup temple. Some of the officials who had taken part in the suppression of the outbreak have either got themselves transferred from the district or left the station on leave, and this is attributed by the correspondent to their fear of the Mappilas. These occasional Mappila outbreaks are said to be due to the Mappila Act. Such outbreaks are not heard of in Travancore and Cochin, where there is a large number of Mappilas, and the reason adduced by the correspondent is that in those states there is no law like the one above referred to which is special and which is calculated to create in the public a fear of the Mappilas.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 26th, 1894.

Mr. Bradley and the Mappila outbreak.

[Issued 15th December 1894.]

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# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th December 1894.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | ***Monthly.*** | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | Nov. 1894. |
| 2 | "Satya Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 5,000 | Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1894. |
| | ***Bi-monthly.*** | | | |
| 3 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st Dec. 1894. |
| 4 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 5 | "Sujonollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 140 | 5th ,, ,, |
| | ***Tri-monthly.*** | | | |
| 6 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 230 | 1st Dec. 1894. |
| 7 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvadi .. .. .. | 100 | 20th Nov. and 1st Dec. 1894. |
| | ***Weekly.*** | | | |
| 8 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 17th and 24th Nov. and 1st Dec. 1894. |
| 9 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 1st and 8th Dec. 1894. |
| 10 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 1st Dec. 1894. |
| 11 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 28th Nov. and 5th Dec 1894. |
| 13 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 300 | 2nd Dec. 1894. |
| | ***Bi-weekly.*** | | | |
| 14 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 23rd, 27th and 30th Nov. and 4th and 7th Dec. 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | ***Monthly.*** | | | |
| 15 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | Nov. 1894. |
| 16 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | ,, ,, |
| 17 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | Dec. ,, |
| 18 | "Nyaya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Ongole .. .. .. | 250 | 1st Dec. 1894. |
| | ***Weekly.*** | | | |
| 19 | "Gnanodayamu" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 700 | 1st and 8th Dec. 1894. |
| 20 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 1st Dec. 1894. |
| 21 | "Vartadarsini" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 200 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 460 | 2nd and 9th Dec. 1894. |
| 23 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 24 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 30th Nov. 1894. |
| 25 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 7th Dec. ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | ***Monthly.*** | | | |
| 26 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | Sept. 1894. |
| | ***Weekly.*** | | | |
| 27 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 3rd and 10th Dec. 1894. |
| 28 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 6th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 5th ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | ***Tri-monthly.*** | | | |
| 31 | "Kerala Mitran" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 1st Dec. 1894. |
| 32 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 30th Nov. ,, |
| | ***Weekly.*** | | | |
| 33 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 1st and 8th Dec. 1894. |
| 34 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 28th Nov. and 5th and 12th Dec. 1894. |
| 35 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 3rd and 10th Dec. 1894. |
| 36 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 1st and 8th Dec. 1894. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 37 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 27th Nov. and 3rd and 10th Dec. 1894. |
| 38 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 24th ,, and 1st Dec. 1894. |
| 39 | "Tilism-i-Hyruth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | Not known. | 25th ,, 1894. |
| 41 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 26th and 29th Nov. and 3rd Dec. 1894. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 17th November, writes as follows:—The Chinese, who have long been thought a wealthy people, have now begun to raise loans from other countries to defray the expenses of war. Japan is able to raise money from her own subjects. Japan persists in the terms offered by her for a compromise, viz, first, that she should be fully indemnified for the war expenses incurred, and, second, that she should be permitted to hold possession of Corea. The action of Japan is due solely to the advice of the British nation; but in the matter of Corea, the *Vettikkodiyon* asks should not Corea be consulted? Perhaps China and Japan are confident that Corea must accept the situation as determined by the stronger powers.

News regarding Chino-Japanese war.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1894.

2. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th December, has a leader on the Japanese war. It is only a translation of what has from time to time been published by the English press. The article concludes by saying that the Chinese have sued for peace and that they will soon negotiate terms of peace with Japan and terminate the war. The Malayalam papers occasionally publish in short paragraphs translations of the telegraphic summaries of the Corean war appearing in the English newspapers.

The Japanese war.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Dec. 5th, 1894.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

3. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th December, reports that police constables at Mayavaram, while on beat at nights, seldom patrol the streets, but sleep in the pials of houses. This is due to lack of supervision on the part of their superiors. The correspondent is at a loss to know why the murder that was perpetrated in that place some time ago has not yet been traced out.

Irregularities of the police constables at Mayavaram.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1894.

4. The *Rajayogi*, of 30th November 1894, writes thus (in English):—"Every one of us is fully aware that the detection of crime is a most important and yet a most difficult duty which, in every ninety-nine out of a hundred cases, places the officers engaged in it under strong temptations. Now to resist these temptations requires strong will and strong moral back-bone, and can we expect our constabulary, low paid as they are, and very poorly educated, to be above them? It is within the experience of every one of us that the class of officers called police constables have not proved themselves to be equal to the task imposed upon them. Again, it has been a general complaint that there has been great miscarriage of justice owing to these low paid and ill-educated constables being employed as detective officers and prosecutors. On the whole, the lower staff of the Police department requires a thorough re-organization. The salaries of constables and head constables should be raised, and sufficiently educated men should be introduced into their ranks. Unless and until this reform is effected, we cannot expect to find our persons and property quite secure. 'Very well,' says the Financial Secretary of the Government of India 'this is all very good in theory, but how to put it in practice? Raising the salaries means additional expenditure, and the Indian exchequer is not now in a position to bear additional expenditure. Where to go for funds to meet it?' These and such other arguments have the force of throwing a sound scheme overboard, but they cannot stand one moment if we charge him home and ask him to reduce the expenditure in the upper ranks of the service. It cannot be denied that the posts of district superintendents, assistant superintendents, &c., now held by Europeans do not

Police reform in India.

Rajayogi, *Cocanada*, Nov. 30th, 1894.

require any important duties to be performed which cannot be discharged by natives. Mr. Roy says that 'the district superintendent is a mere assistant to the magistrate on the police side' so is the case with his immediate subordinates. The most important part of the work required of the Police department is done by the lower ranks, and it is therefore clear that for the purposes of correspondence and general superintendence, highly paid European officials are quite unnecessary and natives will do quite well.

"In conclusion we have to commend this subject to the consideration of the national congress to be held at Madras this month."

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 12th, 1894.

Suggestions regarding the appointment of inspectors as assistant superintendents of police.

5. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 12th December, says that it is glad to notice that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the scheme regarding the appointment of natives to higher offices in the Police department. According to the scheme one of the inspectors of police is to be appointed as assistant superintendent next year, and the candidate spoken of is the inspector of Coimbatore. There are now many inspectors at different places who have risen from the lower ranks of the Police department. And service alone should not be taken as the guiding principle for promoting inspectors to the post of assistant superintendents. Particular care ought to be taken that the candidate selected possesses the necessary educational and other distinguishing qualifications. The paper hopes that these suggestions will not be lost sight of when a selection is made.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1894.

Maltreatment of magisterial authorities in Burma.

6. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 8th December, writes as follows:—It is said that in Upper Burma a Burman magistrate, while inquiring into a case, left his seat and assaulted a witness so severely that the latter was picked up half dead, and in Lower Burma a magistrate struck on the head of a female witness so severely that she swooned and fell on the ground unconscious. He adds that this kind of maltreatment on the part of the authorities in Burma is a heavy grievance.

VARTADARSINI, *Nellore*, Dec. 1st, 1894.

Criminal justice in Nellore.

7. A correspondent to the *Vartadarsini*, of 1st December 1894, writes thus (in English) regarding the administration of criminal justice in the Nellore district:—

"From what I have seen and known I regret to have to say that the administration of criminal justice in this district is far from satisfactory, nay, it stands sorely in need of urgent reforms. The magistrates here require looking after and their high-handedness must be curbed, or the liberties of our person will be in constant peril and our sense of safety will abandon us.

"Among our magistrates in this district, we have a few efficient, able and conscientious men who are giving the public some satisfaction in the discharge of their duties. Others there are of whom I have not got one word to say in their favour. They are either old or crotchety, or eccentric, or ill-educated, or destitute of that balance of mind which is an essential factor in the intellectual constitution of a judge for enabling him to discuss and discriminate questions of law. Unpunctual in attendance, impatient and rude on the bench, and tardy in the disposal of cases, these men, dressed in brief authority, render themselves an intolerable nuisance and cause great annoyance to the public at large . . .

"Another matter which I would broach with caution is the moral tone of the magistracy. Improvement in this direction depends wholly on the vigilance of the district magistrate, and if this responsible officer exerts himself a bit, the magisterial atmosphere will surely be purged of its impurities."

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 12th, 1894.

The present Sub-Judge of Palghat is not responsible for the arrears of work in that court.

8. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 12th December, says:—We hear that in accordance with the Government order that the High Court should get an explanation from the Sub-Judge of Palghat regarding the long delay in the disposal of suits in

1892-93, and also the cause of so much arrears; that the district judge sent an order to the sub-judge and that the sub-judge; has sent in his explanation. We do not know what his explanation is. It is an admitted fact that Mr. Krishnan, the sub-judge in question, is a just, hard-working and conscientious officer, and that he does not in any way give room for dissatisfaction either to the parties or the vakils. When previous to his assuming charge of the Palghat court, where a large number of suits of different sorts and of varying nature are being filed every day, there were many cases in arrears, it will be natural to expect long delay and arrears in disposing of cases in his own fashion. If we take the complicated nature and the heavy file of cases into consideration, we think that the Palghat sub-court is not like the other courts. The majority of cases are contested ones, and the small cause suits also are not a few. It is not Mr. Krishnan's practice, like some of the other sub-judges, to dispense justice nominally in small cause suits for the reason that they are cases having no regular appeals. We hear that it was owing to that big case between the Zamorin and the Kutiravattathu Nayar that so many cases had to fall into arrears. Mr. Rozario, the then sub-judge of Palghat, is said to have reported that if an additional judge were not appointed all the work would be in arrears and that if the said suit were to be even tried daily in addition to other legitimate work, then also the suits that had been already on the file for five years would have to be prolonged for another five years more. With a view to lighten at least the burden of disposing the small cause suits Mr. Rozario had even reported that the district munsif of Palghat should be invested with the jurisdiction of a judge of small causes for the trial of suits up to the amount of Rs. 200. The present Sub-Judge of Palghat is not like those who think of disposing cases somehow in order to clear arrears. He not only does his duties conscientiously, but also gives decisions in strict conformity with the truth and justice. We are at a loss to understand what the Government means by requiring an explanation from him without taking all the facts into consideration.

### (*d*) *Education.*

9. The *Pariyan*, of the 1st December, referring to the order of Government regarding the education of Pariyas, is at a loss to know why Government has not given effect to the order by opening schools exclusively for Pariyas in different parts of the district.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1894.

Reminding Government of its order regarding the education of Pariyas.

10. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st December, disapproves of the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to abolish the Calicut Training College on the ground that it will tell very much upon the education of the low castes. As there is no other college than this in Calicut which gives admission to students of all castes, the abolition of the training college will be a matter of great regret. Mr. Vythinatha Aiyar, who was once the headmaster of the Calicut college and on whose report Government converted the college into a training institution, is said to have misrepresented matters to Government as he had a natural hatred for Malabar and Malayalis and consequently became unpopular with them. The present headmaster of the training college is alleged to be not only very incompetent for the post, but also very unpopular with the students. A desire is therefore expressed that the authorities should place the college under the management of an able headmaster and try it for another two years before they come to any definite decision.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 1st, 1894.

Disapproving of the abolition of the Calicut Training College.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd November, speaking of the wretched and the insanitary condition of the villages comprised in the taluk of Námakkal, in the district of Salem, and of the diseases which the villagers are subject to in

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1894.

Necessity for a union in the taluk of Námakkal in Salem district.

consequence, remarks that the opening of a union in that taluk would remedy the evils complained of.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1894.

A suggestion to the Madras municipality not to abolish the tobacco duties.

12. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 24th November, referring to the contemplation of the Madras municipality to abolish the tobacco duties altogether, says that as the tax is reduced to one pie for every 10 lb., tobacco dealers will be glad to bring tobacco into the town by fair means and that if a peon be appointed to collect duties at the toll-gates, or if the collection of duties be farmed out, the municipality will surely make a good income.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1894.

A protest against the opening of a municipality for Srivilliputtur.

13. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th November, after showing how a municipality was at first organized in Srivilliputtur, how on the protest of the people it was abolished and a village union panchayat was formed in its place, and how, owing to the extravagance of the panchayat, Government directed the reorganization of a municipality, says that the people of Srivilliputtur are extremely poor and therefore the opening of a municipality will simply enhance their sufferings instead of doing them any good.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Nov. 28th, 1894.

A remark on the Local Fund Board of the South Arcot district.

14. The *Desabhimani*, of the 28th November, referring to the Local Fund Board of the district of South Arcot, remarks:—"The system of compelling inhabitants of a village to contribute towards the improvement of water-supply in addition to the regular road fund must be given up and the taxes which are paid ought to be utilized for improving the health of the people without forcing them to pay for the same object twice over."

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1894.

Expediency of averting the dangers impending at the fourth mile of the miry road that extends from Tiruvottiyur to Ponneri.

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th November, referring to the miry road that extends from Tiruvottiyur to Ponneri, reports that the ryots living in the vicinity of the fourth mile of the road, with a view to make the water of the channel that passes through the arch of the bridge irrigate their fields, have put an anicut across the channel and the water in consequence overflows the adjoining roads and collects in the ditches on both the sides of the bridge. He adds that as the people and carts passing on the road could not distinguish the road from the ditch in that broad sheet of water, they fall into the ditch and thus suffer loss and injury. He deems it necessary that the authorities should bestow their immediate attention on the danger here pointed out and do the needful for removing it.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 1st, 1894.

The management of the Palghat Victoria College not to be taken up by the district board.

16. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st December, while condemning the proposal of the President of the Malabar District Board to take up the management of the Palghat Victoria College, remarks that it is at a loss to know the reason which prompted the president to bring forward such a proposal before the board in connection with a college of which the college department is maintained by Government and the high school by the municipality. As the college is situated in a corner of Malabar and the place is rather very unhealthy, students of other taluks seldom go to that institution and consequently 90 per cent. of the students of this college belong to the Palghat taluk. Therefore it needs no saying that to spend funds collected from a whole district for the benefit of the people of one taluk is very unjust. When the board always complains that funds are not available even for primary education, this proposal of the Collector appears to be very curious. As the low castes cannot be admitted into the Kerala Vidyasala, it is suggested that if the board ever thinks of rendering any help at all it ought to be done to the Calicut Government College.

The *Manorama*, of the 3rd December, refers to the same subject and expresses a similar opinion.

## (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

17. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th November, writes as follows:—Tahsildars and divisional officers insist on karnams living in the village where they are posted. In kadarambam or dry tracts—in villages peopled by Kallars—a house is a rare thing, and the karnams will therefore be obliged to live in huts which are generally leaky in the rainy season and in which the karnams cannot keep their records safe. Mr. Gibson seems to be determined not to transfer karnams from one place to another. What does Government lose if karnams live one or two miles away from the village?

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1894.

Disadvantages of the rule requiring the karnams to live in the village where they are posted.

18. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th December, in referring to the questions put in the last meeting of the Legislative Council in connection with the Malabar settlement and the replies given thereto, remarks:—If the questions and replies to them are carefully analysed, no one will admit that the replies are adapted to the questions. The giving of such unsatisfactory replies with a view to make the right of interpellation granted to the members merely nominal may perhaps be a part of the policy of Government. Almost all the questions asked by the members this time are not only very important, but also very beneficial to the people. If the unsatisfactory replies given by Government be taken into consideration, one is apt to suppose that no friendly relation exists between the Government and the subjects. The interests of both parties are, in fact, one and the same, but to give occasion for the people to believe that the rulers and the ruled are two distinct bodies, having no relation whatever with each other, is likely to give room for dissatisfaction. To the question asked by the Honorable Mr. Sankaran Nayar whether Government have taken any steps to prevent the landlords of the districts of Malabar and South Canara from passing on to their tenants any enhancement of revenue which may result from the revision of existing assessments, the Government only replied that it was giving its attention to the subject, but did not say how it did so. As the Government has concealed its views on the matter and the oppression of tenants by landlords has increased day by day, the position of tenants has become very precarious and consequently they cannot safely venture to bring all their grievances to light. That the landlords have concerted and settled beforehand how they should act is clear from the express stipulation now-a-days inserted in the deeds, viz., "should the assessment be enhanced in future it should be paid likewise." We infer from the words which have fallen from the lips of the Honorable Mr. Clogstoun when he recently visited Malabar that the enhanced assessment will begin to be collected from the beginning of next year, and so the Government ought to give some assurance to the tenants if it ever contemplates doing anything at all. Again, the Honorable Mr. Sankaran Nayar asked whether Government have proposed to take measures for providing employment for those persons thrown out of employ on account of eviction. To this the Government replied that they have not proposed to take any special measures in the matter. What we ought to infer from this is that Government is indifferent to the prosperity of its subjects. The tenants are already over-burdened and their income is but very little. Such being the case, if any additional burden is put upon the tenants who are unacquainted with any other industries except agriculture, they will be driven to the necessity of committing any sort of crimes just for the sake of earning their livelihood. If no improvement in the lot of the tenant is effected simultaneously with the Malabar settlement, Government should specially bear in mind that Malabar will one day become a country teeming with robbers and murders.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 8th, 1894.

Remarks on the replies given to the Malabar settlement questions put in the last meeting of the Legislative Council.

The *Malayalam Manorama*, of the 3rd December, while commenting upon the replies given to the settlement questions asked in the Legislative council, remarks to the following effect:—The answers to the questions will not only enable one to clearly understand what the motive of Government is, but also

proves that no one is so clever as to conceal the truth and give replies clothed in such a confounding language. To a question asked by the Honorable Mr. Sankaran Nayar regarding the pepper tax the Government replied that the tax proposed to be imposed is not on the crop, but on the land. This is a new theory. One of the fundamental principles of the Settlement department is that tax should be levied only on the produce and that not on the gross, but on the net produce. On the above theory it seems to be absurd to treat the garden-lands in Malabar as a separate group and assess them instead of dividing all the lands in the district, whether garden land or not, into two groups, viz., wet and dry, and assessing them accordingly. If it so strikes others—especially Mr. Sankaran Nayar—as it does us that the matter is very important, we trust that he will try his best to adopt measures to have it definitely settled. On examination of the replies to Mr. Sankaran Nayar's question whether the Government have ascertained from the district officials what the effect of the proposed enhancement will be on the prosperty of the district, it may be clear that their opinion is that such inquiries have no bearing on the settlement matters. Any one who is conversant with the administration cannot but admit that this reply is quite absurd, coming as it does from the administrators themselves; but what surprises us is that our Madras Government has thought fit to give such a reply. The Settlement Commissioner flatly refused to furnish the Kerala Mahajana Sabha with a copy of Mr. Moberly's memorandum notwithstanding the repeated request of the Sabha. At last the Sabha had to apply to Government, and the Government, we are glad to say, ordered a copy to be supplied to the Sabha forthwith. This order was due to His Excellency's promise and his liberal spirit. This one fact alone clearly indicates that the Government is more kind and sympathetic than the Board. As the Sabha has now received a copy of the memorandum, we believe that they will say on behalf of the people what little yet remains for them to say. If they miss this opportunity, we do not think that they will get any more chance to represent their grievances to the Madras Government.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 10th, 1894.

Mr. Moberly's memorandum on the Malabar settlement.

19. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 10th December, while giving the substance of Mr. Moberly's settlement memorandum supplied by Government to the Kerala Mahajana Sabha, remarks that what the editor could gather from it is that if such of the people as are earning their livelihood by agriculture do not begin now to find out some other means of subsistence, they will have very likely to die of starvation. It is reported that the Kerala Mahajana is preparing what it has to say on the memorandum; and the editor hopes that the people of Malabar will spare no efforts to have their grievances heard by the proper authorities here or elsewhere.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, *Nagerkoil*, Dec. 1st, 1894.

Comments on the suggestion made to the South Indian Railway authorities to reserve a compartment in the second-class carriages exclusively for European passengers.

20. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 1st December, hearing that, with a view to prevent quarrels that constantly arise between European and native passengers travelling in second-class carriages in the South Indian Railway, a suggestion has been made to the railway authorities to reserve a compartment exclusively for the use of the Europeans, says that this suggestion is far from reasonable, for if a compartment is reserved as suggested, it would not only subject native passengers who, as a rule, are greater in number than European passengers, to a great inconvenience by crowding too many of them in a compartment, but would make the Railway Company a loser whenever European passengers are absent; while European passengers, being few in number, will enjoy all the comfort and convenience of reserved accommodation. The paper concludes with the remark that it is not desirable that passengers who have paid the same fare and taken the same carriage should be subjected to different modes of treatment, nor should the railway authorities expose themselves to the blame of unreasonable partiality.

### (i) *Public Works.*

21. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd November, complains as follows:—The tank attached to Nemam village No. 121, in Saidapet taluk, irrigates the fields of seven adjoining villages which pay assessment to the extent of Rs. 15,000. It is a matter for regret that the authorities concerned do not pay any attention to the repeated complaints of the grievances the ryots have in connection with this tank. For a long time there were only two sluices and the ryots and their cattle were in consequence living without any danger. The height of the sluices had been for several years $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet. This height was reduced by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet during the time of Captain Rogers and Mr. Lovery; and in 1871 a road dam was formed at the northern extremity of the tank. When the ryots complained that owing to the alterations made the village-sites were inundated, the authorities built in 1872 an embankment which has recently been converted for some reason or other into a road dam of 200 yards in length. The freshes passing by the road dam inundate the neighbouring fields and village-sites and cause considerable damage. Although the ryots have petitioned to the Collector four times since last June till now praying for the restoration of the original height of the sluice and the erection of granite stones as side posts in support of the sluice, no reply has yet been received. It is earnestly hoped that the grievance complained of will attract the notice of the higher authorities of the State.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1894.

A complaint regarding the tank attached to Nemam village No. 121 in Saidapet taluk.

### (j) *Salt and Abkári.*

22. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th November, while referring to the last meeting of the Legislative Council, remarks that of the various questions that were put in the Council not one could be said to have been asked with the intention of unnecessarily troubling or blaming Government. All the questions asked were simply for the purpose of getting redress for the grievances of the ryots or of the general public. As such questions are the channel through which the various grievances of the presidency are brought to the notice of Government, they ought to be very grateful to the members for putting such questions. It is not from self interest or other considerations that questions of this sort are asked by the members. It is not to be presumed that the questions asked by Mr. Sankaran Nayar regarding the abkári officials on the Cochin frontier were due to any fear on his part lest he should be troubled likewise in case he happened to go to the Cochin State. If a list of abkári offenders discharged, acquitted or convicted by the magistrates subordinate to the district and divisional magistrates be directed to be published in the district gazette, or submitted to the High Court as suggested by the Honorable Member, it will become clear that the majority of the convictions are unjust and arbitrary, and that in very rare cases only accused persons are discharged because of there being no other alternative. If after the submission of such a list to the High Court the magistrates be found to continue their general practice, that court will surely pass an adequate censure on the action of the magistrates. We have ourselves heard some of the magistrates, who even in the absence of evidence award severe punishments in abkári cases, saying that although they know that they are acting against their conscience, yet they are obliged to shut their eyes and convict abkári offenders for fear of incurring the displeasure of their superiors and also to avoid the trouble of submitting explanations to the Collector who not unfrequently sends them stringent orders. If anything had been done in the manner suggested by the Honorable Mr. Sankaran Nayar, there would have been a check on such proceedings. Mr. Sankaran Nayar, who himself being a Malayali, has ample and special opportunities of ascertaining the grievances of the Malayalis, has done his duty by bringing the matter to the notice of Government, and there remains

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 28th, 1894.

Reflections on the replies to the abkári questions asked in the Legislative Council.

nothing further to be done than this. If the Government be pleased to receive the suggestions hereafter, it will be well for the people; but if the Government does not propose to do anything at all, let the people console themselves with thinking that their forefathers also had before the advent of the English to suffer oppression and pillage like themselves.

### (*k*) *General.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Nov. 28th, 1894.

Comments on a certain order passed by the Collector of South Arcot.

23. The *Desabhimani*, of the 28th November, writes as follows:—"We understand that the Collector has passed very stringent orders to sayer superintendents in the matter of granting leave to subordinates. Those superintendents, who seem to have enjoyed till now the privilege of granting casual leave to their subordinates in anticipation of the sanction of the Collector, have now been deprived of the power. Applications for leave should be made in time so as to have the sanction of the Collector in all cases. We do not suppose that the Collector does not intend to make exceptions to this rule; for in the life of a Hindu there happen some unforeseen accidents for which provision must always be made. The father or mother or brother of a sayer subordinate may fall dangerously ill or may die suddenly. The presence of the man may be absolutely necessary. Such exceptional cases will certainly be dealt with on their merits. Zeal for public service can co-exist with considerations of humanity."

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1894.

Suggestions to Government regarding weights and measures used in the Madras Presidency.

24. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st December, observes that the weights and measures used in daily trade in different parts of this Presidency are not uniform and that this unsatisfactory state of weights and measures gives traders room to practise deception. After pointing out that one kalam of paddy purchased in the district of Trichinopoly measures 1½ kalams in the district of Tanjore, and that this kind of difference is always seen in respect of measures and weights used in different districts of this Presidency, he suggests to Government the advisability of passing a rule that the measures and weights used in this Presidency should be uniform throughout and of issuing standard weights and measures for sale from its own stores, even as coins are issued from the Government mint. The correspondent is of opinion that the system of stamping measures and weights should be done away with on the ground that it is liable to great abuse at present.

SUJONOLLASAN, *Tanjore*, Dec. 5th, 1894.

An order of Government directing that applications made to Collecters should be affixed with an 8-anna court-fee label.

25. The *Sujonollasan*, of the 5th December, says:—The English Government has recently passed an order that all applications made to Collectors either for appointments in the Revenue department, for increment of pay, or for getting any kind of information from them, should have an 8-anna court-fee label affixed to them. It is to be regretted that Government should try every means possible for getting money from the people.

VARTADARSINI, *Nellore*, Dec. 1st, 1894.

Income-tax in Nellore.

26. The *Vartadarsini*, of 1st December 1894, asserts that there is a great cry in Nellore against the arbitrary and oppressive imposition of income-tax on the people. It gives a list of the principal sufferers at the hands of the income-tax officials, with the amounts they were paying before and the amounts they are now called upon to pay. The most conspicuous of these are—

| Names. | Former assessment. | Proposed assessment. |
|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. |
| Prathi Subbayya .. .. .. .. | 56 | 135 |
| Penubolu Balayya .. .. .. | 28 | 119 |
| Nalam Venkayya .. .. .. | 78 | 276 |
| Natha Raghavulu .. .. .. | 20 | 260 |

Surely the incomes of these persons cannot have increased so much as to justify this enhancement of the tax. It may perhaps be urged that the former

assessment was too low; but why should we suppose it to have been the case? Were the officials in any way related to the tax-payers, or did they take bribes from them? No, the present officials do not know the real condition of the people and want to please their superiors by collecting as much as possible from the poor townsmen. The paper hopes that the authorities will carefully look into this matter and do justice to the aggrieved parties.

A correspondent to the same paper writes thus (in English) about the imposition of income-tax in Nellore:—"The cry against the most unjust way of imposing income-tax in Nellore is becoming louder and more intensely painful than before . . . The working of the Act is left to be carried out by low-paid clerks who possess neither good education nor sufficient strength of mind to resist temptations. These give information to their superiors and prepare the lists of persons to be taxed and determine by a very mysterious method the amount of the tax to be imposed. So the duty of working the Act is jerked down the different grades of functionaries from Collector to clerk; these lists which the latter prepares are jerked up the same grades until they reach the Collector or the divisional officer, who, of course, approves and signs them. In this connection, it may also be stated that anybody, perhaps a creditor of the clerk, or a person not in his good graces, is sure to be found in the next list with Rs. 56 or 72 put against his name though, in fact, he has not got an income of Rs. 400 a year. Objection petitions and appeals against this sort of taxation undergo the solemn farce of 'hearing,' but to no purpose. 'Local inquiry' and 'private or confidential information' are the two most formidable elements against which the victim of this tax has to contend."

Ibid.

27. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 3rd instant, has a leading article which runs as follows:—The military expenditure in India is becoming so tremendous that the country will not be able to stand it for ever. It is now reeling from its effects, and, unless a change is brought about, serious effects will be certain to follow. The force has gone on increasing of late, and, of course, the cost has increased in the same proportion, and there is no reason to suppose the utmost limit has been reached. Other tracts of land may be annexed to the crown, and these would require an extra military force which would cost money. The military expenditure has gone on increasing since the time of the mutiny, and Viceroy after Viceroy has added to the cost till now the number of men is very large, and the cost, as we have said, corresponds with this number. The whole revenue of the country amounts to about Rs. 890,00,000, while the cost of the military is about Rs. 250,00,000. This is far too much; it is out of all proportion to the power of the people to provide, and a change ought to be made. Both the British and the Indian troops have increased of late years, but the greater item of cost is connected with the former. The men sent out from England cost a very large sum. We have seen it stated that by the time a man lands in India he costs the State at least £ 100, that is, nearly Rs. 2,000, and then he has to be maintained in the country, and this does not cost a small sum. The short service system has done much to increase the cost of the army. There is a regular stream of men going home, while another stream is on the way out. Before the present system came into existence men remained here for a number of years, and only a few time-expired men took their discharge. Now, however, the case is very different; there is a constant return of men to England—at the cost of India. The short service system may suit England well enough, but it most certainly does not suit India. The authorities at home found that recruits did not come in readily. So they thought it would be well if they allowed men to serve for a shorter time and then retire. We believe the system has not proved a success in England, and it has been nothing less than a curse to India. In the days of the Company there were permanent British regiments in the country and the man who enlisted for India had to remain here for all his life. The regiments that came out intending to return remained here for many years, and thus the cost of maintaining a British force was much less

Military expenditure in India.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Dec. 3rd, 1894.

than it is now. The change of system was brought about by the exigencies of English interests and India was left out of the calculation altogether. The result, as we have said, has been disastrous to India, and a change has been called for, but still the home authorities are very unwilling to listen to the request the people of this country make. Should some disaster occur, should the finances of the country fail, so that the Government could not meet the demands made, then the people at home might consider the propriety of altering the present system, so that it might not bear so heavily upon the tax-payers of this country. In addition, the present system gives room for a great deal of peculation in England, and expenses incurred there are something fearful to contemplate. All the stores are sent out from home; they are charged for in pounds, and the money has to be remitted in rupees, so it may be imagined what the loss by exchange is like. This is only one item of expenditure; there are several others. It may be asked why the authorities are determined to maintain such a large force in India, and the reply is the fear of Russia. There is a fear of Russia, either real or pretended, hence the large force maintained in this country to repel an invasion when it takes place. To this end large sums of money have been spent in defending the north-west frontier so that it may be strong enough to repel any enemy that may approach. We do not believe that Russia has the slightest idea of invading this country. She does not wish to gain possession of India, for she would not know what to do with it were it in her possession. The complex constitutions of India are not suited to her method of rule, and should she gain possession of the country, she would not know how to govern it; but Russia wishes to get possession of another tract of country, and this is the Balkan Peninsula. Russia believes she has a right to the Turkish Empire; that she has been unlawfully kept out of possession, and that she ought to put a stop to the present rule as soon as possible. For the last two hundred years Russian statesmen have been of opinion that Turkey must become theirs and this opinion they will never give up. It is well known that Turkey is wretchedly governed; that the rule is becoming worse and worse every day, and that unless something is done the country will be ruined. It is well known that England will never again go to war in favour of Turkey should Russia invade that empire, and therefore we see no reason why the Russians should not be told this. We feel certain that if England were candidly to say she would not interfere in anything Russia might do in the Balkan Peninsula, the latter would agree to let India alone and never interfere in its affairs. The defences in the north-west might be knocked down, the men recalled to India and not another rupee spent in that direction. The relief to India would be very great, and a large amount of taxes might be remitted. We trust the subject will be taken up at the next meeting of the Indian National Congress.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Triplicane, Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1894.

28. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 26th November, writes that the Hindus in general do not observe the importance of the Holi and Deepavali festivals, inasmuch as they indulge during those days in drinking and other excesses. No religion sanctions wicked acts, but the English law upholds them under cover of religious toleration. The *Shams* observes that intoxication is the mother of all evils, and states that during the last Deepavali festival, a wealthy Hindu at Rawalpindi, under the influence of liquor, lost twenty thousand rupees in gambling at one sitting, but this loss did not prevent him from continuing to play and not only to wager his wife's jewels and money, but also his young daughter. As his gambling friends disliked the stake, they refused to play. The next morning he disappeared. It is not known whether he is alive or has committed suicide as a penance for his folly.

Observance of native holidays.

29. The same paper quotes an item from the *Islam* (place of publication unknown) to the effect that recently it was arranged to hold a public preaching in the third street of Kamatipura in Bombay by

Mischievous behaviour of the Hindus towards Muhammadans.

Hafiz Muhammad Yusuf Sahib, of Ajmere, and by several hundreds of Muhammadans. The Hindus, on hearing this news, through malice and mischief, commenced to play music at the place, although there was no necessity whatever for so doing and in spite of the remonstrances of a police sepoy who was stationed there. Subsequently several European officers, sepoys and mounted policemen arrived on the scene and stopped the music. In conclusion, the *Shams* remarks that if judicious and peremptory measures are always adopted beforehand, there will be no such disturbances in future.

30. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 26th November, has an extract from the *Civil and Military News*, Ludhiana, to the effect that in consequence of the enhancement of salt duty which is levied at the rate of Rs. 2½ per maund, the use of that principal staple of consumption has become limited throughout India. In Burma the rate of duty on salt being only Re. 1 per maund, the Burmans use it extensively. The *Khasim* says as the use of salt with food tends to help digestion it is as necessary to preserve human life as air, water and food are. Poor people, who are unable to provide themselves with sufficient salt for consumption, generally become subject to various diseases on this account.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Nov. 26th, 1894.

Salt duty.

31. The same paper, of the 3rd December, has an extract from the *Panjab Gazette* to the effect that it was recently asserted by a Russian paper that the English people shamelessly interfere between different nations and that the whole world fears the English on account of their selfish policy, the object of which is to gain their ends by any means whether good or bad.

England's selfish policy.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

32. The Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st December, says that, owing to the rash driving and riding, &c., through the Mattancheri bazaar in Native Cochin, people not only experience great inconvenience, but also sometimes sustain fatal injuries by the vehicles, &c., running over them. The paper invites the attention of the authorities to the matter.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Dec. 1st, 1894.

Authorities to put a stop to rash driving, &c., at Mattancheri in Native Cochin.

33. The same issue of the paper says that as the volunteers who compound medicines in the Mattancheri hospital are new to the work, they sometimes commit great blunders. It appears that one of the volunteers lately gave to a patient carbolic acid instead of carbolic oil, and the patient got worse by its being administered. The paper therefore invites the attention of the Cochin Sirkar to the desirability of appointing two trained compounders instead of imposing upon the volunteers the work of compounding.

Two compounders to be appointed in the Mattancheri hospital.

34. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 24th November, in connection with the state of the weather at Hyderabad, states that it is delightful and pleasant, and a marked decrease is observed in various diseases, and consequently there is no complaint excepting such as relates to the expected arrival of Mr. Plowden, which disturbs the peace of the people generally and unsettles their minds.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Royapettah, Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1894.

Mr. Plowden.

35. The same paper, in connection with the approaching expiration of the term of Mr. Plowden's leave, states that diverse rumours are afloat regarding that officer. He is expected to resume his office in a week or more, and it finally remarks that the public of Hyderabad will be much aggrieved on account of the departure of Colonel Mackenzie who was liked by everyone for his amiable manners, courteous disposition and excellent qualities.

Mr. Plowden and Colonel Mackenzie.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Dec. 10th, 1894.

Failure of season in Malabar.

36. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 10th December, says:—In Palghat, Walavanad and Ernad taluks the ryots have begun to beat their breast owing to the insufficiency of rain. In some parts of these taluks fields have not been transplanted at all, while in some transplanted crops have either withered or begun to wither. If there be one shower, half of the crops at least will revive. The present anxiety of the ryots of Malabar would have reached the ears of Government long ago, but for the habit of signing and forwarding in the hurry of work the season report prepared in the stereotyped form by the huzur clerk in accordance with the report of the taluk clerks which is based upon information supplied as usual by the revenue inspectors and amsam officials who do not understand the gravity of the matter. If by some chance or other the matter has not reached Government, it must conclude that the old practice has not been given up, and accordingly issue an early order that the condition of agriculturists in all those taluks in which there is drought should be described in the report. Government should also consider means to give the ryots relief in the matter.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitram, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1894.

An advice to the congress not to desire the repeal of the Arms Act.

37. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th November, writes as follows:—Prior to the organization of the congress the people of England were very indifferent to the Indian affairs, and all the representations of the people of India simply proved a cry in the wilderness. Ever since the congress came into existence it has spared no pains to represent the grievances of the people of India to Parliament and to create in the people of England interest in and feelings of sympathy with the poor Hindus; and, in fact, it is only after its organization that the people of England have begun to pay attention to the grievances of the Indian population and to adopt means of redressing them. That such an organization, which is bent on the well-being of the country, should advocate a certain cause which will prove highly detrimental to India is a matter for regret. One of the vexed subjects discussed at the former meetings of the congress was the repeal of the Arms Act which forbids natives to use fire-arms. Those who are for the repeal of that Act ascribe multifarious reasons to justify their position; but we cannot agree with them. Government passes rules for the sake of the security of the country and for the well-being of its subjects. To say that such rules as are contained in the Arms Act have been framed by Government owing to its distrust in the loyalty of the subjects will be something like saying that the hedge of a field was meant for people to walk into the field and not for its protection. The fault lies not in those that framed the rule, but in those who misconstrue it. It could not be proper to repeal the said Act whose operation extends throughout the length and breadth of India, on the ground that people are harassed by robbers and wild beasts. Section 27 of the said Act provides that the Governor-General shall have power to enforce or suspend the operation of the Act in all places where such enforcement or suspension is deemed necessary. It is a sheer mistake on the part of the congress to insist, notwithstanding the above provision, on the repeal *in toto* of the Act in question. It is a pity that the congress does not realize to itself the evil consequences of the repeal. As there is no Arms Act in force in England we daily see in the columns of the British journals and newspapers cases of suicide, homicide and infanticide perpetrated with swords and fire-arms. That the congress which strives hard to secure privileges for the well being of the people should desire that India also should become the scene of such horrible deeds in consequence of the repeal of the Arms Act appears incongruous. The largeness of the abkári revenue bears testimony to the excessiveness of drinking in India. If the privilege of using fire-arms is given in addition the disastrous results would be far greater than those produced by fire and air

combined together. However, we are of opinion that it is highly necessary that the congress should consider well over the resolution which was recorded during its former meetings in regard to the repeal of the Arms Act and have it amended in such a way as may seem expedient.

38. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 10th instant, says in a leading article:—If we turn to the subjects to be discussed at the congress we find that perfection has not been reached. The faults are more those of omission than commission. For instance, there is nothing set down in the programme about the heavy military expenditure of the Government, an expenditure that is eating into the very vitals of the country. If the congress is to become popular among the masses of the people those who take it in hand must show that they are ready and willing to relieve the people pecuniarily. They must try to relieve them of some of their burdens; but as far as those connected with the military expenditure are concerned, there is nothing said on the subject. In the next place there is no mention made of the taxation of the country, and this is the principal thing. The country has to pay too much money for the rule of the country, and this ought to occupy the attention of the Indian National Congress at the next sitting. The ryot finds his lot a hard one, and the Government does not seem inclined to come to his assistance, consequently the congress should do so. The Government thinks less of this class of subjects than of any other, although the ryots pay more towards the revenue of the State than any other men. Surely they require protection and it ought to be given them. The Indian National Congress ought, as we have said, to take up the case of these men. The masses look to material benefits, and if this institution could give them what they require they would think highly of it; if it does not it will sink in their estimation, and they will not care about it; they will not support it. It is very well to improve the jury system, to separate the judicial from the executive departments, to have the councils still further enlarged; but if these changes were made the ryots would not be materially benefited, and this is their great desire. The only point connected with money set down for the congress is the exchange compensation for British officers; and this is quite right, but it is not all. The question connected with money ought to have the first place, for these are the questions the people think most about; these are the questions that touch them the most. It is to be hoped that the congress will take up such matters as we have pointed out, although they are not set down in the programme, and should this be done it would gain the gratitude of the masses, for it would materially benefit them.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 10th, 1894.

The subjects that ought to be discussed at the next congress.

39. The *Sudarshana*, for the month of September, in the course of a long article on the congress, makes the following remarks:—The people of our presidency are remarkable for their loyality, and the religious riots which unfortunately mar the peace of the northern countries are happily unknown here and the two nations live in perfect brotherhood. Happily also the presidency has had some of the most liberal minded men for its governors. The Duke of Buckingham, for instance, opposed tooth and nail the introduction of the Press-gagging Act of Lord Lytton into Madras, and Lord Wenlock had the courage to differ from all other Governors on the question of simultaneous examinations. The services which these noble men have done to the country cannot easily be forgotten, and the people of India are nothing if not grateful. If it were not for this distinguishing characteristic of gratitude in the people of India, they should not to-day have been subject to a foreign rule. The English might have gained a few victories, but it is not these victories that have made them the rulers of India. It is their love of peace and justice. The Indians submit and are loyal to the British Government because they can never enjoy such peace under any other Government. Or else how can a handful of Europeans govern a nation of three hundred millions? A little reflection will convince every one that the people of India gave themselves away and not that English conquered them.

SUDARSHANA, *Udipi*, *South Canara*, Sept. 1894.

The Indian National Congress.

Our rulers are foreigners and they cannot known all our wants; they should therefore be informed of them, and this can be done only by combined action on our part. This is the sole object of the congress; besides this, many Europeans came to India who are not at all her well-wishers, simply to plunder the people and to take away as much money as they can from the country. Very often taxes are imposed upon the people which they are unable to bear. The highest posts are given to Europeans although there are natives competent to do the work. The effect of this is that when these officers leave India the Indian money which they have drawn as pay and are to draw as pension is taken away from India to be spent in distant lands without the least benefit to India. Our Mussalman rulers, however despotic and oppressive they were, never took any money outside India, and thus the wealth of India remained in the country itself. Under the present system India is growing poorer and poorer every day. The prospect seems very gloomy. It is to remedy this state of things, as far as possible, that the congress movement has been organized. Its objects have been misrepresented. Some have said that it is intended for the glorification of the Brahmans, others say that its object is to drive the English out of India; but these thoughts are all suggested by the malice of the Anglo-Indians and their vexation at the prospect of a coming end to a despotic use of their power. It is not true that the congress is composed only of Brahmans. It represents all classes. Who are the headstrong men who are its leaders? They are the late Raja Sir Madhava Rau, Telang, Ramasawmy, Lal Mithra, Sanker Nair, Rangayya Naidu, Banerjea, Chandavarkar, Ranade, &c. Are all these gentlemen fresh from the college? Are all these Brahmans? Even Lord Lansdowne admitted that the deliberations of the congress were well considered and mature. If it were opposed to Europeans, no European would have joined it. Strictly speaking those who work hard for the congress have nothing to gain thereby. If its object were not the amelioration of the condition of the poor, why does it advocate the increase of taxable minimum for income-tax? The fundamental principle upon which it proceeds is the perpetuation of Her Majesty's rule in India. This can only be done by a union of all the people of India. It will thus be seen that the congress is essential for the future prosperity of India.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Dec. 1st, 1894.

Foolishnesss of the idea that the religious riots in India are fostered by the Government.

40. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 1st instant, indignantly refutes the idea that the religious riots in India are fostered by Government with a view to prevent union between the Muhammadans and Hindus, and speaks of those who say so in the following terms:—It is deplorable to think that there should be such men, who, after receiving all the benefits of English education, should accuse the Government with so much ultra-biliousness of motives and intentions which simply exist in their imagination. The more enlightened, sober and broad-minded men will view such affusions as the product of raving maniacs who want to gain notoriety. When educated men can indulge themselves in such rank nonsense and twaddles, what can we expect from their less educated brethren who are steeped in ignorance? It goes without saying that were the ignorant pulled by the ear they would obey the behests of their leaders. Faults lie on both sides, and the only solution to bring about peace, harmony and concord is in the hands of the leaders of the two communities, to impress on their less enlightened fellow subjects the folly and disastrous consequences of such acts as had lately been perpetrated. We hope the wise counsel of the leaders will prevail and that we shall hear less of religious strifes and riots.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 5th, 1894.

The Malabar volunteer parade at Ferôk.

41. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th December, after giving a short account of the recent parade of the Malabar Volunteers at Ferôk, remarks that as there are only a very few volunteer corps composed of natives, the privilege of joining the corps, which has been fortunately granted to Malabar, will be taken advantage of by many and that every effort will be made to make the corps efficient and useful. Two companies of school

boys have been formed this year, and the number that has joined the companies is more than 120. The paper hopes that a still greater number of students will join the corps, and that the headmasters and their assistants of the schools concerned will afford all possible facilities for the students to do so.

Referring to the same subject the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th December, says that although the necessary arrangements had been made by Government for the stay of the volunteers at Ferôk, yet some of them were not wholly satisfactory, especially in the matter of boarding and lodging of the volunteers. It remarks that the sanction given by the authorities for opening a liquor shop within the camp was very unwise, for many students, having freely resorted to the shop, were found in the camp quite drunk and disorderly. The hope is expressed that special attention will be paid to the matter next year. In conclusion, the paper says that it fails to understand why the Government prize was given to the A company instead of the Calicut B company which came out first in the manœuvres.

[Issued 31st December 1894.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 31st December 1894.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 15th Dec. 1894. |
| 2 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 3 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 140 | 20th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 230 | 10th and 20th Dec. 1894. |
| 5 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 100 | 10th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 8th and 15th Dec. 1894. |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 8th, 16th and 24th Dec. 1894. |
| 9 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 8th and 15th Dec. 1894. |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 19th Dec. 1894. |
| 11 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 300 | 9th and 16th Dec. 1894. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 12 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 11th, 14th and 18th Dec. 1894. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 13 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 460 | 16th and 23rd Dec. 1894. |
| 14 | "Vartadarsini" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 200 | } 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | |
| 16 | "Gnanodayamu" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 700 | |
| 17 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 15th Dec. 1894. |
| 18 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 14th and 21st Dec. 1894. |
| 19 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 22nd Dec. 1894. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 17th and 24th Dec. 1894. |
| 21 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 15th, 22nd and 29th Dec. 1894. |
| 22 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 20th and 27th Dec. 1894. |
| 23 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 10th and 20th Dec. 1894. |
| 25 | "Kerala Mitran" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 11th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 15th and 22nd Dec. 1894. |
| 27 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 19th Dec. 1894. |
| 28 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 17th and 24th Dec. 1894. |
| 29 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 15th, 22nd and 29th Dec. 1894. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 30 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 17th Dec. 1894. |
| 31 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 8th and 15th Dec. 1894. |
| 32 | "Tilism-i-Hyruth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 15th Dec. 1894. |
| 33 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | Not known. | 9th ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 6th, 10th and 13th Dec. 1894. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Vattikkodiyon*, of the 15th December, writes as follows:—Russia has begun to construct railway lines in Central Asia and in Siberia, and, as she is lacking in funds to defray the expenses, she is attempting to raise loans. Capitalists in England, who refused to lend money to Russia when she applied for loan on a former occasion, have now come forward and even promised to lend money at a low rate of interest. The reason for this change is not far to seek. The Prince of Wales and the Emperor of Russia, assuming titles of honour denoting the command of the Russian and British forces respectively, move with each other in such close intimacy that people are confident that neither of them would disregard the other, and the readiness of the offer of loan in itself bears testimony to such a confidence.

Offer of a loan by England to Russia for construction of railways in Central Asia.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1894.

2. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 22nd December, speaking of the Amir of Afghanistan, informs that the Amir is very kind towards European officers employed in his service in Afghanistan and that, as he has a special liking for the English race, he sent Mr. Clemens and two other Europeans to England to bring a number of Europeans for being domiciled in Afghanistan. He adds that, when Mr. Clemens *en route* to England, arrived at Bombay, he was asked as to the truth of the news that was published in the newspapers announcing the death of the Amir and the dangers expected to be sustained by the European officers in consequence; he replied that, as the Amir and his son regard the English as their souls and treat them with extreme kindness, the English would never receive any injury at the hands of the Afghans and that the news of the death of the Amir was purely an invention of the press.

Treatment of the English by the Amir.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, Dec. 22nd, 1894.

3. The *Vartadarsini*, of the 15th December 1894, hears that the Emperor of Russia has sent an expedition under Colonel Radhonoff to Tibet. It observes that this fact has a deep significance. No one can say what might happen to India, but it may be boldly asserted that nothing bad will happen to India during Her Majesty's reign. Our wise Empress has bound Russia by fresh ties of friendly agreements.

A Russian expedition to Tibet.

Vartadarsini, *Nellore*, Dec. 15th, 1894.

4. The *Desopakari*, of the 16th December 1894, states that, in the impending war between France and the little independent kingdom of Madagascar, an island to the east of Africa, France is eager to take possession of the island.

France and Madagascar.

Desopakari, *Ellore*, Dec. 16th, 1894.

5. The *Sasilekha*, of the 21st December 1894, writes thus:—"Should Russia ever conquer India, the Russian Emperor, being an absolute monarch, will not respect the laws of the Hindus and the Muhammadans. All freedom of speech and of action will be taken away from the people. Their suits and complaints will not be decided in accordance with the principles of justice. There will be no courts and no lawyers. Life and property will be insecure and injustice instead of justice will prevail.

India under the Russians.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1894.

"Except the Russians there is no nation in this world that desires to take possession of India and rule over it. They have a big empire in Asia. The people that lie between this empire and our own country are barbarians and uncivilised Muhammadans. We cannot conceive what sides these tribes, who are now under friendly terms with the Indian Government, will, when opportunity offers itself, espouse. Hence all the people of India, from Rámésvaram to the Himalayas, are afraid even of a distant possibility of subjection to Russian rule. We pray that the Almighty may save India from such a calamity." (*A full and true translation.*)

The Chino-Japanese war.

6. The same paper, referring to the Chino-Japanese war, gives it as the opinion of many that the result of the war will be the triumph of Japan and the utter humiliation of China. Japan has conquered Corea and subdued her enemies with the greatest ease. It would be well if she is satisfied with her present successes and shows mercy to China. Such a step will proclaim throughout the world her nobleness and philanthropy.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1894.

A suggestion to Government to increase the pay of police constables.

7. The *Vettikkodiyan*, of the 8th December, writes as follows:—Police constables will never be expected to discharge their duties conscientiously as long as they are low-paid. Some forty years ago a person on a salary of Rs. 7, 8, 9 or 10 could have conveniently maintained a large family and the constables were in those days paid at those rates; but now, with the advance of time, the price of articles has greatly increased and the small pay given to constables is hardly sufficient to feed them and their family even for fifteen days. Constables are therefore obliged to have recourse to illicit means and corrupt practices to make extra income; hence frequent cases of criminal charges against constables. Even during the time of the East India Company higher officials were not free from corruption, and persons like Lord Clive, discovering the collusive actions of higher officials and their dangerous effect on trade, sufficiently increased their salary before checking their objectionable procedure. Now there is no one to advocate the adoption of a similar course even in the case of the poor constables. If increase of their pay is recommended, Government pleads want of funds. The office of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents can safely be dispensed with when there is a Commissioner and a Deputy Commissioner. The adoption of this suggestion will result in a good saving to Government. It is utterly uncharitable that Government should be relentless and niggardly in respect of its overworked and low-paid servants, unmindful of the various channels that drain the coffers of Government in thousands.

A case of theft committed near the Vepery police station.

8. The same paper reports that some rogues stole away a box containing currency notes to the extent of Rs. 4,000 from the house of Mr. Roberts, which lies opposite to the Vepery police station, and is at a loss to know how this daring theft could have been committed under the very nose of the police. The paper asks what was the police doing when the robbers left the house with the box in hand and what encouraged the robbers to commit such daring action in the presence of the police!

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, Dec. 19th, 1894.

Advisability of posting constables on beat at Tiruvahindhrapuram.

9. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 19th December, reports that the absence of police constables on beat at Tiruvahindhrapuram and the indifference of taliyaries emboldened wicked characters to commit mischief with impunity. After citing a case of theft that was committed on the 23rd November in the house of one Aiyadurai Aiyangar and showing how such cases are frequent, he desires the authorities to post constables on beat and to direct the taliyaries to go round the village beating tom-tom in dark nights and thus caution the inmates of every house to be on the alert.

Vartadarsini, *Nellore*, Dec. 15th, 1894.

Police thieves.

10. The *Vartadarsini*, of the 15th December 1894, learns that, in the district of Bijavole in the North-West Provinces, a police constable was caught in the act of burying some stolen property under ground. It remarks that there is nothing strange in a policeman doing this, as the police are even capable of producing a dead body to prove a charge of murder against an innocent person.

The Deek tank in Vizagapatam.

11. A correspondent to the same paper is at a loss to know why the police do not prevent people from getting their heads shaved or answering the calls of nature upon the steps of the Deek tank in Vizagapatam, while they arrest those who bathe in it or wash their clothes on its steps.

A nuisance in Kovur.

12. A correspondent to the same paper states that, in the village of Kovur, near Nellore, a woman, named Katamreddi Parvathamma, caused some aloes to be thrown into a tank and that the water thereof has, in consequence, been rendered impure and unfit for drinking or bathing purposes. He says that several gentlemen had pointed this out to her at first, but that she had persisted in saying that another tank might be used by the people. He hopes that the police will promptly look into the matter.

The police and their false charges.

13. The same paper, referring to a certain police constable who recently brought with him a poor old *byragi*, giving out that he had discovered the notorious Nana Sahib, remark's that the fellow thought he could dupe Government even in this important matter, as easily as certain policemen do in ordinary matters. It suggests that such persons should be adequately punished.

Recruiting Police Superintendents from among inspectors.

14. The *Sasilekha*, of the 21st December 1894, hears that one Superintendentship of Police will be filled up this year from the ranks of police inspectors and asks the authorities to employ great care and consideration in making the appointment. As a Eurasian (one Mr. Short) has been already once selected for such a place, it thinks that the choice this time should fall upon a Hindu or a Muhammadan. The person so selected should possess experience, a strong and enduring constitution, and educational qualifications. The absence of any of these is enough to disqualify him for the post. The Government should not give the post to an incapable man and say, when that man proves unfit, that natives are not fit to be appointed Police Superintendents. As the Police Superintendent has very often to confer and correspond with the Collector and Sub-Collector, and as he exercises as much authority in his own division as the District Superintendent does in the district, he must be well acquainted with English. Mere ability as a detective officer will not do. He must be intelligent, young, skilful in riding, and able to write and speak English fluently. He must also be possessed of the necessary qualifications for a Deputy Collector's post should such a transfer be eventually made. The paper adds that Mr. T. Govindarajulu Mudaliar, first-class police inspector in Proddatur, Cuddapah district, possesses all the qualifications needed for the post and recommends him to the consideration of Government.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1894.

A police head constable implicated in a theft case.

15. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd December, writes as follows in reference to the theft in the Guruvayur temple some months ago:—Some days ago the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Palghat, received an anonymous letter to the effect, that if the house of Mathai, head constable of Andathod, were searched, some of the properties stolen from the temple would be found. On the strength of this letter, the Assistant Superintendent started to Andathod with some seven or eight constables and searched Mathai's house, and, curiously enough, he obtained some gold vessels. Mathai is now under custody. We hear that some other officials are also implicated in the matter and Mathai has consented to give out the names of these. There was a talk among the people, when the theft case was being inquired into, that only a few of those who had a hand in the matter were then arrested. Is there anything more pitiable than this, viz., that the police, who are maintained to protect the public, should themselves become the oppressors? The present Inspector-General of Police is said to be an able officer and it is therefore hoped that he will endeavour to put a stop to the iniquities of the police.

KERALA PATRIKA *Calicut*, Dec. 22nd, 1894.

(*b*) *Courts.*

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1894.

An objection to the present form of oaths which are being administered in courts.

16. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th December, thinks that the form of oaths now administered in civil and criminal courts is not at all satisfactory as it does not prevent parties from being guilty of perjury. He is of opinion that, at the time of administering an oath, the party concerned should be made to appeal to the particular deity he worships and to affirm, in the name of that deity, that he shall lose his wife and children as well as the enjoyment of his property and that he shall be condemned to eternal damnation if he should tell an untruth. The correspondent adds that, if similar forms of oaths be administered to the judges also, there will be no miscarriage of justice. He concludes by saying that proper arrangements should be made whereby Collectors should twice a year hear in person the quarrels of the inhabitants of their respective districts, and suggests the advsability of these points being considered at the ensuing meeting of the congress.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1894.

Certain suggestions regarding the jury system.

17. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th December, writes as follows:—At a public meeting convened at Salem for the nomination of delegates to the congress several suggestions were made for the information of the congress regarding the jury system, which are as follows:—As the decision of assessors can be reversed by the judge without the permission of the High Court, the system now obtaining in the mofussil under which some cases are triable by a jury while others are triable by assessors should be done away with. The jurors should be paid travelling allowance and batta when they are obliged to come from a distance. As jurors sit on a par with the judge in administering justice, they should be provided with a decent lodging instead of being allowed to linger under the shade of trees as is now the case. If a criminal charge is preferred against municipal councillors, members of court (the writer apparently means members of local fund boards), and other persons upon whom titles of distinction have been conferred, they, as well as those who are accused of offences punishable with more than six months' imprisonment, should be allowed the option of being tried by a District Judge.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Dec. 20th, 1894.

Dishonesty of record-keepers in courts.

18. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 20th ultimo, says it is impossible to give a full account of all the nefarious practices of record-keepers. For a money consideration from the parties they tamper with the records in the courts. This does not seem to have come to the notice of the officials. We hope that they would soon take measures to put an end to such practices which are so ruinous to the parties.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Dec. 27th. 1894.

Tahsildar-magistrates holding courts till late in the night.

19. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 27th ultimo, says:—We hear that in the Madras Presidency tahsildars, who also exercise magisterial powers, very often take up criminal cases for inquiry after they have finished all their revenue work for the day, sometimes so late as ten or eleven at night. This is surely a very great inconvenience to the parties and witnesses.

(*d*) *Education.*

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1894.

A complaint against the Local Fund Mission school at Kávérippákkam in Walaja taluk.

20. A correspondent to the *Pariyan*, of the 8th December, complains as follows:—There is a Local Fund Mission school at Kávérippákkam in Walaja taluk. While the school is open for all classes of people, the school authorities do not allow Pariya boys, however anxious they may be to read, even to step into the school premises. Why not the local fund authorities pay heed to this? O! Congress! Where is the appropriateness of the term "national" as applied to thee? If Pariya boys are not allowed to read in ordinary schools at present

when will they qualify themselves for the Indian Civil Service? Why not the Pariyas study for and pass the Civil Service examination? O! Congress-wallahs! Cast away your jealousy and ambition and do no unjust acts even though Government may be blind to them.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1894.

21. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th December, alluding to the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, wherein it is noted that the pupils of the infant class should be taught the first reader and those of the third class should be able to read the story of Santhragasan, &c., until new books are published by the Director, observes as follows:—Most of the pupils of the infant class are children of five or six years of age. It costs no small amount of trouble for teachers to make these children learn the alphabet. While such is the case, how will these children have capacity to learn the first reader? As regards the standard fixed for the third class, it may be remarked that the pupils of this class are very deficient in grammar and consequently the style in which the story of Santhragasan is written will be felt by them to be difficult. However it is hoped that the Director of Public Instruction in his intended publication will be pleased to publish books which will be easy reading both for teachers and pupils, and prescribe for the infant class only such books as contain mono-syllabic and dissyllabic words.

A suggestion to the Director of Public Instruction regarding the publication of books for the different standards of primary schools.

PRIYAN. *Madras.* Dec. 15th, 1894.

22. A correspondent to the *Pariyan*, of the 15th December, complains that, when the sub-assistant inspector of schools for the Rádhápuram circle, came to examine the Pariya school at Mathurappuram, a village in the said circle, he, being a Brahman, stood at a distance under the shade of a tree, examined one or two boys without even touching their slates, and returned home immediately. He adds that, while the same gentleman came to examine the Pariya school at Perunkannankulam in the said circle, he examined the boys while he was seated in his carriage. He remarks that, if the sub-assistant inspector of schools had been one of their own class, the conduct of the examination would have been more satisfactory and the diffusion of education among Pariyas would have been really practical. Referring to the salary results school that has been opened for Muhammadans in the village of Pettaikulam, he asks—While Government opened a salary result school for Muhammadans who could afford to read, what prevented it from opening one for the poor Pariyas? Is it because that the Pariyas do not deserve it?

Brahman inspectors, a source of impediment to the progress of Pariya's education.

23. A correspondent to the same paper remarks that, as Brahmans, Vellalas, Maravars living in the villages of Sáttánkulam, Nallur and so forth in Tenkarai taluk, have an intense hatred for the Pariyas, they are extremely anxious to adopt measures to have the Pariya schools abolished and have also expressed their desire to Mr. Krishna Rao, fourth range sub-assistant inspector, Tuticorin. He regrets to add that for some reason or other many of these schools have been abolished and desires the paper to publish this unsatisfactory state of things for the information of the public in order that they may help them in the matter.

Brahman hatred and the abolition of Pariya schools in Sáttánkulam, Tuticorin.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1894.

24. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th December, referring to the sessional school opened at Atur in the Salem district for imparting instruction to the teachers of result grant schools in villages to qualify them for the Primary examination, says that these teachers are as a rule very deficient in language and arithmetic and the three months' time allowed to them for getting instruction from the school in question is too insufficient and suggests the extension of the period to six months and adds that each school may teach thirty pupil teachers.

A request to the Director of Public Instruction regarding the sessional school at Atur in Salem district.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 22nd, 1894.

Malayalam examinership of the Madras University.

25. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd December, says:—Some of the Malayalam newspapers have now begun to advocate that the selection of examiners for the Malayalam examination of the Madras University is not properly made and that that task should therefore be imposed upon the Bhashoposhini Sabha (a society for the improvement of Malayalam language and literature). The responsibility of selecting examiners rests with the syndicate and the idea of getting it transferred to the above sabha is simply absurd. Supposing that the sabha is entrusted with this task, we very much doubt whether the sabha will be able to satisfactorily discharge this duty. The number of men among the members of the sabha that can be selected as examiners is so small that they can be counted on the finger's ends, and as far as the language is concerned we do not think that the present examiners are a whit inferior to them. The rest of the members are those aspiring to celebrity by composing two or three distorted verses, and we seriously doubt whether such men know what a university is. Besides, most of the members of the sabha do not know English and they cannot therefore be expected to set question papers on the model of English papers. The ability and capacity of these members will be at once clear if we look at the manner in which the examinations of the Bhashaposhini Sabha are conducted by them. Of the men who have joined the sabha it is one Rama Kurup, the munshi of a first-grade college, that could by his long service and experience be said to know the university system thoroughly, and we have come across many question papers set by him but we do not think that any of them is up to the standard. Such being the case, one can easily imagine the ability and capacity of the rest of the members. If what the papers say is really a reflection of the sentiments of the sabha, then it is certain that the sabha has gone beyond its scope.

Disapproving of the increase of fees in colleges.

26. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes:—It is reported that from the 1st of January 1896 the fees in colleges are to be increased. On account of the present increased rate of fees, the parents are reluctant to send their children to schools, and, if the rate is still further increased, English education will be practically at a standstill in Malabar. Perhaps this is a good contrivance to obviate the inconvenience with which the Anglo-Indians are threatened by the presence of well-educated natives.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Triplicane, Madras*, Dec. 17th, 1894.

Elphinston History of India.

27. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 17th December. A correspondent writing to the *Muhammadan Observer*, of Calcutta, says it is a matter of great regret and surprise that Elphinston's History of India, in a part of which the prophet Muhammad (may the peace of God be with him) is represented as an imposter and a bitter enemy of mankind, is taught for many years past in the B.A. class at the instance of the Calcutta University. As the above statements wound the religious feelings of the Muhammadans in general, the correspondent suggests that the community should forward a petition to the Calcutta University asking it to exclude the above book from the text-books of that class in the same way as was done with Bacon's book a few years ago for similar reasons. In conclusion the correspondent states that in page 300 of the first chapter of the fifth volume of the above book severe and unbecoming remarks are made with reference to prophet Muhammad.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1894.

Wretched condition of the road leading to the No. 2 toll-gate of the first division of the Madras municipality.

28. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th December, observes that the road leading to the toll-gate No. 2 of the first division of the Madras municipality is narrow and in a wretched condition without municipal lights, avenue trees, and even mile-stones to mark the distance. The condition of the road demands the attention of the municipal authorities.

29. A correspondent to the same paper, noticing that the district board of South Arcot adopting the (A) system dispensed with the services of some overseers, maistries, and coolies, remarks that the (A) system will simply help the contractors to make plenty of money without improving the condition of the roads.

The adoption of (A) system in the district board of South Arcot and the disadvantages arising therefrom.

30. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th December, draws the attention of the public works authorities to the wretched condition of the road that extends from the town of Adirámpattanam to the Muttupet railway.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1894.

Desirability of repairing the road that leads from Adirámpattanam to Muttupet railway.

31. The *Vartadarsini*, of the 15th December 1894, referring to the present constitution of the local boards, says that the official members of a board are mere tools in the hands of the president, and that even the non-official members, being mostly ryots or merchants and consequently having much to do with Tahsildars and Collectors, dare not go against their will for fear of incurring their displeasure. Owing to this incapacity of the members, even the important business of constructing roads is not attended to. On account of the corruption of the overseers and the clerks, road-making is done very badly. Villages which pay thousands of rupees every year as road fund are without roads. Is it right, the paper asks, that the money which has been obtained by selling the cattle of poor ryots and which is meant to be spent on roads should be diverted to other purposes? Is this not because of the incapacity of the members? Why should not the people agitate about the matter and obtain the roads urgently required? The paper adds that this miserable state of things will not cease until the people are given the right of sending their own representatives to the local fund boards.

VARTADARSINI, *Nellore*, Dec. 15th, 1894.

Local fund boards.

## (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

32. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th December, remarks that the system now obtaining in Tanjore of collecting punjai kist in the month of November while the crops are not in a condition to be reaped, drives the ryots to the extremity of borrowing money at heavy rates of interest. He thinks that it would be a boon to the agriculturists and save them from usurers if Government will collect the one half of the kist in the months of November, December and January and the other half in February and March or collect the kist in six monthly instalments from the month of January.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1894.

A suggestion to Government regarding the collection of kist in the district of Tanjore.

33. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 24th December, disapproving of the proposal to reduce the revenue kists from four to three, says that, as the landholders have already been put to great hardship owing to the number of kists being gradually reduced from ten to four, any further reduction will most assuredly be disastrous to them. The paper remarks that, if the settlement be conducted with the *janmis* and the number of kists be also reduced, the landholders will sooner or later go to the wall.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 24th, 1894.

Disapproving of the proposal to reduce the number of revenue kists from four to three.

## (*g*) *Forests.*

34. The *Sasilekha*, of the 14th December 1894, referring to the statistical report published by the Government on the death of cattle for the year 1893–94, observes that deaths occurring from want of food do not seem to have been counted as those occurring from disease and old age have been. The ryots complain that there is not sufficient food for their cattle. When cattle have no food, those products of theirs, on which the people live, such as milk, curds, and ghee,

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1894.

Want of food for cattle.

will diminish in quantity. Ever since the forests came under the management of Government, all those unproductive lands, on which cattle had been freely grazing, have been occupied and reserved. At present, there is not even standing room for the cattle. The inconveniences to which the ryots in the Madras Presidency are subjected at the hands of the forest officials are simply indescribable. The paper hopes that these officials will observe and bear in mind the orders of the Government of India that no inconvenience should be caused to people in the management of forests.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

SUJANOLLASAN, *Tanjore*, Dec. 20th, 1894.

Complaints against the South Indian Railway.

35. A correspondent to the *Sujanollasan*, of the 20th December, referring to the South Indian Railway, complains that the railway authorities instead of selling a limited number of third-class tickets issue a large number, fill the third-class compartments with more than eight passengers each, and do not scruple to send the remaining passengers to the goods van and thus subject them to great inconvenience and hardship.

Another correspondent to the same paper, speaking of the Tanjore railway station, says that the system of issuing tickets just a few minutes before the arrival of trains drives third-class passengers to the necessity of flocking in in large numbers at the narrow passage in front of the third-class booking office and of getting tickets almost at the risk of their lives. He adds that the indolence of the booking clerk and his refusal to take copper coins when tendered simply aggravate their sufferings.

In a foot-note to the same paper it is stated that the East Indian ticket examiner that comes in the train from the east as far as Tanjore in addition to his examining tickets examines also the bags of passengers which generally contain their tiffin and thus causes them a great deal of annoyance. It is therefore desirable that the authorities should take steps to put a stop to such unwarranted interference with the passengers.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Dec. 13th, 1894.

Accidental death of Abd-ul Basith Sahib, B.A.

36. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 13th December, touching on the death of Abd-ul Basith Sahib, B.A., son of Khan Bahadur Abd-ur-rahiman Sahib, Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, caused by an accidental fall from the second-class compartment on the Southern Mahratta Railway, says it is unsafe to have the doors of the first and second-class carriages on the front side and suggests to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company the desirability of having the position of the doors of the above classes of carriage changed in order to prevent similar sad and fatal accidents in future. The *Khasim* hopes that the Mysore Government will institute a thorough inquiry into the matter and promulgate the result for general information.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1894.

A remark on Government for rewarding the executive officers of the Salt and Abkári department for detecting cases of infringement of abkári rules.

37. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th December, remarks as follows:—Government in order to make the executive officers of the Salt and Abkári department vigilant in detecting cases of infringement of abkári rules encourages them by giving rewards in addition to their salary from out of the fines imposed on the parties guilty of such infringement. The Abkári Act says that any person detecting a case of infringement of abkári rules and bringing it to the notice of the authorities will be entitled to rewards, thereby showing that this system of granting rewards was not meant for the executive officers but for private individuals who help the department. The detection of such cases falls within the range of the legitimate duties of the officers of the department, for which they are paid, and, if Government wishes to encourage them, it may do so by conferring higher posts on those who deserve them. Rewards should be given to those who do not belong to the department and yet do take an interest in bringing to the notice of Government cases of infringement of the abkári rules.

38. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th December, regrets to report that the assistant inspector of salt for the Adirámpatnam circle set fire to some ten thousand palmyra leaves that were deposited by a certain licensee near the salt platform for covering the salt heaps, and these heaps being left uncovered in consequence were washed away by a shower of rain causing great loss to the licensee. He hopes that the authorities will warn the executive officers not to set fire to palmyra leaves in future.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1894.

Desirability of warning the executive officers of the Salt and Abkári department not to set fire to palmyra leaves.

39. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd December, says that it hears that the practice of giving rewards to the abkári officers for detecting cases has been done away with since Mr. Arundel's return to Madras from Malabar, where he had gone to make inquiries into the iniquities of the abkári officers. It is remarked that, owing to the abolition of rewards, the abkári officers are not likely to endeavour to trump up cases in future. As it is customary with the magistrates to convict the accused in cases brought by the abkári officers irrespective of the merits of the case, the magistrates are in one way encouraging the abkári officers to concoct cases against innocent persons, and, if Government take some steps in this matter also, people will not in future be so much tyrannized over by the abkári officers.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 22nd, 1894.

Reforms effected in the Abkári department.

### (*k*) *General.*

40. The *Desabhimani*, of the 19th December, writes in English as follows:—"In our own district when Chidambaram, Vriddháchalam and Kallakurchi form the sub-division, the Sub-Collector conducting his jamabandi in the Salem frontier may summon a party from Pichavaram, a village on the Bay of Bengal. It is true that Government has repeatedly impressed on officers in the Revenue department the injustice of frequently dragging poor ryots from one part of the country to another. When a divisional officer is allowed by the Collector to hold his office anywhere it suits him, the power of the disobeying officer is strengthened, and no complaint is made against him. The Head Assistant Collector of South Arcot has been holding his office at Cuddalore visiting his division now and then. The Collector seems to have favored this arrangement; but neither the Head Assistant nor the Collector seems to have cared a jot for the ryots whose destinies are wielded by these. We cannot regard such procedure either as conducive to good administration or as denoting a high sense of duty for which many Englishmen are justly celebrated. The ryots' small savings are consumed by railway and carriage fares, while the paid Head Assistant Collector suffers neither in body nor in purse. This is discreditable to British administration and it is earnestly hoped that the Head Assistant will soon be compelled by the authorities to return to his division.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Dec. 19th, 1894.

Advisability of compelling the Head Assistant Collector of South Arcot to go back to his division.

41. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th December, writes as follows:—It is rumoured that the Government of India have issued a confidential circular to their subordinates in the Home department, stating that Europeans and Americans guilty of criminal actions should not be tried in India by native magistrates and that they should be tried only by magistrates who are conversant with their peculiar manners and customs. Hitherto a privilege of this kind was allowed only to British-born subjects. If Europeans and Americans are protected in this way from miscarriage of justice, it is but proper that natives should likewise have the privilege of being tried by native magistrates and judges who understand the manners and customs peculiar to the native community; but in reality, such rights are not conferred on natives. In matters relating to the administration of justice

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Dec. 24th, 1894.

The circular of Government of India regarding the trial of Europeans and Americans guilty of criminal actions.

all that is necessary is that deviation from justice should be guarded against irrespective of the race, class or creed the judge belongs to. It is earnestly hoped that Lord Elgin's Government will create mutual sympathy among Europeans and natives.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 22nd, 1894.

Hospital assistants in some of the hospitals in Malabar to be transferred.

42. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd December, writes that the senior hospital assistant of the Cochin hospital, an hospital assistant of the Tellicherry hospital and the apothecary of the Chavakkat hospital have been in their respective hospitals for eight years. As the retention of medical men for a long time in one place is contrary to the rules laid down in the Medical Code, they should be transferred. The correspondent further says that the hospital assistant of Tellicherry is a native of the place, and, if Government were to keep him on in that station, it will be a matter for regret for some of the hospital assistants, who are natives of the same place, that they are not afforded a chance of inhaling the pleasant atmosphere of their motherland.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Royapettah, Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1894.

Maulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmad Sahib.

43. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 8th December, says the news of Maulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmad Sahib's candidature for a seat in Parliament has created a great sensation, especially amongst the Hindus, who represent that India consists of only one nation and cry out in every direction "India for the Indians." It appears that the educated Hindus were under the impression that they would gain a victory over the Indian Muhammadans through the help of the Liberal party at home, but they did not anticipate that their malicious attacks on the rights and privileges of the Muhammadans would create a Conservative party against them in India, viz., the Muhammadan population. It was sarcastically remarked by certain contemporaries that the above Maulvi Sahib in his first speech as a candidate unnecessarily dwelt on the subject of the strife and antagonism now existing between the Hindus and Muhammadans and it was also pointed out through prejudice that the said Maulvi Sahib is not a graduate of any Indian University, but is only an under graduate and is therefore not qualified for a seat in Parliament. With reference to the foregoing remarks the *Jaridah* observes that it is a great pity that our prejudiced contemporaries forgot to pass similar remarks in the case of Dadabai Naoroji when he came forward as a candidate for a Parliamentary seat, and states that the true qualification is not a university degree, but the possession of general knowledge which is not wanting in this candidate. In conclusion, the *Jaridah* remarks that, as the Hindu party anticipates that the success of the above candidate would prove fatal to the efforts of the congress and would render the doings of Mr. Dadabai Naoroji abortive, it has naturally assumed a hostile attitude towards him, and it further notes that, though the Muhammadans may remain in a backward state and their ignorance may increase day by day, yet the British Government will not ignore their rights under any circumstances whatever.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Dec. 10th, 1894.

Alleged atrocities of the Turkish soldiers.

44. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 10th December, referring to the atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Turkish soldiery on the Christians of Armenia, states that the above report must be greatly exaggerated, as such reports have generally been on several previous occasions. Whenever Christian subjects of the Porte were punished by the Turkish authorities for disobedience to orders, similar rumours and statements are spread abroad by the Christians through malice and religious prejudice, and foreign envoys are persuaded to cause such statements to be published in the papers of their respective countries to invite the attention of their governments respectively towards them. It is said that, on the present occasion, a memorial has been sent to Lord Kimberley on behalf of the Christians. The *Times* states that Zaki Pasha issued such barbarous and cruel orders to the Turkish troops under him that they reluctantly obeyed them and destroyed several villages. It also asserts that, notwithstanding this tyranny

and oppression, Zaki Pasha was sent for to Constantinople and was decorated by the Sultan. Regarding the above statement, the *Khasim* says that it cannot be believed in the absence of any authentic news, and it further notes that His Imperial Majesty the Sultan administers his empire with great tact and ability and holds the balance of justice evenly between all his subjects irrespective of caste and creed and impartially punishes every officer who is found guilty of any crime. In conclusion, the *Khasim* hopes that in course of time the real facts will come to light and states that Christians through prejudice do not like to see a Muhammadan ruler in their midst and that the Ottoman Empire pricks them as would a thorn in their side. The *Khasim* trusts that the British Government will institute an impartial and thorough inquiry into the case and disclose its real facts to the public for their satisfaction.

Khasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Dec. 13th, 1894.

Convention of a general Muhammadan meeting at Poona.

45. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 13th December, in intimating that a general meeting of Muhammadans, consisting of nearly two thousand souls, was recently held in Mecca musjid at Poona under the presidency of Abd-ul Majid Khan, states that the resolution of the Poona municipality, dated 24th August 1894, regarding the stoppage of music at a distance of about forty feet from every public place of worship, and the orders issued by the District Superintendent of Police respecting mosques have been unanimously acknowledged as just and equitable and calculated to remove the existing misunderstanding between the Hindus and Muhammadans, and remarks that, if the above orders are strictly carried out, no disturbance will take place in future between the two rival factions.

## III.—Legislation.

Gnanodayamu, *Bezwada*, Dec. 22nd, 1894.

Theatrical companies.

46. The *Gnanodayamu*, of the 22nd December 1894, states that in Italy any theatrical or such other company that does not perform all that it has promised in public advertisements is very heavily punished by the Government. It considers it advisable that a similar law should be enforced in this country.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Dec. 17th, 1894.

The Gagging Act.

47. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 17th ultimo, says thus:—We are glad to see that one of the subjects to be taken up at the National Congress is what is known as the "Gagging Act." To call it an Act is a misnomer—a misuse of a word. It is simply a notification by the Governor-General and such a notification as is well known has all the force of law. There is no appeal against such a document. It can be enforced and no appeal can be carried into a court of law. It will thus be seen what a terrible instrument it is; how it can be used to injure man. It is time that a stop were put to the publication of such orders, for they are a disgrace to an enlightened government. Let every Act pass through the Legislative Council; let it be passed in the ordinary way and thus such documents as the one we have referred to may not see the light of day. We will now explain what this Gagging Act is. It does not apply to the whole of India and here may be considered to consist one of its hardships. It is very invidious, very one-sided. The Act is in force in those places that are ruled over by Political Agents, the land over which they rule belonging to Native States. For instance, the civil and military station, Bangalore, is subject to the Act, while the city is not. A newspaper cannot be carried on in the former place without the permission of the Resident, and, if it is desired to start a new paper, he may refuse to grant this permission. Nobody can ask him why he has done this. He need not give a reason. His will is law. If he has granted sanction for a paper to be carried on he may revoke it at any time, and he cannot be questioned on the subject. The journal may be quite right in what it said, but it may offend a high official who is powerful enough to bring pressure to bear upon the Resident and compel him to stop the offending paper. Then again, officials who may not be so high up may bring pressure to bear upon those above them to bring a paper into trouble and the end may be that it may be told not to appear again. The punishment for disobeying,

rather displeasing, a high official is the closing of the paper and the banishment of the conductors. A week's notice is given them, and in that time all necessary arrangements must be made. The proprietors of the journal may be ruined, but those in power care nothing about this. It is not their business to think of what may happen; they have only to carry out a whim, or vent the spleen. If there was any reason for the Act those who come under its provisions would not complain, but they see no reason why they should be treated differently from other people. The papers published in the tracts presided over by Political Agents are as loyal as those given to the world in other places in India, why, then, should they be put under restrictions that do not apply to those that see the light of day elsewhere? This makes the Act so grievous to be borne, and the conductors of journals in these tracts have a right to consider that they are badly treated. We can, with truth, say that the papers published in the civil and military station have never exceeded bounds of lawful criticism, and, if they had, there was the law to which they would be made amenable. The law of libel is very severe in India, far more so than it is in England. In the latter country a man has to show that he has been injured in reputation or in his credit before he can obtain a verdict against a paper that has defamed him. In this country he has no occasion to show that any injury has been done to him. Surely this is enough, and nothing else is required to punish the conductors of a paper if they go wrong. In the next place the Act is quite absured, for it cannot prevent the criticism that some of the officials seem to dread. Those who are not satisfied with the way matters are carried on can send their contributions to a paper where the obnoxious enactment is not in force, and there they can be published. The Act cannot stifle public opinion, neither can it prevent this being given expression to. There are other papers in India besides those published in the tracts where the press is gagged, and the matter which cannot be put in the latter can be put in the former. What then is the use of the Act? None whatever; not even for repression. It was believed at the time it was first published that it was on account of the pressure brought to bear upon the Government by Hyderabad officials that it was brought into existence. They did not like the criticisms of the local papers and so wished to suppress them. This they accomplished, but the result was that the papers outside took up Hyderabad affairs and thus the government of the country has been laid open to the world. In this way the machinations of these officials have been defeated. It is the boast of the British Government that it has given freedom to the press; that it can do anything so long as it does not break the law. This is the case as regards England, but not as regards India. Here the restrictions—in some places at least—are as severe as in Russia or even in Turkey, and the Government does not care to remove the fetters that are placed upon it. We have no occasion to point at the two countries just mentioned when the press in some places in India is continually exposed to prosecution and that of the worst kind. We trust that the matter will be thoroughly ventilated at the next meeting of the congress and then something may be done to mend matters.

## IV.—Native States.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Dec. 17th, 1894.

A lottery in Mysore in aid of an orphanage.

48. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 17th ultimo, says:—In spite of the unanimous protest of the press the Government of Mysore has sanctioned the institution of a lottery at the request of a few influential men. Before launching into such questionable acts the Government ought to ascertain public opinion, but in the present case the Government has acted against the unanimous voice of the people to please a few men. However we do not think it too late for the Government to withdraw their sanction. The proceedings sanctioning the lottery have not yet been made public, and the notices, tickets, &c., issued thereunder do not contain the name of the printers by whom they are published. We therefore warn the people to consider well before buying the tickets.

Certain accused persons in Hyderabad kept in confinement for several years without being brought to trial.

49. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 26th ultimo, says that in Hyderabad a few accused persons have been kept in confinement for the last twelve years without having been brought to trial.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Dec. 26th, 1894.

The results-grant schools in Cochin State.

50. The Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th December, referring to the unsatisfactory management of the Cochin Educational department since its re-organization, observes that the Sirkar pays little or no attention to the results-grant schools. The complaint is made that the grants are not regularly given to these schools, there being sometimes a delay of five or six months or even of a year after the due date. The paper invites the attention of the Sirkar to the necessity of making inquiries whether the grants are regularly given and if not the reason of the irregularity.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Dec. 11th, 1894.

Maharaja of Nabba.

51. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 13th December, regarding the loyal proposal recently made by the Maharaja of Nabba, respecting the despatch of His Imperial Service troops to Waziristan, states that the Maharaja takes great interest in the discipline, drill and organization of his troops, and remarks that their employment against the Waziris would be productive of brilliant and successful results.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Dec. 13th, 1894.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Failure of crops in Malabar.

52. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 17th December, writes that, owing to the want of rain in Palghat taluk the crops are all dried up. Although the tahsildar visits all the amsams of this taluk, yet he does not seem to make any inquiries in respect of the failure of the crops. If the failure of the crops is brought to the notice of the Collector, it is likely that that kind-hearted officer may either make inquiries into the matter or strongly recommend that in Palghat taluk 35 per cent. at least be deducted for failure of the season. Is it not now that Mr. Clogstoun, who is devoid of any compassion, should visit these parts? The request is made that Government should depute a special officer to inquire and report about the actual state of affairs.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 17th, 1894.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th December, referring to the failure of crops in the taluks of Ernad, Waluvanad and Palghat on account of the insufficiency of rain, says that in its opinion there is a prospect of famine greater in intensity than those of 1866 and 1876. The paper invites the attention of Government to the desirability of taking precautionary measures soon.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

"Government by wage class."

53. The *Vartadarsini*, of the 15th December 1894, says that India alone in this world affords the novel spectacle of a country governed by men who are little better than coolies, inasmuch as its servants work only for the wages they get. They are born and bred in an island, 15,000 miles away from us, and know nothing of our manners and customs, but learn what business is only after they set foot in this country. It is people such as these that make laws and administer them for us. They have no relatives or friends here whose censure they have to fear if they should act unworthily. Public criticism and scorn they care nothing for. They have neither houses nor lands in this country. In a word they have no inducement to work except their wages. Further, officers are allowed to report themselves on their work to the higher authorities. Unless others do this, there is no room for justice. The result of this is that riots occur here and there and the revenue of the Government is subject to great fluctuations. It thinks that there can be no welfare for

VARTADARSINI, *Nellore*, Dec. 15th, 1894.

the people until simultaneous examinations be introduced and a greater number of members of the Legislative Council be elected by the people.

54. The same paper writes thus:—The question whether Government officials are allowed to attend the congress or not is causing anxiety to many. This question has been already settled and the rule is that Government servants should not make speeches or take any such active part in the proceedings of the congress. This certainly does not mean that they should not attend the congress at all. When Government officials attend they simply hear what others say and do nothing else. We have recently read in the *Standard* that a Law Professor in the Law College had been prohibited by the Government from attending the congress and that he had replied by saying that he was not a Government official, that his work ceased on the 15th December, and that no objection could be made as he did not draw a regular salary from the Government. As this report has proved to be false such of the officials as are desirous of being present at the congress may freely do so. (*A true translation.*)

The Congress and Government officials.

GNANODAYAMU, *Bezwada*, Dec. 22nd, 1894.

55. The *Gnanodayamu*, of the 22nd December 1894, learns that the people of the Cuddapah district have formed an association similar to the people's association existing in the Kistna district. It hopes that such associations may be gradually formed in every district in the presidency.

Recommending formation of people's associations in all districts.

VARTADARSINI, *Nellore*, Dec. 22nd, 1894.

56. A Native Christian correspondent to the *Vartadarsini*, of the 22nd December 1894, writing about the miserable condition of the Pariyas in Kovur in the Nellore district, says that there is not one of them who can call a cubit of land his own. All of them live by working on the fields as laborers and with the few potsful of rice that they get in return they have to support their wives and children. The village authorities do not concern themselves in any way about these poor people's condition. Whenever these Pariyas happen to give offence to the owners of the houses where they reside, they are driven out of their homes and they either find shelter in some other houses with difficulty or erect sheds along the canal by the side of the road; but the police and the revenue inspectors prosecute them and get them punished for so erecting their sheds. The correspondent prays that, as these poor people have not got money enough to buy lands themselves, the District Collector will go and visit the village and grant them what they require.

Pariyas in Kovur.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1894.

57. The *Sasilekha*, of the 21st December 1894, hears that the Government of India are contemplating to impose a duty on imported cotton goods in addition to the duties already levied on other imports. It thinks that the time has perhaps come when people have to die of taxation.

The cotton duties.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 17th, 1894.

58. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 17th ultimo, says thus:—The *Madras Standard* says that one of the Assistant Professors of the Law College of Madras has been asked by the Government not to take any part in the deliberations of the congress and that he has replied that he is not a Government servant as he is on the receipt of no permanent salary, but is paid for his lectures, and that, as he ceases to lecture on or about the 15th of December this year and resumes his duties only about the close of January, he is not precluded from taking part in the National Congress which is held in Madras during the interval. We have also heard of this, and, while we do not think that the Government's action necessarily shows a hostile spirit towards the congress, we cannot but commend the plucky reply of the assistant professor. The *Standard* also learns that Mr. Theodore Beck, of Alighur fame, has addressed a letter to the Madras Government requesting it to place itself in opposition to the Madras congress—what an impertinence!

Officials and the Indian National Congress.

59. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 24th ultimo, says that Sir Charles Elliot has got a reprimand from the Secretary of State for the remarks he made to Mr. Raymond Blathwayt.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 24th, 1894.

Sir Charles Elliot reprimanded.

60. The same paper says that tree daubing has again begun in Behar.

Tree-daubing in Behar.

61. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 17th December, asks why the stationery and contingent charges are so heavy and sets itself to ascertain how they can be best curtailed. The causes are these:—Persons entrusted with the expenditure of funds are not afraid of wasting them and due care is not exercised by the Government itself in the matter of expenditure. The evils can be remedied if the heads of departments who can show less expenditure are granted an increase to their salaries in proportion to the saving effected by them; their conduct should also be commended; a commission should be allowed to them or they should have a preferential claim for promotion. Failing all these, a statement should be called for of the probable expenditure of each office, and, on a comparison of all the statements, prices should be fixed and money allowances granted, or the contingent expentiture of each district should be given on contract. For all extra expenditure in excess of the amount fixed, previous sanction should be obtained. All unnecessary returns should be stopped, the publication and continued republication in the district gazettes, &c., of all unnecessary matter should be discontinued and all unnecessary correspondence should be put a stop to. For instance, there is no indigo cultivation in any of the taluks of Malabar; but this return is required from that district also. Though the Collectors are aware that the cultivation does not exist in Malabar, they have not reported that it does not exist. They continue to require this return from divisional officers and tahsildars who in turn require the same from the revenue inspectors and village heads. The publication in the district gazettes of abkári and forest sheets in English is also unnecessary inasmuch as most of those, who read these gazettes, are not acquainted with English and superior officers can obtain the information from the Fort St. George Gazette. The frequent publication of the rules for granting loans to agriculturists is also not required as no loans are granted to agriculturists in this district. To prevent the wastage of stationery caused by several preliminaries relative to the leave applications of stamp-vendors, it is suggested that tahsildars might be authorised to endorse their sanction on the original applications. The same course might be followed in the case of village officers, &c., applying for leave. Similarly to reduce the expenditure on oil and to ensure greater convenience to clerks and parties the consumption of oil should be discontinued except in special cases. If the work is heavy the officers might come to office an hour earlier or papers might be taken home. No expenditure on oil is allowed in registry offices and there the arrears are not greater than in other departments. The oil required by the treasury guards should be carefully checked and money allowances granted for the purpose. The submission of *nil* returns and reports also entails much wastage of stationery. That village accountants should keep separate journals for each month is another source of unnecessary expenditure of stationery. If therefore the Government were to institute an inquiry as to the heads under which the expenditure might be reduced, it is hoped that there might be vast reduction in contingent expenditure. There is no question as to the necessity for an inquiry by Government and for the reduction of unnecessary expenditure.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 17th, 1894.

How to reduce stationery and and contingent charges.

62. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper, writing about the preparations that were being made for the late National Congress at Madras, observes as follows:—It is not in collecting money from the people of the presidency in which the congress is held that the congressmen experience great difficulty, but it is in countervailing the opposition of some of the Government officials

The National Congress.

officials who purposely do so with a view to discredit that movement. Even the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, Allahabad and the Panjab are hostile to the congress. As the Lieutenant-Governors are men generally promoted from the Civil Service of India, the jealousy that characterizes some of the Civil Servants in regard to the prosperity of the natives cannot in the nature of things entirely leave these Lieutenant-Governors. There are only very few men among the Civil Servants who treat Europeans and natives alike and who have the welfare of the natives at heart. It is at the time when some of the clever officials among the Anglo-Indians, who profess to know much of the country and the people, while actually the case is not so, keep the Governors and the Governors-General under their thumbs and manage things as they like by misrepresenting the real state of affairs, that the people begin to receive unfair treatment at the hands of Government; but one of the several actions of Lord Wenlock, our present Governor of Madras, which conclusively proves that he has not completely fallen victim to the deceitful practices of the Anglo-Indian bureaucrats, is his giving clear proof that he is not opposed to the congress but sympathizes with it. His Excellency issued orders to the military authorities to give as many tents as should be necessary for the congress, and, consequently, the officials are also favorably disposed towards that movement.

[Issued 18th January 1896.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th January 1895.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | Dec. 1894. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st and 15th Jan. 1895. |
| 3 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | |
| 4 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 140 | 5th Jan. 1895. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 100 | 5th Jan. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 22nd and 29th Dec. 1894. |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 29th Dec. 1894 and 12th Jan. 1895. |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 1st and 8th Jan. 1895. |
| 9 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 22nd Dec. 1894. |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 295 | 26th ,, ,, and 2nd and 9th Jan 1895. |
| 11 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 575 | 17th ,, ,, ,, 7th Jan. 1895. |
| 12 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 300 | 23rd and 30th Dec. 1894 and 6th Jan. 1895. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 13 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | 21st, 25th and 28th Dec. 1894 and 4th and 8th Jan. 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 14 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | Dec. 1894. |
| 15 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Nyayabodhini" .. .. .. | Ongole .. .. .. | 250 | 1st Jan. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 5th Jan. 1895. |
| 18 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 29th Dec. 1894 and 5th Jan. 1895. |
| 19 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 460 | 30th ,, ,, ,, 6th and 13th Jan. 1895. |
| 20 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 29th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 7th and 14th Jan. 1895. |
| 22 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 12th Jan. 1895. |
| 23 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 3rd and 10th Jan. 1895. |
| 24 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 1st Jan. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 29th Dec. 1894 and 5th Jan. 1895. |
| 27 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 2nd and 9th Jan. 1895. |
| 28 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 7th Jan. 1895. |
| 29 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 12th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 30 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 24th and 31st Dec. 1894 and 7th Jan. 1895. |
| 31 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 22nd ,, 29th ,, ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Tilism-i-Hyruth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th Dec. 1894 and 5th Jan. 1895. |
| 33 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | Not known. | 5th Jan. 1895. |
| 34 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 24th, 27th and 31st Dec. 1894 and 7th Jan. 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th December, after making a brief reference to the military exploits of Japan and to the constant defeats sustained by the Chinese, says that the Japanese commanders, wherever they go, are in the habit of issuing a proclamation to the Japanese regiments as well as to the people of China declaring that the war between Japan and China is confined to the Governments only, that the people will not be in the least interfered with, that they can therefore peacefully attend to their avocations as usual without any fear of being molested by the contending parties, and that, if people supply the regiments with provisions, they will be fully paid for them and so forth. It adds that, as the Japanese soldiers are true to their promise, the people do not fear to approach them and have petty dealings with them, such as supplying them with provisions, &c. The paper remarks in conclusion that this method of issuing proclamation may be regarded as one of the secrets of the success of Japan.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 28th, 1894.

One of the secrets of the success of Japan in the Chino-Japanese wars.

2. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 15th December, referring to the Waziristan news, states that, on the 8th December, an envoy of the British Commissioner left Wano for Khajuri Kutch, but before he had proceeded scarcely three miles from the camp he was suddenly attacked by a party of the Waziris and was robbed of everything he had after being beaten severely. It also says that the Waziris are fortifying Kaniguram and are removing their families from that place and that Mulla Powindah will not abide by the terms offered by the British Government. Every rumour about his desire to conclude such peace is unreliable; hence the frontier authorities should not be deceived by such rumours. The *Jaridah* rejoices to hear that the Sri Raja of Nabha has offered his troops for service in Waziristan to assist Government in suppressing the frontier rebellions. It further notes that all the other chiefs of India anxiously desire to offer the services of their troops for the same purpose.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Royapettah, Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1894.

Doings of the Waziris.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

3. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 29th December, complains that rogues, who have had previous convictions, resort to Popham's Broadway and daringly waylay in broad daylight people that carry money from the Madras Bank, and the paper is at a loss to know why the authorities concerned have not taken steps to prevent the commission of such offences.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Dec. 29th, 1894.

Waylaying in Popham's Broadway in broad daylight and the indifference of the police.

4. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 29th December, reports that the petty quarrel that arose among the wicked characters living in Ashtabujam street, Chulay, has now assumed a serious aspect and that bad men, taking advantage of this disturbance, waylay the passers-by and cause them much anxiety as to the safety of their person and property. He adds that when this unsatisfactory state of things was brought to the notice of the G division police authorities, they treated the matter with indifference and told the complainants to take summons against the wrong-doers.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, Dec. 29th, 1894.

A complaint against the G division police, Madras.

5. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th December, referring to the iniquities and inefficiency of the Malabar police by adducing instances, viz., the Kottakkal murder and the Chenkotti highway robbery, which still remain undetected, says that, as a rule, the Malabar police, far from

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Dec. 29th, 1894.

Inefficiency of the Malabar police.

endeavouring to repress crime, aid and abet it. Referring to the charge brought against Mathai, head constable of Andathod, the paper observes that, owing to the case against him being brought to light, he may, perhaps, in the eyes of the authorities, have become a culprit, but, in the opinion of the people, it is doubtful whether there are any police officers in Malabar who are not culprits to an equal extent. The paper remarks that want of adequate attention on the part of superior officers gives rise to so many irregularities in the department and that it is a great pity that this department, which guarantees the security of person and property and which ought therefore to be improved as far as practicable, should remain unimproved even to the present day. Although the Inspector-General of Police, who lately retired, is from all accounts an able and meritorious officer, yet he had not, in the opinion of the editor, given sufficient attention in the matter of selecting his subordinates by a due consideration of their merits, or else the department would have attained a greater perfection. The paper regrets to have to make a remark like this at the termination of the official career of such a great man, but that it is constrained to do so. The paper concludes by saying that, as the present Inspector-General is unquestionably an able officer, it anxiously awaits the steps this officer is going to take concerning the department.

A police constable refused sanction for prosecuting an English officer for an assault case.

6. A Tellicherry correspondent to the same paper writes as follows:—On the 2nd November 1894 two European officials, who were riding on elephants, led the animals over the Kannavam bridge, and, when they similarly led these over one or two culverts also, one of them gave way. A policeman, who was standing near at the time, saw this and reported the matter to the higher authorities. The inspector accorded sanction to proceed against them according to law. On the strength of this sanction the station-house officer charged these two European gentlemen; but a certain European gentleman, who wields some power, sent for another European gentleman and told him something or other, and, under the orders of the Superintendent, the charge was immediately withdrawn. The matter did not end here. After the withdrawal of the charge one of the accused gentlemen abused and even assaulted the policeman who had reported against him. The policeman applied to the higher authorities for sanction to prosecute the gentleman who assaulted him, but here too the hats conspired together and sanction was not accorded. Is this justice? If things are done in this fashion, how can the natives get justice? As such doings of the Europeans, who lead a pleasant life by the help of money paid by the Indians, are not at all in keeping with reason, the officer upon whom the duty of according sanction devolved ought to accord it to the policeman without giving consideration to creed or colour, so that he might conduct the assault case aud get justice done in the matter.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1894.

Suggestion regarding the jury system.

7. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st December, writes as follows:—The task of nominating persons for the jury is left to the revenue inspectors, and, as their selection is anything but satisfactory, we often observe among jurors persons who are so ignorant as not to understand even what is going on in the court. Still more unsatisfactory is the fact that the names of the persons thus selected are published in the gazette only after the expiry of the time prescribed for protesting against such nomination. To avoid such irregularities, it is suggested that it should be the bounden duty of the tahsildar to nominate persons who are members of the taluk, district or municipal boards or pensioners as jurors; that the tahsildar should be held responsible for bad selection; that, if a person so nominated shows any reasonable cause to have his name removed from the list, the civil judge should have the power to do so; that the system of fining the jurors for late attendance should be dispensed with and that the severity of the rule demanding their attendance notwithstanding their inconveniences should be moderated.

A query regarding the Judge of the City Civil Court and the Registrar of the Court of Small Causes with reference to wearing gowns.

8. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 22nd December, is at a loss to know why the Judge of the City Civil Court and the Registrar of the Court of Small Causes are allowed to take their seats without their gowns on, while the other judges of the court wear gowns.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Dec. 22nd, 1894.

A suggestion regarding the jury.

9. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th December, protests against impannelling illiterate and ignorant persons in the jury on the ground that the decision of the judge, based on the opinion of such persons, will hardly be just, and desires the authorities concerned to impannel in future respectable persons of sound judgment and possessing a fair knowledge of law.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 28th, 1894.

(*d*) *Education.*

Advisability of opening a school exclusively for the education of minor zamindars.

10. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th December, alluding to the article written by the Raja of Bobbili in the columns of the *Hindu* suggesting the method of instructing minor zamindars, writes as follows:—The tutors appointed by the Court of Wards for the education of minor zamindars, with the hope of getting a honorarium or some permanent source of income from their students in the future, do not render the authorities a true account of the progress of their students. If teachers certified by the Court of Wards act in this way, the nature of the education imparted by teachers, who are not under the control of the Court of Wards, can be better imagined than described. To place the education of minor zemindars on a sound and satisfactory basis, it is suggested that a school exclusively for educating minor zamindars should be opened and the Inspector of Schools should be made to examine the students once a year and submit his report to the authorities on the progress of the students. There is no use in expecting Government to take the lead in carrying out this suggestion. If one or two zamindars interested in the movement open a school in Madras, all the minors under the Court of Wards and many of the sons of landed proprietors will surely join the school and the desired object will unfailingly be realized.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 28th, 1894.

Village teachers and Primary examination.

11. The *Rajayogi*, of the 29th December 1894, adverting to the notification issued by the Director of Public Instruction on the 14th September that all teachers employed in municipal schools should by the year 1897 have passed at least the Primary examination and that otherwise the grants from Government would be withheld, sees no objection to the rule being enforced in the case of those who will hereafter be appointed as village schoolmasters, but pities the fate of those old men who have been engaged as teachers from their youth and have been earning a scanty allowance thereby.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Dec. 29th, 1894.

Suggestions regarding the management of the proposed Mappila schools in Malabar.

12. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 7th January, hears that, with a view to encourage Mappila education, Government proposes to take up the management of the Mappila schools of Walavanad and Ernad taluks from the local board, to appoint a special Mappila inspecting officer for such schools, and also to give higher salaries and results grants than those of the Hindu schools. The paper, while approving of the above scheme, takes exception to the appointment of a special Mappila inspector. It says that, as, under the proposed scheme, a teacher of any one class in a Mappila school is to receive a higher salary and results grant than a teacher of a corresponding class in a Hindu school, it is absolutely necessary to ascertain whether the attainments of a Mappila boy in any class are equal to those of a Hindu boy in a similar class, and none but those inspecting both the Hindu and Mappila schools can ascertain this. There is no objection to appointing a Mappila inspector for the Mappila schools, but

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 7th, 1895.

he should have supervision over both these kinds of schools. Only then he will be able to compare the standards of these two different schools and find out the defects and rectify them. When the same matter was discussed by the board some time ago, all the Mappila members held the opinion that the Mappilas had not the least objection to Hindus, East Indians or Europeans being appointed to inspect their schools, nor do they now dislike such inspecting agency. The paper next suggests that for eight or ten Mappila schools one gymnastic instructor should be appointed and that a man who is an adept in Islam should be made to deliver religious lectures at least once a month in these schools in order that the Mappilas, who sacrifice their lives on account of their wrong notion in respect of religious principles, may desist from doing so. As the Mappilas, who cause outbreaks and die like dogs, are naturally poor and have no means of earning their livelihood, they do not care to live, and so to afford them facilities for earning a subsistence will not also be a matter of less importance.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Dec. 22nd, 1894.

A suggestion regarding the supply of medicines to the hospitals under the management of municipalities and local fund boards.

13. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 22nd December, referring to the order of Government forbidding the supply of medicines to the hospitals and dispensaries under the management of municipalities and local fund boards in this presidency, writes as follows:—This order bears heavily on patients if not on municipalities and local fund boards. Whenever medicines are not available in these hospitals necessary for the use of certain diseases, the medical officers in charge of the hospitals are obliged either to administer other medicines or administer no medicine at all; consequently the sufferings of the patients in either case remain unabated, and the existence of hospitals of this kind is worse than useless. Moreover, most hospitals have not sufficient means to procure medicines from shops and drug bazaars at a great cost. Formerly the maintenance of these hospitals was in the hands of Government. Had municipalities and local boards thought even for one moment that Government would forsake them in the manner in which it has done now, they would not have taken this responsibility on their heads. However, it is suggested that, if an agent be appointed to supply these hospitals with medicines, or if some other means for procuring medicines be devised, Government will greatly help the hospitals. It is hoped that the Surgeon-General will address on this subject to Government.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 28th, 1894.

Stagnated condition of the Pottamarai tank in Kumbakónam and the indifference of the municipal authorities.

14. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th December, referring to the Pottamarai tank lying in the centre of the town of Kumbakónam, asks—Why not the municipal authorities take steps either to purify the stagnated condition of its water or to abate the effluvia emanating from the south-west corner of the tank, while they, on the plea of preventing cholera, are very active in charging people with the offence of throwing night-soil at the entrance of their houses.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 8th, 1895.

Inefficiency of the Tindivanam union panchayat.

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th January, referring to the Tindivanam Union, writes as follows:—With the exception of one or two, all the members of the Tindivanam union panchayat are very inefficient. Men of education and old residents of the town have not been nominated, while new settlers, such as the headmaster of the Mission school, the sub-registrar, Sundaram Aiyar, a vakil, a stamp-vendor and two others, and pensioners, who do not even know how to conduct themselves in the meeting, have been selected. The present chairman of the union unreasonably enhanced the house-tax of certain houses, and, when the owners thereof appealed in time, he personally inspected the houses, and, instead of refunding the extra sum, he endorsed on their appeals—"They would be attended to next year."

16. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd January, while inviting the attention of the Tellicherry municipality to the insanitary condition of the place, called Chala, suggests that the municipality should construct a drain to take the dirty water collected in the place to the sea, which is only fifty yards off, as otherwise the public health will suffer.

Irregularities prevailing in the Tellicherry municipal hospital.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, [Jan. 2nd, 1895.

Referring to the municipal hospital near the fort, the correspondent says that, if poor and illiterate patients go to the hospital the hospital employés not only trouble them by putting a series of unnecessary questions but also extort answers by intimidating them. Another complaint made by the correspondent is that, when the patients go with the prescription to the compounding room, they are generally told to go and buy drugs from a chemist's shop which is close to the hospital and which is under the management of an hospital assistant who has been dismissed the municipal service. The attention of the surgeon is invited to these irregularities.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th December, on behalf of those karnams and maniyamdars of Chingleput, whose services were dispensed with in the late reduction, says that Government should support and encourage them as well as their descendants by opening schools for them and by conferring appointments on them even as Government does in respect of the Muhammadans, and should also provide for conferring on the karnams and their descendants posts that may fall vacant in public offices as a matter of special privilege.

A suggestion to Government in respect of karnams.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 28th, 1894.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

18. A correspondent to the *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 23rd December, speaking of the Forest department of Tiruchengód circle, says that the Muhammadan executive subordinates of the department choose or do not choose to recognize the permits obtained by the people from the village munsifs for collecting firewood, &c., in their villages according to their whim and fancy, arbitrarily levy taxes from them for digging clay and for gathering sand and thus oppress them. He thinks it desirable that the authorities should take steps to avoid such high-handed dealings on the part of the subordinates of the Forest department.

A complaint against the Muhammadan executive subordinates of the Forest department, Tiruchengód circle.

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengód*, Dec. 23rd, 1894.

### (*k*) *General.*

19. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st December, informs that the authorities at Mathalipuram in Shiyáli taluk issued an order requiring persons enjoying the produce of cocoanut and tamarind trees growing in the streets and elsewhere to draw up a muchilika in half-a-rupee stamp paper before the tahsildar instead of paying a small amount with the kist as formerly and that, if such persons fail to do so, the lease of these trees would be given over, notwithstanding their long enjoyment by the defaulters, to any one who would draw up the said muchilika. He adds that the lessees of those trees protested against this measure pleading that they could pay only the small amount which they had been paying formerly.

A novel order of the authorities at Mathalipuram in Shiyáli taluk.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1894.

20. The same paper writes as follows:—During March last Government of India, with a view to make up the deficit in the Indian finance, introduced the Tariff Act, and to please the merchants of Manchester they excluded the cotton goods from its operation; but, as the revenue raised in

Imposition of duty on cotton goods imported into India.

virtue of the operation of this Act proved insufficient, the Government of India again wrote to the Secretary of State saying that there was no other alternative for making up the deficit than imposing import duties even on cotton goods imported into India. The Secretary of State thereupon replied that, should the cotton goods imported into India be taxed, it is equally desirable that the cotton goods manufactured in India in various mills should be taxed with excise duties. Accordingly Mr. Westland, at the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, brought in two Bills—one for the imposition of import duties at 5 per cent. on cotton goods imported into India and another for levying excise duties at 5 per cent. on cotton goods manufactured in various mills in India. As Government of India has no power to impose duty on cotton goods manufactured in Native States, mill-owners in such States will gain an advantage over those elsewhere, and, to prevent such partiality, Mr. Westland suggested that even such cotton goods should be assessed when they come into British dominions. Whenever the interests of Englishmen and of the natives of India are in conflict with each other, the English are ready to adopt measures to further their own interests at the expense of the latter. If their interest is affected in any way they grow blind to reason and justice.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Dec. 22nd, 1894.

Opinion regarding the settlement of Pariyas in Kistna district.

21. The *Pariyan*, of the 22nd December, referring to the letter written to Government by Mr. J. N. Atkinson, the Collector of Kistna, advocating the causes of the Pariyas, to the opinion expressed by the Board of Revenue on the subject, and to the Government order thereon, says as follows:—It is only when the ryots have lands of their own that they will be encouraged to labour for themselves. The Government order on this subject is very severe, while the proposal made by the Collector is reasonable and based upon experience. It is unjust on the part of Government to have thwarted the measures proposed by the Collector and thrown cold water upon the endeavours of the Pariyas as though Government is of opinion that the sufferings which the Pariyas and other lower orders of the Hindu community have been hitherto subjected to owing to the oppression of the higher classes were not enough. It is the earnest wish of the Pariyas and other lower orders akin to them as well as that of many a philanthropist that Government should reconsider its resolution and that Mr. Atkinson should be permitted to continue to be the Collector of Kistna for several years more until the Pariyas and other lower orders get themselves well settled in the Kistna district. If Government is not pleased to retain Mr. Atkinson in the district for some years more, all the exertions on the part of the Collector and the people of Kistna will be of no avail and the Government order will remain a dead letter.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Dec. 26th, 1894.

Necessity for opening a post office at Sirupakkam in Vriddhachalam taluk.

22. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 26th December, dwelling on the inconvenience which the people of Sirupakkam in Vriddhachalam taluk undergo by the absence of a post office in that place, hopes that the memorial of the people of Sirupakkam on the subject addressed to the Postmaster-General will meet with his favorable consideration and that a post office will soon be opened in that place.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Dec. 29th, 1894.

One of the ways of discovering the irregularities of toll-collections, &c.

23. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 29th December, writes as follows:—If anybody prefers a complaint to the authorities that the agents of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and the toll-collectors at toll-gates take bribes from the people by intimidation, he is directed to lodge his complaint formally with a competent authority, and the result is that people prefer to put up with annoyance to trouble and vexation of a formal complaint. It is advisable that the authorities should, on receiving complaints of this kind, go in disguise and find out the truth themselves instead of expecting some one else to bring the fact to the light of day.

24. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 29th December, echoing in a comical manner the sentiments expressed in the *Swadesamitran* of the 21st December on the subject of the imposition of duty on cotton goods imported into India, advises the Indian weavers to sell cloths produced in their looms at such low price as to discourage the sale of English cotton goods in the market, and exhorts the people of India to help the weavers by laying out their capital in procuring weaving machines rather than buying shares in the Tramway Company.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Dec. 29th, 1894.

Advice to the people of India regarding the imposition of import duty on cotton goods.

25. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th January, speaking of the Bill for the inclusion of cotton goods in the Tariff Act, says that, as industry and commerce are in their infancy in India, Government should try to encourage them by postponing the imposition of excise duty, and that, as the present exorbitant scale of expenditure of the Government of India will never redeem India from poverty, it is highly essential that Parliament, as desired by the congress, should form a select committee to inquire into and report on the revenues and expenditure of India. The correspondent recommends the abolition of the India Office and the Council of the Secretary of State on the grounds that they are very expensive and that they serve only to multiply difficulties in deciding questions relating to India, and thinks that, if the members of the House of Commons nominate a select committee from among themselves and do the work now done by the India Office, the expenditure of India would greatly be minimized.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 8th, 1895.

A suggestion to abolish the India Office.

26. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 3rd instant, says that the population of Mysore being 50 lakhs and the revenue 150 lakhs, the average per head is Rs. 3, while in the Presidency of Madras the average is only Rs. 2-4-0.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 3rd, 1895.

Incidence of taxation in Mysore and in the Madras Presidency.

27. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 7th January, writes about a certain sub-registrar in Calicut taluk as follows:—The sub-registrar in question comes to office only at half past two o'clock. He is very slow in his work and often loses his temper. Even one-tenth of the documents presented by parties are not registered every day. As soon as he comes to office he tells the parties thus: "Why did you all come to-day! It is too late. You may all go now. Were you all sleeping up to this time? I shall not be able to register any document to-day." What then must be the feelings of the parties who have come from distant places and have been waiting at the office for the arrival of the sub-registrar. As the sub-registrar did not receive an urgent document for registration, the party had to get it registered by the district registrar paying an excess fee of Rs. 5. Last Friday I waited at the registry office till 3 o'clock thinking that my document would be received for registration, but it was of no use. As certain land, which lies in an amsam within the jurisdiction of another sub-registrar, had also been inserted in my document, I at once proceeded to that office and got my document registered on the same day. The distance between the two sub-registry offices is nearly four miles. That one sub-registrar could find time to receive and register a document brought by a man who arrived after 3 o'clock from a place four miles away from the registry office, while the sub-registrar above referred to could not do so, is the matter that well may cause surprise. In conclusion, the correspondent says that parties are greatly inconvenienced by this sub-registrar and that the authorities should therefore take notice of the matter.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 7th, 1895.

Complaint against a sub-registrar in Calicut taluk.

28. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 24th December, says the Secretary of State has at last sanctioned the levy of import duty on Lancashire goods under certain restrictions. In commenting upon this subject, the *Khasim* observes that the Home Government and the Government of India found no

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Dec. 24th, 1894.

Imposition of duty on Lancashire goods.

other means by which to improve the present impoverished condition of the Indian exchequer. If the authorities had from the very beginning included the Lancashire goods in the Tariff Act, the state of Indian finances would not have been as bad as it is now. It further says that it may not be out of the recollection of our readers that import duty was levied on Lancashire goods up to the year 1882, but, in consequence of the pressure put upon the Government by the British public, or rather by the Lancashire weavers, it was abolished. Regarding the telegraphic news from Calcutta to the effect that Mr. Westland, the Financial Member, has been permitted to introduce an enactment providing for the levy of the said duty and that he proposes to add a clause to it providing for the imposition of duty on Indian cotton manufactures, it remarks that the above proposal is objectionable as it must tend to prevent Indian cotton manufactures from successfully competing with Lancashire goods in the Indian market. It also notes that hitherto the Indian authorities pretended to aid the development of Indian manufactures, but the above proposal seems to show that they intend to check such progress. It further observes that the above duty will not bring in more than two or three lakhs of rupees which would not even suffice to pay for the establishment required to collect it. Under these circumstances, the *Khasim* suggests that Government should give up the idea of levying a duty on the Indian cotton industries and concert other measures for the improvement of the financial state of the country. For example, it might impose a duty of 5 per cent. on English manufactures imported into this country.

TILISM-I-HYRUTH, *Triplicane, Madras,* Dec. 25th, 1894.

Duty on cotton goods.

29. *Tilism-i-Hyruth*, of the 25th December, in stating that it is the intention of Government to increase the rate of import duties on cotton goods by 5 per cent. and to realise thereby an additional revenue of one crore and thirty lakhs per annum, observes that it is probable that the taxes levied on paper and silk manufactures will also be increased.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Royapettah, Madras,* Dec. 29th, 1894.

Honours and titles.

30. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 29th December, in referring to the number of vacancies which at present exist in the different grades of honours, suggests that the merits and exploits of each individual, who receives a title, should be mentioned against his name in order to induce other aspirants after honours and titles to follow their examples.

ALHAMI, *Madras,* Jan. 5th, 1895.

The Muhammadans and the congress.

31. *Alhami*, of the 5th January, referring to Mr. Rangayya Nayudu's insulting remarks on the attitude of the Muhammadan community towards the congress, states that it is a matter of great surprise and regret that Mr. Rangayya Nayudu, who is considered to be a sensible and learned gentleman, should have allowed himself to say "that Muhammadans have stood aloof from the congress under the mistaken impression that it is disliked by the authorities and that not to join such a movement and to oppose it would tend to secure to them the favour of the rulers and to promote their official advancement." It is absurd to think that Muhammadans, who were once the rulers of India, hold themselves aloof from the congress from self-interested motives. It is for sound and political reasons which may be made known hereafter that they hold aloof.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore,* Jan. 13th, 1895.

"A vague law and its consequences."

32. The *Desopakari*, of the 13th January 1895, referring to an article which appeared in the *Standard*, of the 29th ultimo, concerning the absence of any definite law in regard to the guardianship of minors when one of their parents happens to forsake his or her religion, and to the instance cited in proof of the injurious consequences that this indefiniteness has led to, proposes that, in appointing guardians to these minors, Government should select such close relatives of theirs as still belong to the religion which their parents professed at the time of their birth. Such a provision, it

believes, would not only be highly proper, but would also give no room for vexations and troubles.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 14th, 1895.

The cotton duties.

33. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 14th instant, writes thus:—It has often been said that the people of England care but little about India. They are willing to sacrifice the interests of this country to those of their own without the slightest compunction. Justice may be done to India if it does not involve loss to England. If it does, India must go to the wall. It cannot be thought of for a moment as interfering with the benefits that ought to accrue to the people at home. We have had many instances of this. The British Government maintains a large military force in this land because it is required so much as it is for the benefit of the Government to keep the troops here. They are supported while here at the cost of this country; they are sent to and from India at the cost of its people, and though these facts are well known the Government and the people are quite content to allow matters to remain as they are. They want no change, for this would be to their disadvantage. Another instance of the same selfish spirit is the abolition of the cotton duties. A tax was years ago imposed upon the cotton twist imported into this land. It was not heavy, and the burden of payment fell upon those who were well-to-do. Only these could purchase the cloth made from the material imported from the West; but a clamour was got up by the manufacturers of Manchester that this tax ought to be abolished. They believed, or professed to believe, that it was contrary to the principles of free trade, consequently they said it ought to be done away with. It was pointed out over and over again that it had no connection with a breach of the principles of free trade. It was imposed in order to increase the revenue, and the money brought in did not increase the burdens of the people, that is, of the poorer people. The tax was not felt simply because it only fell upon those who were well-to-do and who could afford to pay the tax when they purchased the cloth in question; but the men of Lancashire were of opinion that it stood in the way of their trade, that they could not make so much money while the duty was in existence. They held it was an evil, so it must be taken out of the way. So they never ceased to agitate and as the ministers of the crown were afraid they might lose the support of Lancashire if they did not take off the tax, they abolished it. After the last budget statement, when it was discovered that there was a deficit, it was deemed necessary that the tariff should be revised. The result was the taxation of a number of articles, but cotton goods imported from England was not found among these. It was exempted, and the people of this land protested strongly against this. The whole community, Europeans and Natives, raised its voice against this injustice and called upon the Government to redress it. So loud was the voice of India raised that the Secretary of State for India has given orders that the duty upon cotton goods imported into India shall be re-imposed. This is quite right, and if he had stopped here, the people would have been thankful; but he has not stopped. He has gone far beyond this. He has undone the good that the re-imposition of the duties promised. This official has ordered that an excise duty shall be charged upon all cotton goods manufactured in this land, and thus the industry will be retarded. It is felt by all that the duty has been imposed solely at the dictation of Manchester. It is to please the manufacturers of that place that the people of this country have to pay a higher price for their cotton goods, and that an obstruction has been placed upon industry. The fact is the cotton manufacturers of England do not like to see the growing condition of the cotton trade of India, so they try everything to keep it down. The Home Government requires the votes of these men at an election, so it sacrifices India in order to please them. Manchester tells India that it ought not to manufacture cotton, but only to grow it. It looks with a jealous eye upon the mills of Bombay and other places, and it tries its best to make them produce as little as possible. It has done this in the past, and it is to be feared the same thing will happen in the future. The whole country should protest against the imposition of the excise duty and should bring pressure to bear upon the people at home to prevent such an injustice being committed.

## IV.—Native States.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Jan. 2nd, 1895.

The condition on which it is proposed to restore the Maharaja of Kashmir to power.

34. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 2nd instant, says:—A few years ago the British Government deprived the Maharaja of Kashmir of all power in his dominions on the ground that he was extravagant in his expenditure. Now, Silhet, in Kashmir, is a place which is very convenient encampment for the British troops. The British Government has therefore proposed that if the Maharaja would give up this place he would be restored to his former position in his kingdom. This rumour is, however, now contradicted by the *Madras Mail*.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Jan. 9th, 1895.

The future administration of Mysore.

35. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 9th instant, in a long article gives the following as the opinion of the people of Mysore on the subject of the future administration of Mysore. The temporary arrangements made by the Government of India for the administration of Mysore have given some assurance to the people, and they feel confident that future arrangements will be made with a view to secure the prosperity and contentment of the country. The *Pioneer* thinks that a Council of Regency will be appointed to carry on the administration until the minor Raja comes of age, and that the present Resident will be asked to remain in office until the administration is put on a satisfactory footing. The share which the Resident will have in determining what form the administration shall take is very large and we hope he will act fully in accordance with the wishes of the people. These wishes have been unmistakeably shown to him and they are that the country should be administered by a council acting in conformity to the views of Her Highness the Dowager Maharani and of the Resident; but a few of the followers, admirers and countrymen of the Diwan, are getting up a memorial asking the Imperial Government to appoint him as Diwan-Regent to conduct the administration as sole autocrat, and saying that a council is unnecessary. These are all interested foreigners who look to the Diwan for their advancement and who hope that they will be all-powerful should the Diwan become the ruler in name as well as in fact; but however well the Diwan might have done his duty up to this time under the immediate eye of the late Maharaja, it is not safe to trust even a saint with absolute power over a people with whom he has very little sympathy and of whom he is not one. He is sure to flood the country with foreigners under some pretence or other and keep the natives of Mysore in subordinate positions. Nor are the states of Pudukkóttai and Baroda to be taken as examples for the appointment of a Diwan-Regent. Pudukkóttai is too insignificant when compared with Mysore and Mysore is too far advanced to be treated as Baroda was some twenty years ago under the Regency of Sir T. Madhava Rao. Nothing less than a Council of Regency will satisfy the people of Mysore in their present condition.

The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 14th instant, says to the following effect on the same subject:—The arrangements (for the administration of the state) will soon be made known and we trust they will give general satisfaction to the people of the province. We trust the Council of Regency will be a representative one, that the members will not be all of one party, but will include all in the State. Of course, Her Highness the Maharani must have much power in the affairs of the province. This would be only right, and could be for the good of the people. The people of Mysore will watch the constitution of the council very carefully.

The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 10th instant, writes to the following effect on the same subject:—The people of Mysore are very thankful to the Government of India for having intimated its intention to appoint a Council of Regency for the future administration of the province; but we think that the people would like to have the Diwan as President of this Council, and we have heard many of the principal merchants, officers, vakils, and artizans express a wish that the Diwan should be still at the head of the administration. We therefore hope that the Government of India will accede to these wishes. The next question is—Who are to constitute the members of such a council? Some

think that such members should hold no other office in the state; but we do not concur in this. The members should be men of education, experience and good steady moral character. They should be fully acquainted with the wants and wishes of the people. We have no doubt that such men can be had. They should not all belong to one section of the people. In fact, the council must be thoroughly representative in its constitution. It is further the wish of the people that the members of the council should be natives of the province; this desire is quite natural and should, as far as practicable, be respected; but there are no two opinions as to the desirability of having the present Diwan as President of the new council. The other members should all be on the same footing and must be paid equally. The people have the utmost confidence in the present Resident and the decision of the Government of India to keep him on for six months beyond his time or until the administration is put on a satisfactory footing is most considerate and wise.

The Resident of Mysore.

36. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 10th instant, says that the rumour that Colonel Henderson will vacate on the 20th proximo as originally intended and not continue for six months more has caused some anxiety in the minds of the people of Mysore on account of the unsettled state of the administration of the province.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Jan. 10th, 1895.

Rash driving and riding, &c., in Mattancheri to be put a stop to.

37. The Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st January, says that, as rash driving of vehicles and rash riding and driving of animals through the narrow streets in Mattancheri town cause great annoyance and inconvenience to the people, the Sirkar should put a stop to this nuisance and suggests that the Sirkar should set apart different thoroughfares for riding and driving.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Jan. 1st, 1895.

Cochin Cattle-trespass Bill.

38. The same issue of the paper, after noticing that the Cattle-trespass Bill, which was recently drafted by the Cochin Legislative Council and which has been translated into Malayalam and published in the *Sirkar Gazette* is no doubt a desirable measure, remarks that the definition of the word "cattle" in section 3 of the Bill does not cover cow, ox and heifer though they come within the purview of section 12 which provides for the levy of fines. The paper suggests that the legislature should consider whether the omission of cow, ox and heifer from the definition will not create misapprehension in the minds of the people as to the impounding of these animals, and expresses the opinion that, as great damage is done by these animals, they also should be included in the definition of the word "cattle."

Cochin Sirkar to supply Ernakulam town with drinking water.

39. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th December, invites the attention of the Cochin Sirkar to the desirability of supplying the town of Ernakulam with drinking water. The correspondent adds that, as the water now used by the residents of the place for drinking purposes is very impure, they succumb to various kinds of diseases. Enormous sums are wasted by the Cochin Sirkar for the reception of European gentlemen and for other festivities. The Raja spent a very large amount in connection with his recent trip to Benares. If all these sums had been utilized for the improvement of the water-supply of the town, how creditable and beneficial it would have been.

The editor, while supporting the above correspondence, suggests that the Sirkar can, if it pleases, bring pure water from the Aluva river which is only eight miles distant from Ernakulam town.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 29th, 1894.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Government to favorably dispose of the memorial of people of Walavanad regarding the failure of crops in that taluk.

40. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 7th January, writes that on the 23rd December last the people of Walavanad taluk held a public meeting at Ottapalam for the purpose of memorialising Government for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the failure of crops

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 7th, 1895.

in that taluk for want of rain and that a memorial, bearing nearly 1,200 signatures, has been submitted accordingly. The correspondent requests Government to bestow special attention upon the memorial and give memorialists some relief.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 21st & 25th, 1894.

Suggestions to the congress.

41. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st and the 25th December, publishes the following suggestions of a pensioned magistrate made to the secretary of the Madras Congress committee :—

The grievances of the people are in respect of the following :—(1) Revenue survey; (2) Revenue settlement; (3) Punjai lands; (4) Nanjai lands; (5) Manavari lands (lands of which the cultivation depends solely upon rain, not being irrigated artificially); (6) Shamilat lands (lands which are not let out or severally appropriated, but which are cultivated in common and of which the produce is divided among the proprietors according to their recorded proportions); (7) Village-sites; (8) Raising crops in substitution, destruction, waste, blighted crops, remission, &c.; (9) Salt; (10) Repairs; (11) Forest; (12) Zamindars, mittadars, shrotriemdars; (13) Road fund; (14) Revenue jamabandi; (15) Kistbandi; (16) Revenue inspectors; (17) Kanakapillais; (18) Tahsildars; (19) Collectors; (20) the Board of Revenue.

The writer dilates on each item as follows :—

(1) *Revenue survey.*—Inaccuracy of the measurement of the area of village-sites in the plan, mere measurement of nanjai lands as a whole without any particulars regarding their irrigation and their locality whether on a higher or lower level and the system of not surveying zamindari estates give rise to constant litigation among the people which induces them to raise loans and thus to impoverish themselves.

(2) *Revenue settlement.*—The system of revising the assessment on lands every now and then should be done away with. Good crops depend almost entirely upon the capital expended and on the irrigation of the lands, and, if the rate of settlement be enhanced on the plea of greater produce, the ryots lose the profits they expect. Moreover frequent changes in the settlement tend to lower the value of the land. It is, therefore, suggested, that if settlement be made once in sixty years, it would do some good to the ryots.

(3) *Punjai lands.*—Ryots secure the punjai lands either by darkhast or by purchase and with a borrowed capital exert their best to raise a crop on them. Frequently crops fail for want of rain, and, even when success attends the ryots' exertions, the quantity produced will be so small that it would be hardly possible for the ryots to pay therewith the kist due for the lands. In these circumstances the ryots cannot avoid running into debt. The persistency of Government in refusing to grant remission for failure of punjai crops and the imposition of several other taxes make the ryots' condition still more miserable.

(4) *Nanjai lands.*—The grant of remission in regard to nanjai lands by the jamabandi officer depends on the nature of the report of the karnams, revenue inspectors, &c. There are cases in which an acre of land yields only two measures or at best ten measures of paddy which is just as much as the ryot is able to pay the kist with. It is not an easy thing for the ajmaishdars to understand the real nature of this kind of harvest. As the rules in regard to this item are not definite, the authorities are obliged to enter such a crop under the head "Manipiditha Savi" even if there is but one year of corn in the field, and the ryots must pay the kist in such a case. All representations of the ryots for remission at the jamabandi prove of no avail if the subordinate officers of the Revenue department misrepresent matters in the beginning. The hardships undergone by the ryots in the matter of raising crops in substitution, in respect of savi (blighted corn), karambu (waste lands) and at the hands of the village officers are beyond description. This unsatisfactory state of things is due to the absence of rules as to how village officers should submit their reports regarding the condition of crops.

(5) *Manavari lands.*—As the present rate of assessment on manavari lands is very high ryots are not encouraged to raise any crop of paddy on them. It is but natural to levy water cess on the punjai crop raised with the help of Government water.

(6) *Shamilat lands.*—If a portion of the shamilat lands is harvested and the crop of the remaining portion of the lands becomes blighted owing to want of irrigation, rain or ability on the part of the ryots, the authorities, without giving any consideration whatever to the portion of the land the crop of which is thus blighted, levy the assessment on the whole which is a great hardship to the ryots.

(7) *Village-sites.*—Village-sites generally fall under three headings, viz., Jari (free of revenue), Tirvaipattu (paying a fixed money assessment) and Poramboke. If a person purchases a house built on jari lands of these village-sites for Rs. 1,000 and if some time after to pay his creditors out of the materials of the house demolishes it, Government at once regards such land as is devoid of any building as poramboke land and does not scruple to darkhast it to any one who may apply for it to the great disappointment of the original purchaser. As this system is highly unsatisfactory, it is suggested that, if Government is pleased to regard village-sites devoid of superstructure as tirvaipattu land, it would not only help the villagers but would also add to the village revenue.

(8) *Raising crops in substitution, &c.*—*Vide* remarks in paragraph (4).

(9) *Salt.*—It is not by easy means and without expense that the people manufacture salt and it is not therefore desirable that the salt so produced should be calculated by weight, for some pans produce hard salt which weighs more and some produce brittle and light salt which weighs less, and the salt of the latter kind consequently measures more than the former. As salt is sold to the people by measurement merchants always prefer the brittle and light salt and the hard salt therefore remains unsold causing loss to the owners thereof. Why should not the Bengal Government agree to the proposal that salt should be sold in retail by weight inasmuch as it is calculated by Government by weight? Why did they not pay heed to the recommendation of the Madras Government? Does not this system of measuring salt by weight entail upon the people a great loss?

(10) *Repairs.*—The present system of letting the repair and erection of public works to contract affords ample scope for illegal transactions in that department. A tender of a contractor will not be accepted without his paying something to the officers concerned. If on the finishing of the work the bill is submitted, the signing officer will generally deduct his due, the rate of which depends on the rank he holds in the department, and will deliver the balance to the contractor. Only half the sum mentioned in the estimate is expended on the works, while the other half goes into the pockets of the officers, contractors and maistries, &c. That the carrying on of such objectionable transactions in that department which is too well known to the people should ever remain a secret even during the regin of Her Majesty is a matter for surprise.

(11) *Forests.*—Cattle have a natural tendency to seek green fields which the forest reserves abound in, and whenever they enter into the reserves they are impounded by the forest guards and are released only on payment of a certain fine by their owners. If a head of cattle in a herd escapes into the reserves the guard misreports that nearly fifty or one hundred heads of cattle entered the forest and thus gets the owners heavily fined. If he is bribed on the other hand, no cattle is impounded even though it is found in the forest. As people speak ill of Government it is highly desirable that Government should be pleased to reduce the rate in every item, to issue tickets to people for fetching leaves, firewood, &c., at any time it suits them, to leave a small piece of land as common pasturage for cattle and to forbid forest guards to impound cattle that do not stray into the forest and to take any kind of gratification from the people.

(12) *Zamindars, mittadars and shrotriemdars.*—Many zamindaris sink into poverty and become ruined owing to their indebtedness, to frequent litigation in which they get themselves involved and to many other causes. The absence of provision in the British legislature preventing the zamindars from such indulgences may be said to be the chief cause of their ruin.

(13) *Road fund.*—Most streets in villages are densely filled with prickly-pear which often affords convenient resort to serpents proving dangerous to to life, and, if the authorities are asked to remove the prickly-pear, they desire the villagers to subscribe half the sum necessary for such removal. If, on the other hand, quarter or one-eight of the road fund collected from the villagers is left in their custody for the execution of such works as the repair of roads, removal of prickly-pear, &c., the work will be conveniently done and the comfort and convenience of the villagers greatly increased.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1894.

Certain suggestions to the Tenth National Congress.

42. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st December, publishes the suggestions made by one of its correspondents to the congress for its deliberation, and they are as follows:—

(1) Government should reduce its expenditure by reducing the salary of public servants ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 at 20 per cent. and from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 at 10 per cent., and the pension of retired public servants at 20 per cent. if it is Rs. 200 and upwards and at 10 per cent. if it is between Rs. 50 and Rs. 200.

(2) Expenditure on the Military department should be minimized and the cost of exchange should not be defrayed from the Indian revenues.

(3) The Village Service Fund should be abolished as it is unjust on the part of Government to compel villagers to pay twice over the tax for the upkeep of village establishment. For instance, the paimash accounts for the fasli years 1238 and 1239 clearly show that Government has set apart portions of land in all villages with the express object of maintaining the village establishment with the assessment paid by the villagers in respect of such lands. The introduction of the Village Service Fund, therefore, is a double imposition.

(4) As public roads are used by all people the road cess should be imposed on all instead of levying it from landholders only.

(5) The income-tax should not be levied on an income less than Rs. 1,000 per annum and that salt-tax, which was enhanced for the second time during the *regime* of Lord Ripon, should be abolished.

(6) A commission should be appointed to reduce court fees and other costs incidental to litigation as the present scale of fees tends to reduce parties to suits to the condition of paupers.

(7) A commission should be appointed to improve both the Police and Educational departments.

(8) To prevent the Hindu charitable endowments against extinction the authorities should be pleased to open a department for managing the affairs connected with the funds and the department should be maintained from out of the funds without causing the least expense to Government.

(9) Conciliatory measures should be adopted regarding matters relating to Irrigation and to the Forest department.

(10) Revenue functions should be totally separated from the judicial functions of magistrates and revenue magistrates should not be allowed to go on circuit frequently.

(11) The recent legislation made in Mysore regarding the marriage of Hindus should be made applicable throughout India.

(12) Jail rules should be so modified as to make them accord a somewhat better treatment to prisoners who have been respectable men before conviction. Distinctions of colour and creed should be done away with.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Dec. 22nd, 1894.

Reflections on the congress.

43. The *Pariyan* writes an article in English in its issue of the 22nd December 1894, from which are quoted the following extracts:—

"(1) We may ask what weight is to be attached to the congress? We may safely answer that it is a nothingness or at best a huge debating club,

in which cut and dried political problems are academically discussed. The Government does not recognize it, nor the people, for the greater part, not excluding the bulk of the Hindus themselves, nor the English people at home, so far as they address themselves to comprehend the aims and ends set in view by the propaganda which voices a class that appropriates theories of Government it has derived from books, forgetting the peculiar and even anomalous circumstances in which this country is placed, some of them being that the Government is alien and that India is not a homogeneous whole, but a congeries of divers and diverse notionalities held together by the strong hand of that Government. The artificial abnormal processes now going on have been well likened to the pouring of new wine into old bottles, to the putting of a new piece on an old garment, the inevitable result of which will prove disastrous to the bottle and vestment thus treated."

* * * * *

"(2) To sustain an interest in the congress the boldest falsifications of history are ventured, notably that to it is due the enlargement of our Legislative Council on a partially elective basis, to which is added a shameless vilification of the administration and of Anglo-Indians in general. The situation is altogether peculiar. The local Government is discredited. Their fellow European citizens are estranged by self-assertiveness and abuse, while the patriots profess to look for justice to Englishmen at home."

* * * * *

"(3) In the programme prepared is to be noticed one item in which it is sought to go several lengths beyond the simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service—all branches of the service, it is proposed, should be thrown open to indigenous local competition, which of course will widen the mischief which are sought to get rid of by our memorial to Parliament. We shall watch with much curiosity the arguments in favour of the demand. That they will be bold and exceedingly original, there is no doubt; but that they will convince none we are equally certain. However here is another indication of the expressed determination to virtually nationalize, *i.e.*, as we interpret it, to brahminize and babuize the administration. We have been told, by our worthy contemporary, the *Hindu*, that we have no political grievances, and we concurred; but, if ever our administration should be handed over in the main to Brahmans, we should have a big grievance, indeed. The Brahman class at present professes a sort of lip-sympathy for our people, but, if ever it should obtain a position lending weight to its influence, we unhesitatingly assert that that influence, operated upon by caste prejudice and vested interest, will be thrown into the scale against us. Sooner or later an agrarian question will arise between peasantry and their hard task-masters, the caste land-owners, who are naturally opposed to their emancipation, and in that struggle we unhesitatingly declare that a Brahman bureaucracy will side against the peasants. It will be seen in discussing any political problem in India, it is necessary to cast a long look ahead. In the congress we recognize many lurking mischief; but, so far as it affects us, it is sufficient to say, negatively, that we have nothing to gain from the aspirations to which it gives expression."

Remarks on the Tenth Indian National Congress.

44. The *Desabhimani*, of the 9th January 1895, writes an article in English on the Tenth Indian National Congress, from which are quoted the following extracts:—

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Jan. 9th, 1895.

"(1) The congress has come and gone. It was a brilliant success. The nasty incident about Mr. Norton is no doubt to be regretted, but it has taught the congress leaders to exercise greater caution in their future organisations. Beyond this, the incident is not worth the importance that has been ascribed to it by some congressionists as well as anti-congressionists."

* * * * *

"It will strengthen the hands of the congress men by creating in all right thinking men a spirit of impartial inquiry into the constitution of the congress, its aims and aspirations. Such an inquiry will inevitably lead to the conclusion that the congress has been working on thoroughly approved

and constitutional lines, that its demands are extremely moderate and such as reasonable men would make, that it loyally supports the British Government, and that at no distant date it is destined to lend a helping hand to that Government in its noble endeavour to raise the heterogeneous people of this ancient land in the scale of nations."

* * * * *

"(2) Ten years have rolled away since this great national movement was set on foot, and, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of men, like Mr. Hume, it has year after year gained strength and vigour despite invidious calumny and malignant carping. The unification of the people of this vast country is fast being accomplished. There is not a single village in the country where congress and its purposes are not known."

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, December 1894.

45. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for December 1894, referring to the re-appointment of the Honorable V. Bashyam Aiyangar as a member of the Madras Legislative Council, says that he cannot attend at its meetings during the first session of this year as he is also a member of the Viceregal Council at Calcutta. Under these circumstances, it considers it advisable that his place should be given to a member of the Landholders' Association who have been praying for a representative in the council for the last four years and who are not a less important body than the Chamber of Commerce or any other association.

A member for the Landholders' Association.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 5th, 1895.

46. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 5th January 1895, referring to the excise duty which the Government of India have imposed on cotton goods manufactured in the country, observes that this duty cannot be justified on the ground that the exchequer is empty. Why, it asks, should the Government spend on useless purposes such vast moneys collected from the people, and then plead that they have no money in hand. Crores of rupees have been spent and are being spent in strengthening fortifications on the north-west frontier of India. Again much money is wasted in the form of exchange compensation allowances granted to Europeans who accepted service in India as they had no other alternative. If, in the higher appointments, especially in the Police and other departments, Europeans were to some extent replaced by natives, it would largely reduce the accursed exchange compensation allowances. The salaries that some of these appointments, carry with them can be safely retrenched too, and then there will be no necessity for oppressing the people with fresh taxes. The paper adds that all these things are known to Government and that it leaves room to surmise that the desire of Government to advance their countrymen induces them to act in this manner.

"Cotton duties."

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Jan. 2nd, 1895.

47. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 2nd instant, says lately the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha represented to the Government of Bombay that the riots which now and then occur in those parts were due to the uncertainty of the rules regarding processions and pointed out how this state of things can be remedied; but Lord Harris, instead of considering the arguments of the Sabha, has asked to be informed who are the members of the committee of the Sabha. This is clear evidence of the impartiality of Lord Harris. Does the reasonableness of the representation made depend upon the position of the members?

The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and the Governor of Bombay.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Jan. 10th. 1895.

48. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 10th instant, says that Raja Siva Prasad has been circulating seditious letters to the following effect:—"In two years more the Russians will invade and conquer India. The Englishmen will then plunder the country and leave the people in the condition of helpless paupers. Already the people are groaning under the tyranny of the British Government. It therefore behoves all people to be prepared beforehand; then alone they can defend their homes and their temples against the rapacity of the Englishmen."

Raja Siva Prasad's seditious circular.

These circulars have been sent by post to Poona, Satara, Azimghar, Mirzapore and other places. Some of the men concerned have been arrested.

Tenth Indian National Congress.

49. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th January, while declaring that the Tenth Indian National Congress was a huge success, observes that the mere fact that Rs. 40,000 has been collected from the people of all denominations is positive proof that the congress is a popular movement and that the cry of the critics that the proletariats know nothing of the congress is due to nothing but simple jealousy. The paper, after giving the substance of some of the important resolutions of the congress, remarks as follows:—The number of European officers in India, excluding the army, is 70,000, out of which 28,000 receive a salary of not less than Rs. 1,000 per mensem. The population of India is nearly 280 millions, but there are only 17,000 natives in the public service drawing a monthly salary of not less than Rs. 100. The total amount required for the payment of Europeans is 15½ crores of rupees, whereas in the case of natives it is only 3 crores. After retirement from the service, these Europeans, if they go home, take all their earnings. They are also paid a handsome pension out of the taxes paid by the poor natives. Further, they are granted exchange compensation allowances. If natives were employed in larger numbers in the higher services of the State, the country would not be put to these unnecessary and extra expenses. Some of the Anglo-Indians say that the congress is a movement of seditionists and they actually put obstacles in the way, but, as time goes on, their efforts will no doubt die away. The congress does not advocate the cause of one class or individual, but of the whole of India, and so it is no wonder that it is rising in importance. We regret certain incidents which occurred at the congress and which, though insignificant, are likely to be magnified by some of the Anglo-Indians who have made it a point to work against the welfare of India. The causes of this incident are Mr. Norton and Miss Muller. We do not see our way to find fault with Mr. Norton in the matter. First of all there is no necessity for considering the private character of a person who speaks on political matters. Granting that there is the matter ought to have been decided previously; but, instead of doing this, to say at the eleventh hour that the man should not be allowed to speak is very improper and inexpedient. We can assuredly say that this incident has not detracted from the importance of the congress except that it has afforded opportunities for the Anglo-Indians, who are opposed to the congress, to decry the movement.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Jan. 5th, 1895.

The *Manorama*, of the 7th January, also gives a detailed account of the proceedings of the congress.

The new cotton duties.

50. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th January, referring to the new cotton duties, condemns the countervailing duty imposed upon the cotton goods manufactured in India on the ground that it will be injurious to the Indian cotton industry which is yet in its infant stage. The English cotton goods imported into India are in every respect superior to those of India and it is therefore idle to entertain any fear as to the sale of such goods. Then, again, the Indian mills cannot successfully compete with the English mills. The paper is of opinion that on these and other grounds the excise duty is unjustifiable, and it is intended solely for the benefit of the Lancashire merchants to the detriment of cotton industries in India.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Jan. 9th, 1895.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 31st January 1895.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 140 | 20th Jan. 1895. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 230 | 1st, 10th and 20th Jan. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 5th, 12th and 19th Jan. 1895. |
| 4 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 19th and 26th Jan. 1895. |
| 5 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th Jan. 1895. |
| 6 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 5th, 12th and 19th Jan. 1895. |
| 7 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 400 | 23rd Jan. 1895. |
| 8 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 100 | 19th and 26th Jan. 1895. |
| 9 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 575 | 12th Nov. and 10th Dec. 1894, and 14th and 21st January 1895. |
| 10 | "Bhaskara Gnanodayamu" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 550 | 11th Jan. 1895. |
| 11 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 300 | 20th " " |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 12 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 11th and 18th Jan. 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 13 | "Satyasamvardhani" .. .. | Rajahmundry .. .. | 300 | Aug.-Sept. and Oct.-Nov. 1894. |
| 14 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,500 | Jan. 1895. |
| 15 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | " " |
| 16 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | " " |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrug .. .. | 200 | 15th and 30th Jan. 1895. |
| 18 | "Nyaya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Ongole .. .. .. | 250 | 15th Jan. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 5th Jan. 1895. |
| 20 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 12th, 19th and 26th Jan. 1895 |
| 21 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | |
| 22 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 18th and 25th Jan. 1895. |
| 23 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 460 | 20th " 27th Jan. " |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | Oct. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 21st and 28th Jan. 1895. |
| 26 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 19th and 26th " " |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 24th Jan. 1895. |
| 28 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 25th " " |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 1st and 11th Jan. 1895. |
| 30 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 21st Jan. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 12th, 19th and 26th Jan. 1895. |
| 32 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th and 23rd Jan. 1895. |
| 33 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 14th " 21st " " |
| 34 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 19th " 26th " " |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 35 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 14th and 21st Jan. 1895. |
| 36 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah, do. .. | 570 | 12th " 19th " " |
| 37 | "Tilism-i-Hyruth" .. .. .. | Triplicane, do. .. | 50 | 15th Jan. 1895 |
| 38 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 500 | 12th and 19th Jan. 1895. |
| 39 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 10th, 14th and 21st Jan. 1895. |

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

1. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th January, reports that since the beginning of this year robbers have been plundering the houses in Royapett, causing much anxiety and loss to the inmates thereof, and that the police have not been able to detect them till now. He adds that even on the 2nd January a few robbers entered the house of a certain Brahman living near the Ice-house in the beach and stole away Rs. 300, causing at the same time serious personal injury to the owner of the house and desires the Commissioner of Police to adopt necessary measures to bring the culprits to justice.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 11th, 1895.

Robbery at Royapett and the torpor of the police.

2. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th January, writes as follows:—Police constables, forgetting that their salary is paid out of people's money and that they should work for the good of the people, imagine that Government has conferred on them this post for taking bribes from the people by intimidation as a means to enrich themselves. When constables are obliged to prevent the commission of crimes they display ignorance and inefficiency; but when they are to detect the culprits in a particular offence they gladly avail themselves of the opportunity and prove themselves to be experts in concocting criminal cases against innocent parties for levying blackmail from them, in detecting old offenders whenever the detection of the real offenders is deemed difficult, in coercing them to admit the crime which they have not done and in adopting measures to obtain illicit gratifications from the people. Police constables have the power of arresting and imprisoning persons. Respectable people, to avoid sustaining such disgrace, choose the alternative of buying their personal freedom at the hands of these avaricious constables. The iniquities of this department are indeed too many, and if the authorities be pleased to place the administration of the executive portion of this department on a sound and healthy basis, curruptions will be few and the people will have no grievances regarding the department.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 18th, 1895.

Advisability of placing the administration of the executive section of the Police department on a sound basis to avoid corruption among constables.

3. The *Rajayogi*, of the 5th January 1895, referring to the theft of a box containing Rs. 6,200 from a railway train at *Mirazu Alandi* on the Southern Mahratta Railway line by police constables and railway porters, on the 3rd November last, and to the punishment of six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 inflicted upon them as reported in the *Gnanodayamu*, remarks that the police, who are regarded as faithful servants and have been appointed by Government to protect the people, are themselves the companions of thieves and gamblers, abetting robbery, conniving at gambling and even going shares with the gamesters in their gains. Many are the misdeeds which these constables and railway servants commit. The paper submits that the sentence on these offenders is not adequate to their crime.

Rajayogi, *Cocanada* Jan. 5th, 1895.

A railway robbery.

4. The *Alhimi*, of the 12th January, states that recently a Muhammadan arrived in Madras from Bangalore and took up his lodging in a Muhammadan hotel at Triplicane. He had with him notes of the value of Rs. 500 and also cash. The hotel keeper, who was aware of this fact, one day gave the man something to eat after which he fell sick, whereupon the hotel keeper and a friend of his took the money from him and kept it under their custody. The traveller after recovery asked them to return his money; but they denied all knowledge of it. This case was reported to the police who declined to interfere for want of witnesses. A few days after this occurrence the hotel keeper cashed

Alhami, *Madras*, Jan. 12th, 1895.

A fraudulent hotel keeper.

some notes. Under these circumstances the *Alhami* asks where did these notes come from? And it requests the Commissioner of Police to institute a thorough inquiry into this case.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Jan. 12th, 1895.

A hint to Government regarding its order to keep the Court of Small Causes open on the Vaikunta Ekathasi day.

5. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 12th January, referring to the order of Government directing the Court of Small Causes to keep the court open on the Vaikunta Ekathasi day, a great national festival of the Hindus, while other courts and public offices were closed, remarks that the order is too severe and that if cases had been posted on that day, they would have been dismissed, causing great loss to the parties. The paper exhorts Government that it should not be so severe in matters like this in future.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Jan. 20th, 1895.

Private vakils in magisterial courts.

6. The *Desopakari*, of the 20th January 1895, referring to the proposed amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, says that certain pleaders are contemplating to send petitions to the Government praying for restrictions to be put upon the practice of private vakils in magisterial courts, and declares that, should their request be granted, it would give great trouble to parties in criminal affairs affecting life and honour.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Jan. 5th, 1895.

The Pithápuram case.

7. The *Rajayogi*, of the 5th January 1895, writes thus (in English) regarding the judgment in the Pithápuram succession case:—"From the summary of the judgment delivered by Mr. J. T. Mackenzie, Acting District Judge of Gódavári, we are inclined to think that full consideration has not been given to the medical testimony adduced during the long hearing of the suit, inasmuch as the judge formed his opinion on 'probabilities' that Mangayamma was unable, owing to her age, to conceive and bear a child, and that the late Raja, from impotency, was likewise not in a position to become a father. It is a strange fact, and which bears strongly on the presumption that the judge has erred in his decision on this point is, that he took no cognizance of what occurred during the trial prior to his assumption of office, and which had been placed on the records (if we are rightly informed) of a child having been born to the Raja by one of his mistresses, fifteen days after the alleged birth of the minor, and whose resemblance to the Raja was considered undeniable. If therefore this fact is a reliable one it is impossible to conceive how the matter was so seriously ignored."

KERALA PATRIKA *Calicut*, Jan. 19th, 1895.

Remarks on the jury system of India.

8. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th January, regrets to observe that the British Government, in spite of the many good turns done to the people of India, has not yet introduced the system of trial by jury in all parts of the country, and even in places where it has been introduced it has not been extended to all offences. As the district judges are not generally natives of this country, they cannot possibly be expected to understand the merits of each case; and if cases be tried before a jury it will not only be of a great assistance to the judge, but also give great satisfaction to the people. The late jury commission reported that the jury system was working well in India—an opinion which has been endorsed by some of the judges engaged in trying cases of that nature. The jurors may not generally be men of legal attainments, and consequently it is not unlikely that they may go wrong in their opinion, but as in the majority of cases their verdicts prove correct, it is really improper not to extend the trial by jury to all offences. The difficulty in getting competent men to sit as jurors is assigned as one of the reasons for not introducing the system throughout India, but it is no doubt a plea devised in order to avoid giving this power to natives. Even in a civilised country like England it is difficult to get competent men everywhere, and the fact that one of the jurors in a recent case could not correctly spell the word "guilty" is an instance in point. If such men are

empannelled as jury in England, why should the same thing not be done in India. The power reserved to Government to order the retrial of a prisoner who has been tried and acquitted by a jury is also a matter for regret, inasmuch as such a procedure causes great hardship to the accused. To say that a decision arrived at by a judge and five jurors ought not to be final does not seem to be just or reasonable. The British Government has trained the people to the conception of law and has given liberty of speech, but its unwillingness to accord them all the privileges enjoyed by the people of civilised countries is incompatible with the liberal traditions of the British Government. The hope is expressed that in the light of the jury commission report and of the opinions of the congress and some of the impartial judges Government will without delay effect the necessary reforms in the jury system of this country.

### (*d*) *Education.*

9. The *Rajayogi*, of the 5th January 1895, observes, concerning the raising of fees in colleges and high schools, that it is aware of what difficulties many poor students experience at present in paying their fees, and should the fees be raised, they must give up all hope of study. In this country rich people have not yet begun to study. It is only the poor people that have the desire to do so, and it is unbecoming of Government to throw obstacles in their progress. It is not right to extort money from the poor in these ways and increase the salaries of the Europeans. The paper adds that howmuchsoever the people may complain, it is all fruitless as the Government will not pay any heed to their prayers.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Jan. 5th, 1895.

The proposed raising of school fees inadvisable.

10. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th January, is glad to hear that Government contemplates bringing under their own management the Mappila schools of Walavanad, Ernad and Ponnáni taluks now maintained by the local boards and also devoting special attention to the education of the Mappilas; but it suggests that in case these schools are brought under the direct control of Government they should cause higher education in English to be imparted to the boys instead of the primary education now given in these schools. Moreover, education should be made compulsory among the Mappilas. It is remarked that howsoever the Mappilas may be educated, unless they have a true conception of their religion, they will not lay aside their fanaticism, and for this the paper suggests that religious instruction should be given in these schools along with secular education. The opinion is expressed that the funds from which the punitive police stationed at Malapuram for the prevention of Mappila outbreaks is maintained had been utilised for the education of the Mappilas, so many outbreaks would not have occurred.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 19th, 1895.

Suggestions regarding the education of Mappilas.

11. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 23rd January, while noticing that the time is fast approaching for the re-appointment of Malayalam examiners for the Madras University Examination, earnestly requests the members of the Senate to bestow some special attention upon the subject. Messrs. Sankunni Wariyar and Sundra Aiyar, the present examiners, are alleged to be quite unequal to the task. As a proof of the incompetency of Mr. Sankunni Wariyar, the correspondent cites some of his recent Malayalam works, especially the Kathamañňari, which, it is alleged, was severely criticised by certain Malayalam scholars in respect of its language and diction. The correspondent goes on to say that a man of so poor a knowledge of Malayalam ought not to be made examiner in that language, and that the University should see its way to remove this anomaly. As regards Mr. Sundra Aiyar, the correspondent says that Mr. Sundra Aiyar began to make a proper study of Malayalam only after he got the examinership and that he (the correspondent) can vouch for the fact that Mr. Sundra

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 23rd, 1895.

Complaining of the incompetency of the Malayalam Examiners of the Madras University.

Aiyar has entertained the services of a tutor to teach him Malayalam. He used to receive tuition in text-books prescribed for those examinations for which he had to set question papers; and it is ridiculous that by the time he finishes the book he should become examiner in that subject. The correspondent remarks that if an enquiry be made the University will come to know whether the allegations made by him are true or not. That this matter should be left unnoticed by the University is said to be a great grievance to University candidates. The correspondent says that there are more competent men who could be selected as examiners. The names of four are given (1) Mr. C. Achyuta Menon, B.A., a good Sanskrit scholar and the editor of the *Vidya Vinodini* (a literary and scientific magazine), (2) Mr. N. Rama Kurup, Malayalam Munshi, Trevandrum College, (3) Mr. Damodran Nambudripad, Malayalam Pundit, Pachaiyappa's College and (4) M. Narayanan Vadiyar, Malayalam Master, Kerala Vidya Sala.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Jan. 12th, 1895.

12. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 12th January, says in London law is taught in four places, viz., Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn. Candidates who have passed any public examination are admitted into any one of the above institutions without any preliminary test, but the qualifications of unpassed candidates are tested. The Indian candidates are exempted from taking Latin as an optional subject. In these institutions every candidate has to undergo twelve courses (each course consisting of three months). At the end of each course candidates are examined and certificates are given to the successful. The *Jaridah* asks why the examinations held in the Indian Universities should he different? And suggests the introduction of the rules followed in the English Universities in India in order that similar examinations may be held four times a year and that unsuccessful candidates may have an opportunity of appearing immediately after the end of three months for re-examination in the subject in which they failed.

Instruction in law.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengod*, Jan. 20th, 1895.

13. A correspondent to the *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 20th January, complains that a certain street known as Wooppara street in Coimbatore is extremely insanitary and that the municipal authorities are very indifferent towards it. He suggests that if councillors of certain wards are made to live in the very street the inhabitants of which they represent in the council, the residents of the streets will have greater facility in representing their grievances to them and the defects will be easily remedied.

Insanitary condition of a certain street in Coimbatore and the indifference of the municipal authorities.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Jan. 5th, 1895.

14. The *Rajayogi*, of the 5th January 1895, writes thus (in English) on the Cocanada municipality for increasing certain taxes:—"It is on the tapis that the municipal council intend raising the ground rent tax from the commencement of present official year by adding 25 per cent. on current rates as money is scarce, and it is also rumoured that the profession tax is to be enhanced, but the rate-payers would first like to know what their representatives in council assembled do with the money already demanded, as, apparently to the public mind, no adequate return is shown for what is really spent."

The Cocanada municipality.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 26th, 1895.

15. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th January, says that if Government desires the prosperity of the people of India it should conduct a permanent settlement. The revision of assessment at the end of every thirty years at the market rates of produce is strongly deprecated on the ground that as the market rates are rising higher and higher with the increase of population, the assessment cannot but increase at each such revision and the people, who are unable to pay even the present assessment, will be put to greater hardship. The opinion is expressed that Government does not care

Government to make permanent settlement.

for the welfare of the people, but tries only to squeeze as much as it can from the pockets of the poor people. Turning to Malabar the article says that, taking the circumstances of Malabar into consideration, Government has no right to conduct a settlement liable to revision at the end of every thirty years. Even though Government does not accept the proclamation of 1805, it is contrary to equity and justice to collect revenue from the *kudiyans* (tenants) as it likes. The assessment, which is subject to revision at the end of every thirty years, as well as the arbitrary demands of the landlords, will no doubt crush the *kudiyans*, but to regulate the relations between the landlords and *kudiyans* a permanent settlement will also be absolutely necessary.

Suggestions regarding the grant of waste lands in Malabar.

16. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes that as the old practice of granting waste lands on the cowle system without the permission from the owners of such lands has been abolished, they are more or less left uncultivated. When petitions praying for the grant of waste lands in the district are presented to the authorities the matter is now referred to the landlords, who, with a view to defeat the object of petitioners, say that they will themselves bring the lands under cultivation, but they neither cultivate them nor give them to others who are willing to cultivate. This action of the authorities is said to entail a loss of revenue to Government and throw great obstacles in the way of poor persons earning a livelihood. The correspondent therefore suggests that when petitions regarding the grant of waste lands are received, the landlords concerned should be served with a notice to the effect that they should bring those lands under cultivation within a period specified therein if not Government will take and grant them to petitioners.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

Advisability of reducing the rate of feeding impounded cattle from two to one anna a day.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 18th, 1895.

17. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th January, says that some two years ago, on the representation of some of the pound-keepers, the Collector of Tanjore enhanced the rate of feeding a head of impounded cattle from one to two annas a day and that the pound-keepers demand the same rate even now notwithstanding the cheapness of fodder. After describing the manner in which pound-keepers make a private gain to themselves at the sacrifice of the comforts of the impounded cattle, the correspondent desires the authorities to reduce the rate to one anna as before.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1895.

A suggestion to the railway authorities.

18. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 19th January, says that the railway authorities would greatly help the people if the mail and local trains that meet at Sankaridrug are made to meet the Trichinopoly train, both in the morning and in the evening at 6 o'clock.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Jan. 20th, 1895.

Removal of Bhimadole railway station to Ungutur.

19. The *Desopakari*, of the 20th January 1895, hears that the railway station at Bhimadole, on the East Coast line, is intended to be removed to Ungutur, and observes that there can be no doubt that the latter will prove a more convenient place as a station than the former.

### (*k*) *General.*

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Jan. 12th, 1895.

A request to the inspector of post offices for the 2nd division, Madras.

20. A correspondent to the *Pariyan*, of the 12th January, from his own personal experience complains that letters posted in the pillar-pox left in the Perambur Barracks road never reached the addressee, and desires the inspector of post offices for the 2nd division to make a searching inquiry into the matter.

NAGAI NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, Jan. 14th, 1895.

21. The *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 14th January, referring to the excise Bill says that the Honorable Mr. Vishram, at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, proposed an amendment regarding the excise Bill and that it was seconded by the Honorable Mr. Mehta; and that the Bill would have been dropped if all the non-official members had been present, or if the President had not given his casting vote. It hopes that the people will hold public meetings and send a memorial to Parliament stating that the suggestion of the Honorable Mr. Vishram should be approved and that the excise Bill serves to cause much dissatisfaction to the people of India.

An advise to the people regarding excise duty.

22. The same paper, speaking of the maltreatment of cooly emigrants that take ship at Negapatam for Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Natal, writes as follows:—The authorities promise the coolies to pay wages ranging from Rs. 2 to 5 a day to induce them to take this desperate step; but, as soon as the coolies are on board the vessel, the authorities forget their liberal promises, supply them with scanty meals, on alighting at the port of destination treat them like criminals without any personal freedom to go abroad and confine them like beasts to the gardens or fields as the case may be where their services are required. The medical aid given to the coolies is anything but satisfactory, and if the cooly is not cured he his driven away at once and left unhelped and uncared for. As this kind of treatment is hardly humane it is desirable that Government should bestow its much-needed attention on this matter which is something like the old slave trade and adopt necessary measures for according the coolies a better treatment.

Maltreatment of cooly emigrants.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 18th, 1895.

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th January, alluding to the outbreak of cholera in the Madras Lunatic Asylum, which is said to have killed about forty patients, exhorts Government to appoint a special commission consisting of both official and non-official medical officers to inquire into and report on the sanitary condition of the asylum, even as the Government of Bombay has done with regard to the Sir Jameset Ji Ji Bhai's hospital in similar circumstances.

A suggestion to appoint a commission to inquire into the causes that led to the outbreak of cholera in the Madras Lunatic Asylum.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1895.

24. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 19th January 1895, learns that the Government of India have consulted the Local Governments about the abolition of pensions to menial servants, such as sweepers, water-carriers and punkah-pullers. It remarks that it is highly unjust to deprive these poor fellows of their pensions. They are men who have to do hard work, and, when they have served their full period, they are so worn out that they cannot engage in any other work to support their families. They cannot be supposed to have made any savings during their service, for their salaries are so small that in times when prices are high they are hardly enough to support even a single individual. To deprive them of their pensions after many years of hard service is simply disgraceful, while but little profit can accure to Government thereby. The paper therefore prays that the generous Government will look with a merciful eye upon these poor people.

Abolition of pensions to menial servants.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1895.

25. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 21st January, states that the Muhammadans, after conquering India, settled themselves in the country, married Hindu girls, mixed themselves with the Hindus and adopted their ceremonies, both on occasions of rejoicing and sorrowing, and they grew so attached to those ceremonies that they would rather neglect the divine mandates and religious rules and precepts than neglect them. Indeed, Muhammadans of different classes and persuasions consider it disgraceful to celebrate their marriages without them. Notwithstanding these circumstances bitter hatred and ill-feeling has existed between Hindu and Muhammadan

Mutual relations of Hindus and Muhammadans.

for the last few years, particularly in Northern India, where riots take place. From a due consideration of the causes of these quarrels we at once discover the folly and stupidity of both parties. The apparent causes of the above quarrels are three, viz., (1) the passing past mosques of Hindu processions with music and tom-toms; (2) the assumption of the disguises of a tiger and other wild beasts by the Hindus during their festivals; (3) the sacrifice of a cow or bull by the Muhammadans during Ed-uz-zuha. The music question is difficult and delicate, and the local authorities of each district generally regulate such processions, having regard to local usage and circumstances. As the Muhammadan religion prohibits the use of music it would be preferable if the Muhammadans unanimously rejected its use. It is the custom of wild people to disguise themselves as beasts, &c. For instance, several barbarous tribes of Africa, whose religion comprises idolatry and human worship, &c., put on diverse disguises and paint themselves as ferocious beasts and devils and sing and dance. This being so, the *Shams* states that it does not become Muhammadans to adopt such customs as if they formed a part of the pure and sacred religion of Islam, or to pay homage to jhundas (flagstaffs dedicated to certain saints) and punjas (standards that are set up during Mohurrum) and to pay any superstitious reverence to them. Such acts tend to degrade the character of the religion of Islam in the eyes of other nations. The *Shams* asks why should the Muhammadans be offended if the idolators paint themselves as tigers or monkeys, and what harm results therefrom to the religion of Islam? It further asserts that the objection of the Hindus as regards the question of sacrifice is not only absurd, but discloses unreasonable prejudice and folly. Sacrifice being a necessary rite in the religion of Islam, it cannot be avoided under any circumstances even if the result of its performance be bloodshed. It, moreover, notes that hundreds of cows and bulls are slaughtered daily in different towns and cantonments of India for the use of soldiers and other Europeans, and why do the Hindus not object to this? The *Shams*, after dwelling upon this particular subject at length, advises the Hindus to give up the above objection and to be guided by common sense. It also states that it is the idea of certain persons that Government does not wish Hindus and Muhammadans to live together in peace and unity, but desires that enmity should ever continue between them, so that their power may be broken thereby and by resulting riots and strife. If such were not the case Government would have adopted measures to suppress these riots effectually. In conclusion, the paper observes that enlightened and broad-minded men will look on such theories as absurd.

Linguistic attainments of Her Majesty.

26. The same paper states that Her Majesty the Queen is fully acquainted with 11 languages of Europe and has acquired a thorough proficiency in the Hindustani language during the past four or five years, and is now able to talk fluently with her Indian subjects who may go to her court in the Urdu tongue. It also notes that Her Majesty personally corresponds with European powers, and that her voice is always inclined towards peace, and that she is famous throughout the world for her peaceful policy. In conclusion, the *Shams* remarks that the example of our Empress is a sufficient reply to those folks who assert that females possess small wisdom and understanding.

## III.—Legislation.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 18th, 1895.

A remark on the Honorable Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar for absenting himself from the Imperial Legislative Council.

27. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th January, speaking of the Honorable Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar, says that ever since his nomination as a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, he did not attend even one meeting, and that if he, as well as the Maharaja of Oudh, had been present at the last meeting, His Excellency the Governor-General would not have had realized his object in respect of the inclusion of cotton goods in the tariff. It adds that when

Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar has undertaken to discharge a public duty he should perform it notwithstanding pressure of work, and he has done a great mistake in absenting himself from the council at its last meeting.

Lord Elgin and his Legislative Council.

28. The same paper writes as follows:—When the Viceroy at the last meeting of the Legislative Council addressed the members that they should yield to the proposal of the Secretary of State to levy import duties on cotton goods, the non-official members strongly protested against the measure and the matter would have been dropped but for the majority which Government has in the council. The advice of His Excellency Lord Elgin in this matter is far from correct, for, if the native members of the council yield to the proposal of the Secretary of State, which is more or less meant to further the prospects of English merchants, then of what use is the council to India and what will be the fate of her sons? Why should natives be selected to be members of council? As the Legislative Councils in India become more and more powerful the authority of the Secretary of State as well as of Governors will grow less and less, and will afford facilities for people to represent their grievances to Government for redress. If people therefore select persons who are patriotic and bold-hearted to be members of council, India will have no cause for any kind of grievance.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 12th, 1895.

The Madras Village Service Bill.

29. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 12th January 1895, referring to the Village Service Bill, which is now under the consideration of the Government of Madras, observes that, under the provisions of Act No. 2 of 1894, revenue officers have been given powers over village officers in the service of zamindars, such as karnams, munsifs and watchmen. The effect of the present Bill is to bring the village servants also, such as the village washerman, the barber, the potter, the smith, and the purohit under the same authority. It points out that if this be done, their *manyams*, &c., will be subject to the authority of those revenue officers. Such a step was admitted by Mr. Garstin himself, the mover of this unhappy Bill, to cause a loss of twenty lakhs of rupees to the zamindars. It may be said that under the present system some injustice is being done to the village servants at the hands of the zamindars; but if that really were so, are there not courts of law through which the aggrieved parties may seek redress? If under this plea the zamindars be deprived of the right to exercise control over their servants, the result will be that a premium will be held to the latter to disobey their masters' orders and neglect their duties, and the zamindars will suffer. The paper asks Government to consider the utter inexpediency of placing two masters over a servant—one paying his wages and the other exercising authority over him. It trusts that Government will, under these considerations, see that the Bill is not passed into law.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 26th, 1895.

Ill-assorted marriages.

30. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 26th January 1895, referring to the recent marriage of the whilom serishtadar of Chingleput Civil Court, who is an old man of fifty-nine, to a young girl of twelve, laments that even men who pride themselves on their learning and their official position should behave in this senseless manner. He prays that the Government will have mercy on the people and frame a law to prohibit such ill-assorted marriages on the lines of the Mysore Marriage Bill.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, *Nagerkoil*, Jan. 1st, 1895.

Prevalence of famine and the indifference of the State authorities at Travancore.

31. A correspondent to the *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 1st January, says that the prevalence of famine at Travancore for the last four years greatly impoverished the people and reduced them almost to the verge of starvation; and that if the poor people appeal to the State authorities for the mitigation of their sufferings the authorities relentlessly turn a deaf ear to them and drive them away from

their presence. He remarks that in the British Government if the subjects represent their grievances to the authorities they lend a patient hearing to them and endeavour to adopt conciliatory measures to make the subjects feel happy, whereas in the Native State of Travancore the representations of the subjects are a cry in the wilderness.

32. A correspondent to the *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 20th January, complains that the Vellalas living in the villages of Tengamputtur and Parakkai refuse to let the water of the Parakkai tank to irrigate the fields of the Pariyas unless they pay a certain sum of money, and attributes the existence of such injustice to the indifference of the State authorities. He desires the authorities to adopt measures for securing water-supply to the fields of these neglected Pariyas.

TRAVANCORE, ABHIMANI, *Nagercoil*, Jan. 20th, 1895.

Indifference of the State authorities and the sufferings of Pariyas living in the village of Parakkai, Travancore.

33. A correspondent to the *Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 19th ultimo, says that since it is settled that the future Government of Mysore should be conducted by a Council of Regency, the people are speculating as to what the constitution of such a council would be. It is not advisable, says the correspondent, to place the Diwan at the head of the council, as in that case, he being a foreigner, cannot be expected to carry on the administration as satisfactorily as he used to do under the immediate eye of the late Maharaja. Her Highness the Maharani should be made the President of the council, and the members should be chosen from among the natives of Mysore.

VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Jan. 19th, 1895.

How the future Government of Mysore should be constituted.

34. The same paper says that an influential public meeting was held in Mysore on the 14th ultimo, in which the following resolutions were passed:—(1) That Her Highness the Maharani should be the Regent and President of the Council of Regency; (2) that the executive committee of the Council of Regency should consist of five members, one of whom should be the present Diwan, and another a European and the other three should all be purely natives of Mysore; (3) that in the council the opinion of the majority should prevail, and the carrying out of any recommendations of this council should rest with Her Highness the Maharani in consultation with the Resident.

Proceedings of a public meeting in Mysore held on the 14th ultimo to consider the constitution of the future Government of Mysore.

35. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 24th ultimo, says that although it has been settled, and it is the general wish of the people of Mysore, that the future administration of the province should be carried on by a Council of Regency, still it appears that an inspector, who is a relation of the Diwan, a merchant and a municipal employé, are going from house to house with a memorial drawn up by themselves praying that the administration of the country should be entirely left to the Diwan, and forcing people to sign the same. These three followers of the Diwan think that they are thereby doing a great service to the Diwan and hope, perhaps, that the Diwan will one day reward their services; but we think such a memorial has very little chance of being considered when the whole nation with one voice has unmistakably made known its desire to the Government of India.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Jan. 24th, 1895.

A memorial got up by a few followers of the Diwan against the appointment of a Council of Regency in Mysore.

36. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st ultimo, says thus:—We have said the Diwan ought to be the President, Mr. Thumbu Chettiyar, the first judge of the Chief Court, would be a member; he has been a servant of the State many years; he has given entire satisfaction to the Government and to the public; he has more than once acted for the Diwan, and is highly honored by all. He could not be passed over; his claims are too many for this, and he must be a member of the council. He is now a councillor, and in that capacity has given entire satisfaction. It is quite true

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 21st, 1895.

Who should form the Council of Regency in Mysore.

that Mr. Chentsal Row, the other councillor, is an experienced man, did good work in the Madras Presidency, and has had a seat on the Viceregal Council, but he having become too old and sickly for further usefulness, may be retired. Then we have Mr. Krishnamurti, a real Mysorean, the grandson of the great Poorniah, the only nobleman, it may be said, in the province. He is a judge of the Chief Court, as well as a large jaghirdar, and in every way is perfectly eligible to take the place of Mr. Chentsal Row on the council. Then, it is generally thought, that the Ursoo family ought to be respresented, and Mr. Devaraj Urs would make a very good member. He has done good work in the police force, and it is generally thought that he ought to be higher in the service than he is now. Being of the royal family he would look after the interests of that family, and, as the head is gone, it requires somebody to do this. There is a call also for a Muhammadan in the council, and it would be well if one were appointed, for there is a large Muhammadan population in Mysore and those that compose it would be well satisfied if one of their body was appointed to be a member of the council. There is also an opinion that a European should also be there to represent the interests of the planters and others in the province, and to this we believe there can be no objection. The Resident is now in Calcutta, and it is to be hoped that he will lay the wishes of the people before the Viceroy, and that arrangements will be made pleasing to the people. The citizens of Mysore and Bangalore have already spoken out plainly about what they require.

KERALA MITRAN, *Cochin*, Jan. 19th, 1895.

Complaint against certain postal employés of the Cochin *Anchal* department.

37. An Iringalakota correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st January, who is apparently a mail runner on the southern Anchal line in the Cochin State, complains of his being made to do private menial work for the postmaster and the *Anchal* overseer. He further complains that his pay is not disbursed till the 7th of every month and that when disbursing it the overseer takes a commission of one anna per rupee. He has not brought the matter to the notice of the *Anchal* Superintendent lest the overseer should bring some charge against him and get him dismissed. The attention of the Superintendent is invited to the matter.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1895.

Loyalty of the Maharaja of Quanthal.

38. The *Alhami*, of the 19th January, has an extract from the *Aum*, of Lahore, to the effect that it affords us great pleasure to hear that His Highness the Maharaja of Quanthal, a ruler of a mere petty states has, in order to evince his loyalty and devotion, remitted, through the Superintendent of Simla, a sum of Rs. 25,000 to the Government of Panjab in aid of the Waziristan expedition. This is the first occasion on which hill chiefs have satisfactorily proved their loyalty and evinced their desire to sacrifice their life and property in aid of even minor expeditions. The *Aum*, in approving the munificent spirit, good faith and wisdom of the Maharaja, observes that such acts fully prove that the Indian chiefs, who enjoy peace and happiness under the auspicies of the British Government, regard it with great love; and after praising at length the administrative abilities and acts of the minister of the said state, the *Aum* remarks that however much favour and regard the Government may evince towards such true and loyal chiefs it will not be more than they deserve.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Jan. 5th, 1895.

Miss Muller's amendment in the congress and its results.

39. The *Pariyan*, of the 5th January, referring to the amendment proposed by Miss Muller objecting to Mr. Norton's speaking at the meeting of the congress, says as follows:—Speaking, as a whole, there is no doubt in saying that the congress has begun to grow weak. Muhammadans, Native Christians, Pariyas, East Indians, Europeans and a large portion of the Hindus did not join the congress. The bond of union that existed even among the few that joined it gave way by the commotion and faction caused by the

amendment of Miss Muller regarding Mr. Norton's speaking. In these circumstances how can persons who have not been able to settle petty disputes befriend the whole country in an emergency? What a pity it is that such persons should long for self-government, military colleges and the free use of arms!

40. The *Pariyan*, of the 12th January, publishes the sentiments of Mr. Bownagiri expressed in a conversation with the editor of the *Home News* which are as follows:—India, which is peopled by various nations of different caste and creed, seems to be guided by the watchword of selfishness, and therefore one person cannot adequately represent the whole of India. If the concessions demanded by the Hindus are granted, they, instead of benefitting and improving India, will throw the settled order of Government into utter confusion and give rise to anarchy. The curtailment of military expenditure is inadvisable as England may have a chance to experience danger from persons who do not patiently think and understand the needs of India in matters relating to politics, education and administration. About the congress he spoke as follows:—

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Jan. 12th, 1895.

Opinions of Mr. Bownagiri, regarding India and the congress.

The congress, which apparently represents the few educated natives possessing an insatiable ambition for power and position is lacking in funds and in unanimity which form the backbone of all organizations; as its aspirations are selfish the English people have begun to suspect its movement and therefore they are not quite in sympathy with the natives in the same way as they were some twenty years ago. Moreover, it is not right on the part of the congress to teach people that justice could not be obtained from their rulers and that anybody who wishes that India should be in harmony with England will never appreciate the objects of the congress and so forth.

The paper thereupon remarks as follows:—In India there are only 800 Europeans filling high posts under Government. The remaining posts which count in lakhs are being filled by natives; but for these 800 Europeans the native officials would have ample scope to exercise their authority with racial prejudices and to deceive the ignorant masses, and the nature of the sufferings which the people of India would then experience would be beyond description. If Mr. Bownagiri becomes a Member of Parliament he will convince Parliament of the evil effects of the congress and the congress will then end in smoke, showing to the world the frauds of Brahmans and other high castemen.

41. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th January, referring to the excise duty writes as follows:—Would Government have ventured to levy excise duty if the people of India had been Europeans? Would such injustice be done to Australia and Canada, which are colonized by Europeans? Was it not the muteness of the people of India that emboldened Government to take this step? How is it that India degenerates and sinks into poverty even though she has the fortune of being under the sway of British Government for over a period of 200 years, while Japan, within a period of twenty years, is able to flourish like European countries? The reason is the British Government is ever bent upon favoring its own race at the expense of the people of India. India is growing poorer and poorer owing to the indifference of her rulers, to the industrial activity of foreigners and to the culpable indolence of her own sons. It is hoped that Government will in future at least refrain from doing injustice to India and will follow the noble example of Japan for the amelioration of India.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Jan. 16th, 1895.

Contrast between the British and the Japanese Governments.

42. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th January, remarks as follows:—In the course of a speech delivered at Glasgow, Lord Prasy, who has been recently appointed a Governor-General for a certain portion of Australia, has remarked that it should be the bounden duty of the English to bring forward the natives of India, and that the conferring of higher posts on

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 18th, 1895.

Opinion of Lord Prasy regarding India.

them would be a safeguard to prevent Russians from stepping into India and so forth. The reason why many Englishmen in England speak of India in this way is nothing but the publication of the proceedings of the congress through the press.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Jan. 25th, 1895.

The recent sitting of the Legislative Council.

43. The *Sasilekha*, of the 25th January 1895, referring to the recent sitting of the local Legislative Council and the replies elicited from the Government to the questions put by the Honorable Mr. Kalyanasundra Aiyar, says that when members of the council interpellate Government on the demands and grievances of the people the Government should not get angry but should try to answer calmly and as fully as possible. Such a course will not only promote the welfare of the country, but will also redound to the credit of Government itself. It will, moreover, help towards a mutual understanding between the rulers and the ruled. The privilege of electing their representatives to the council to voice their grievances has been granted to the people after continued entreaty by the congress, whose sittings involved an annual expense of fifty or sixty thousands of rupees. If people therefore acquaint their representatives with their grievances, the latter will put questions in the council and try to see their grievances redressed. The paper concludes by informing the people of the Telugu country that if they have any complaints they may communicate them to their representatives—the Honorable Messrs. N. Subba Rao and A. Sabbapati Mudaliyar.

NYAYABODHINI, *Ongole*, Jan. 15th, 1895.

"The official organs and public servants."

44. The *Nyayabodhini*, of 15th January 1895, states that the *Madras Mail*, instead of informing Government of the people's circumstances and thereby doing good to them, poses as the Government organ. During the recent sitting of the National congress, a High Court reporter was observed taking notes for the *Madras Mail*, and, when asked under whose orders he did so, he replied "under those of Mr. Foster." It wonders how Mr. Foster allowed his subordinate to engage in that work, even though it might only be for a week. When the Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Row wanted to know in the Legislative Council whether Government servants could attend the congress, the Government was not pleased to give a straightforward reply; but is this fact known to Government? Perhaps Mr. Foster thinks that "servants" means only "inferior servants." And perhaps it is not wrong for Government servants to work as much as they can against the congress.

SUDARSHANA, *Udipi*, Oct. 1894.

Government siding with the Mussalmans against the Hindus.

45. The *Sudarshana*, for October 1894, says that, in spite of the efforts of the police to establish that the Hindus were the aggressors in the late Poona riots, the judicial inquiry has shown that the Hindus were quite innocent in the matter. An Englishman, writing on the subject of the religious riots to the *Morning Post*, gives some sound advice to the Governor of Bombay and points out that the great danger to the British rule consists in the responsible administrators of the country siding with the Mussalmans whenever there is any outbreak between the two parties.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 28th, 1895.

The last Indian National Congress.

46. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 28th ultimo, writes thus:—The Indian National Congress may now be said to have thoroughly established itself. That it has survived all the trials it has had to undergo is a sign that such an institution was required, for, had it been uncalled for, it would have died long ago. Already it has borne fruit. The enlargement of the Indian councils is due in great measure to the congress, and this reform is sure to be followed by many others. Already the non-official members have been able to extract much useful information from the Government, information that would have surprised the people of a former generation, and these questions are not put with the intent of embarrassing the Government, but with the object of learning what is being done. We are glad to find that the congress took the subject of cotton duties in hand, and held that the duties ought to be re-imposed without an excise duty being

placed upon these goods. Those who purchase the cloth in question can well afford to pay a little more for it, and it should be hailed as a step in the right direction when the duties have been put on again. The poverty of India was ably taken up by Mr. Seymour Keay, though he perhaps overdid the matter somewhat. That there is much poverty in this land there can be no doubt, but while the Government is in fault, so are many of the people. They rush heedlessly into debt; they spend large sums on their marriage ceremonies which they generally obtain from the sowcars at a frightful rate of interest. As we have pointed out in previous issues the military expenditure of the country is much too large. It ought to be cut down very considerably, and if these were done the taxes of the country would be very considerably relieved. In one respect we consider the congress at Madras to have been defective. There was little or nothing said on the material improvements that ought to be made. It is only by the improvement of industries that the wealth of the country can be improved; that the condition of the people can be made better. Many of the industries of India have been destroyed on account of competition with the West, and it should be the duty of those who have money to establish others to take the place of those that are lost. We trust that at the next meeting of the congress the subject will be taken up in a manner that it deserves; but taking everything into consideration the meeting of the Indian National Congress at Madras was a success and a complete success.

47. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st ultimo, says:—A strong protest has been entered by twenty-four members of the municipal corporation, headed by Mr. D. E. Wacha against the use of the municipal hall for calling the preliminary meeting of the friends and admirers of Lord Harris for a permanent memorial. The promoters coming to know that the protest was to be lodged immediately, issued a circular informing those invited that the meeting takes place to-day in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and not in the municipal hall. The entire native press is dead against the movement. Leaflets are widely distributed showing why Lord Harris does not deserve a memorial.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 21st, 1895.

A protest against the proposed memorial to Lord Harris.

48. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th January, has a leader referring to the backward state of Indian industries. In the course of his remarks the writer of the article observes:—Nearly 80 per cent. of the people of India are agriculturists and their condition is day by day becoming deplorable. Even if agriculture undergoes some improvement, that occupation alone cannot give sufficient subsistence for a population which is increasing by leaps and bounds. It is therefore high time for the people to betake themselves to other occupations. The prosperity of a country depends upon the development of its industries. History proves that India was once noted for its various handicrafts, and it is undoubtedly after the advant of the British that these have begun to collapse, because English articles manufactured by the aid of machinery have begun to be sold cheaper than those made by hand in India. Within the past few years, however, several cotton and other mills have been established in India, but Government have not only not rendered any help to the promoters of these mills, but have also handicapped them by imposing some duty or other at the request of the Secretary of State with a view to oblige the English merchants. It is a great pity that the attention of Government is not directed towards the development of Indian industries. It is surprising that the British Government, which is very particular in saddling India with the cost of the reception of the Sultan of Turkey, is not inclined to spend at least a portion of the taxes collected from the Indians for their own advantage. If Government establish technical schools in India and impart instructions to the children in various branches of industries as is done in Europe and other civilised countries, it will not only tend to gradually reduce the poverty of India, but also materially enhance the income of Government.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Cochin*, Jan. 12th, 1895.

Backward State of Indian industries.

Mappilas of Tellicherry holding an anti-congress meeting.

49. The same issue of the paper, while discrediting the anti-congres meeting held by the Mappilas of Tellicherry on the 27th December last, remarks that the editor can undoubtedly say that the Mappilas held such a meeting not because they understood the results of the congress whether good or otherwise, but they wanted to gain the favour of the officials by identifying themselves with the anti-congress movement. History informs us that during the time of Akbar and other Muhammadan rulers the Hindus and Muhammadans were living in harmony and that the Prime Minister of Hyder Ali was a Brahman named Poornea, hence it is clear that no enmity existed between the Muhammadans and the Hindus in those days and that both classes took part in administrative matters with feelings of cordiality. Since then we cannot say that there were not petty quarrels between the Hindus and the Muhammadans, and the Anglo-Indians are at the bottom of these. The Anglo-Indians, finding that they cannot attain their selfish ends unless a split is created between these two important sections of the Indian population, set them against each other by some underhand dealings, but as the Hindus, enlightened by education, have commenced to represent the grievances direct to Government without listening to the crafty Anglo-Indians with a view to show that these grievances are quite unfounded, the Anglo-Indians set up the illiterate Muhammadans to protest against the Hindus and the opposition of the Muhammadans to the congress is to be traced to this source.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 16th, 1895.

Giving a detailed account of the proceedings of the late congress.

50. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 16th January, gives a detailed account of the proceedings of the late congress. It says that the benefits hitherto derived from the congress are many, the reconstitution of the Legislative Council being cited as a prominent example. The paper says that it is a matter for regret that the Muhammadans, Eurasians and the Native Christians should keep aloof from the congress which pleads for the common good of the people of India irrespective of caste, creed or colour.

KERALA MITRAM, *Calicut*, Jan. 21st, 1895.

British officials rendered no aid when fire lately broke out in Native Cochin.

51. The Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st January, says that the fire which recently broke out in the bazaar to the east of the Jewish town in Mattancheri (Native Cochin) destroyed some of the rice shops and timber depôts and the loss sustained by the owners is said to be very heavy. The Sirkar officials and the police spared no pains in extinguishing the fire, and the whole bazaar would have been burnt but for the immediate and prompt measures of these officials. The paper regrets to observe that the officials and the police of British Cochin did not give any aid to the Sirkar officials in extinguishing the fire though the latter had rendered all possible assistance to the British officials on several occasions when fire broke out in British Cochin.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 19th, 1895.

Why the congress is said to be a movement of seditionists.

52. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th January, referring to a case in which a District Judge of the North-Western Provinces tried a prisoner during his absence and sentenced him to be hanged, which sentence was on appeal to the Allahabad High Court pronounced by the court to be illegal, writes that when a magistrate in Malabar was dismissed for sentencing a murderer to be hanged, why did the authorities overlook the fault of the District Judge. It may perhaps be owing to his high position and white face that no notice was taken of the matter . . . Referring to the different commissions that are occasionally instituted in India, the correspondent remarks that it is idle to suppose that no good will result or has resulted from those commissions, because they have tended to fill the coffers of the printers of the commission reports and of the Anglo-Indians serving on the commission. Further, these commissions have assisted the authorities to saddle India with eight or ten lakhs of rupees, being the cost of the commissions. The congress wants to check iniquities of this sort

and is it then a wonder that the Anglo Indian journals stigmatise the congress as a movement of seditionists? . . . Alluding to the appointment of Mr. Chappu Menon as the Special Assistant Collector of Malapuram, the correspondent remarks:—Mr. Knapp, the Special Assistant Collector, Malapuram, has been transferred to Godavari, and it is reported that Mr. Chappu Menon will be retained at Malapuram till all the collections under the Mappila Act are made. This is very nice indeed. No doubt it is the lot of a native to suffer even for disturbances and folly of others. By this means one of their (European's) own kinsman may be saved from danger. Moreover, this will serve to repudiate the accusations that natives are not given responsible posts. After the collection is over a European may safely be appointed.

Inefficiency of vaccinators and deputy inspectors of vaccination.

53. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 21st January, says that the work of the vaccination department in Malabar is very unsatisfactory, and the unsatisfactoriness is attributed to the inefficiency of the staff. The paper is of opinion that unless men of education and capacity are appointed vaccinators and deputy inspectors and stricter measures are adopted for scrutinizing the circuit and inspection of the deputy inspectors, no material benefit will accrue from the heavy expenditure incurred in maintaining the department.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 21st, 1895.

Issued 14th February 1895.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th February 1895.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | Jan. 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st Feb. 1895. |
| 3 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 1st " " |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 230 | 1st Feb. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 26th Jan. and 2nd Feb. 1895. |
| 6 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 2nd and 9th Feb. 1895. |
| 7 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 26th Jan. and 2nd and 9th Feb. 1895. |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 24th " " 1st " 8th " " |
| 9 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 400 | 30th " " 1895. |
| 10 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 5th Nov. 1894 and 26th Jan. and 4th Feb. 1895. |
| 11 | "Tanjai Janamitran" .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 1,000 | 9th Feb. 1895. |
| 12 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 300 | 27th Jan. and 3rd and 10th Feb. 1895. |
| 13 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. | 200 | 2nd and 9th Feb. 1895. |
| 14 | "Bhaskara Gnanodayam" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 300 | 25th Jan. 1895. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 22nd, 25th and 29th Jan. and 1st and 5th Feb. 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,500 | Feb. 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 9th Feb. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 1st Feb. 1895. |
| 19 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd and 9th Feb. 1895. |
| 20 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 3rd " 10th " " |
| 21 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 2nd " 9th " " |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 4th and 11th Feb. 1895. |
| 23 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 9th Feb. 1895. |
| 24 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 31st Jan. and 7th Feb. 1895. |
| 25 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 1st and 8th Feb. 1895. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 30th Jan. 1895. |
| 27 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 1st and 11th Feb. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 2nd and 9th Feb. 1895. |
| 29 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 30th Jan. and 6th Feb. 1895. |
| 30 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 28th " " 4th " " |
| 31 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 2nd and 9th Feb. 1895. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 32 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 28th Jan. and 4th Feb. 1895. |
| 33 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 590 | 26th " " 2nd and 9th Feb. 1895. |
| 34 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th " " 5th Feb. 1895. |
| 35 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 500 | 26th " " 2nd " " |
| 36 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 24th, 28th, 31st Jan. and 4th, 7th and 11th Feb. 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 2nd February, writes as follows:—There is a little friction between Pamir and Afghanistan, and, as the latter is decidedly stronger than the other, it is likely that Pamir may ask the help of Russia, who, availing herself of this opportunity, will by any means find her way into Afghanistan and will become permanently settled in that place as she has done in Central Asia. The British should therefore advise the Amir to concert measures to prevent the entry of the Russians into Pamir.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Feb. 2nd, 1895.

Desirability of advising the Amir to concert measures to prevent the entry of the Russians into Pamir.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

2. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th January, reports that wicked characters resort to the Komalésvaranpet bridge and assault and waylay the passers-by causing great anxiety to the residents of that place. He hopes that the police will adopt prompt measures to check their wicked procedure at once.

Arya Jana Priyan, *Madras*, Jan. 24th, 1895.

Disturbance caused by wicked characters at Komalésvaranpet, Madras.

3. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th January, informs that during last two years robbers have been causing much disturbance at Wuthiranmelur, and the inability of the police to bring them to punishment have driven people to suspect that the police also have had a hand in the matter. He adds that, as there is much talk of robbery all round Wuthiranmelur, it behoves the Inspector-General of Police to adopt necessary measures to relieve the people from fear and anxiety.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 29th, 1895.

A request to the Inspector-General of Police regarding rumours of robbery at Wuthiranmelur.

4. The *Desopakari*, of the 10th February 1895, says that the inhabitants of most of the villages in the Tanuku taluk are in a state of panic owing to numerous thefts committed there. The people are obliged to spend sleepless nights in guarding their homes. It believes that a band of robbers is wandering through the taluk and prays that the police will make proper and necessary arrangements for the safety of the people.

Desopakari, *Ellore*, Feb. 10th, 1895.

Thefts in the villages of Tanuku taluk.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

5. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th January, brings the following defects in the criminal administration of magistrates to the notice of the authorities with a view to help them to trace out corruption that prevails among them:—

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 25th, 1895.

Defects in the criminal administration.

(1) Some magistrates, instead of summarily dismissing cases that fall under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, admit them into their file in consideration of the nature of the parties involved in them and issue warrants accordingly.

(2) Some magistrates threaten the accused that they would be remanded and, should the complaint preferred against them be not proved, release them on bail.

(3) Some magistrates, to all outward appearance, pretend to be opposed to a particular party and ultimately decide the case in his favour.

(4) Some magistrates, after examining the complainant, instead of disposing of the case, cause unnecessary delay by noting down irrelevant arguments in their diary.

(5) Some magistrates, after fully examining the defence, make it a point to delay the delivery of judgment for some time. In the interval agents of the parties are seen going here and there in search of brokers and some engaged in raising loans.

(6) It is a common sight to see peons and other men in the service of magistrates searching for some of the parties before judgment is delivered.

(7) After judgment is delivered, the party, who has won the case, as well as many carts laden with rice bags, firewood, straw, &c., will be seen at the door of the magistrate's house during nights.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 29th, 1895.

Suggestion to check the unmannerly treatment of court peons at Tiruvádi.

6. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th January, eulogising the District Munsif of Tiruvádi for his integrity, efficiency and courteous treatment of parties, says that, as it is undesirable that the court peons should treat parties in an unbecoming manner, it is suggested that if he is pleased to have a board hung up at the court door, stating that the court peons should neither take bribes from parties nor treat them disrespectfully, he will be doing a great good to the public.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Feb. 9th, 1895.

Theft committed by a volunteer that attended on the person of Mr. Webb, the President of the Congress meeting, and the inadequacy of the punishment inflicted on him by the magistrate.

7. The *Pariyan*, of the 9th February, reporting that one Gopala Aiyar, a volunteer that attended on the person of Mr. Webb, the President of the tenth meeting of the National Congress, stole a neck tie from Messrs. Wrenn, Bennett and Co., and that he was sentenced by the magistrate to undergo one day's imprisonment and also to pay a fine of Rs. 100, remarks that this punishment, which is supposed to have been awarded in consideration of the future prospects of the prisoner, is too inadequate and that if any Pariya had been in the place of Gopala Aiyar he would have been sentenced to imprisonment for a period not less that ten months. Hearing that the prisoner is an overseer, the paper advises Government not to keep such persons in the service.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 28th, 1895.

Wanted one more judge for the Madras High Court.

8. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 28th January, referring to the civil administration of the Madras Presidency, says as follows:—For the proper administration of justice a revenue is separately collected by Government from stamps. It is most discreditable that any occasion should be afforded to the people to say that the income from this source is not applied towards bringing justice within easy and convenient reach of all, but converted into a lucrative trade by Government. Though the Madras High Court has been asking for a long time past for the entertainment of a sixth judge, the Government has repeatedly refused sanction on the score of want of funds. It has been found that the explanation of Government is not in the least just, and if the Government does not consider its law courts as a source of its revenue this explanation is utterly inadequate. To illustrate what we say we may compare the income of the law courts of Bombay and of Madras. On the Bombay High Court there are seven judges. The income during the past four years (1890—93) of the Civil, Criminal and Revenue courts of the Bombay Presidency was Rs. 1,33,02,315, while that of the Civil and Revenue courts of the Madras Presidency during the same period was Rs. 1,54,89,711. From this it will be seen that the income of the Madras High Court, in which there are five judges, and of other Civil courts in that presidency is alone Rs. 21,87,396 more than that of the Bombay High Court, where there are seven judges, and of other Civil, Criminal and Revenue courts in that presidency. Further, if the income and expenditure of the Madras High Court alone are taken into account, it will be seen that during the past four years the Government has had a saving of Rs. 48,70,587. Under these circumstances, if the Government should say that no funds are available for the entertainment of an additional sixth judge, it must be inferred that perhaps no funds are available after setting apart the profits of trade as estimated by Government. Considering the delay at present attending the

dispensation of justice, the explanation of Government is totally inconsistent with even the least knowledge of the present inconvenience suffered by the public. Justice demands that funds levied for a particular purpose should be applied to that purpose, and the failure to appoint one more judge for the High Court is therefore a real hardship inflicted on parties.

### (*d*) *Education.*

9. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th February, referring to the suggestion of the Chairman of the Karvetnagar municipality (the union presumably) that minor zamindars should be taught in the Hindu Theological High school, says that, as instruction in agriculture, revenue survey, and in fencing is indispensable to minor zamindars, the opening of a school exclusively for them is advisable.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Feb 8th, 1895.

Advisability of opening a school exclusively for the education of minor zamindars.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

10. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd January, speaking of the bazaar road at Negapatam, says that the narrowness of the road proves a great hardship to people and to carts, especially at 5 o'clock in the evenings when there is a great influx of people consisting of workmen from railway workshop and of railway passengers who crowd in thousands. He suggests that, as the municipal authorities intend to widen the road, if the authorities order that all carts proceeding to the station should take the bazaar road and those returning from the station should take the Kothangkulam road, which is adjacent to the road in question, till it is extended, they will save the people from great inconvenience.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 22nd, 1895.

A suggestion regarding the bazaar road in Negapatam.

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th January, pointing out the circumstances which led to the formation of a major union at Villupuram and to the imposition of land-tax at half rate, informs that the taluk board and the district board authorities have, without the consent of union panchayat, recommended to Government the advisability of imposing the tax at full rate instead of half. After remarking that the taluk board authorities are not justified in recommending this step to Government without the consent of the union panchayat, which is supposed to know more about the condition of the people, the correspondent prays Government to inquire into the matter and to set at nought the unjust recommendations of the taluk board.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 29th, 1895.

A prayer to Government to give no consideration to the recommendation of the taluk and district boards of South Arcot regarding the major union of Villupuram.

12. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st February, says that, in compliance with the order of the Sub-Collector, the apothecary, the sub-magistrate and the police inspector went round all the streets of the town of Villupuram and committed nearly 52 cases in a day under the Nuisance Act, of which some being for drying paddy in the streets and some for throwing night-soil on the sides of roads and in the compound, &c., and got them punished. He adds that, as the Nuisance Act is rigidly enforced in this place, if the authorities are pleased to make such an amendment in the Act as to exclude sides of streets and compounds from the operation of the Act, they will greatly help the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1895.

A suggestion to amend the Nuisance Act at Villupuram.

13. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th February, complains that the union authorities are very indifferent towards the lighting of the town of Darampuri and the people therefore suffer great inconvenience during dark nights. He further complains that a certain member of

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 5th, 1895.

Indifference of the union authorities at Darampuri.

the union establishment commits nuisance in Palappakkuttai tank and renders its water unserviceable.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Feb. 9th, 1895.

14. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th February, while ridiculing the proposal of the Calicut municipality to introduce a tramway in Calicut, remarks how beneficial it would be if the time wasted by the councillors in tramway speculation were to be utilised in concerting measures for repairing the roads and improving the sanitary condition and water-supply of the town. The report that a municipality that has no funds even for watering the roads is going to construct a tramway in the town is sufficient to excite any one to laughter.

Ridiculing the proposal of the Calicut municipality to construct a tramway in the town.

15. The same paper regrets to observe that the Malabar district board, in one of its recent meetings, resolved to give again the repairs of roads on contract under the (A) system which is alleged to be fraught with so much evil. It is surprising that at least the elected members who voted for the renewal of the system, which has been found by the experience of past three years to be a decided failure, were not ashamed to give their votes. If these members who draw batta from the people as their representatives and who nod assent to whatever the president says had understood the aims of the board and had a bit of independence in them, they would not have acted like this. An examination of the roads in the interior will easily prove how far they have deteriorated since the introduction of the (A) system. Under this system the contract is given to a man as per estimate prepared by the engineer and the roads are got repaired by the contractor. If the contractor wins the favour of the engineer, he can leave the roads untouched. As it is difficult for one man to attend to all parts of the district, there may even be several roads that have never caught the eye of the contractor. What surprises us most is that all the members, with the exception of one or two who were non-officials, voted in favour of the system. If some able and independent members had been nominated, the board would never have been in this state of anarchy. Deputy Collector Chappu Menon was of opinion that the (A) system is bad and that it would be better to divide the roads and give them on contract to some neighbouring persons; but could there be anything meaner than the reference made in the meeting that Mr. Chappu Menon's motive in giving such an opinion was to help some of the neighbouring Nayars? We do not think that Mr. Chappu Menon said in his report that the contract should be given to Nayars. The road from Calicut to Chunda in Wynaad and that from Chunda to Gúdalúr do bear ample testimony to the efficacy of Mr. Chappu Menon's proposal. If it is admitted that the object of Mr. Chappu Menon was to assist the Nayars, then is there any possibility to show that the (A) system was not introduced to assist a European. We hear that the president asked Mr. Krishnan Nayar, who opposed the (A) system, whether he knew anything of engineering. We do not think that the president, who asked a man that had been a distinguished railway engineer for five years whether he knew engineering, will have any hesitation in saying that not only the (A) system but a system worse than that is a better one. We do not blame the president in the matter, but it is the constitution of the board that we have to find fault with. As regards the nomination of official members, it is not in keeping with the dignity of the board to appoint tahsildars as such except the divisional officers. Secondly, special attention should be paid in the matter of selecting non-official members. Government pensioners also cannot be expected to give a free and independent answer if they are appointed members.

The Malabar district board and the (A) system.

Again, it is not proper on the part of the president to get angry with those who speak reasonably, forgetting his own position, and to express his opinion to the members beforehand and gain them over. We can undoubtedly say that, even though the president is the Collector of the district, yet, if the members had the knowledge that he would not display his district magistrate's powers in the meeting, they would have given expression to their independent

opinions without reserve. If the present state of the district board be taken into consideration, it appears to be a medium to carry out the wishes of some persons and also to give allowances to the members. If there is a desire to get competent members the first thing that ought to be done is to introduce the elective system. The elective system having been introduced into the Legislative Councils, the introduction of the same in the board will not be inexpedient. As it is difficult to have things done reasonably by the board as long as the board consists of members who have no independence and ability, our opinion is that it is better at least for the members desirous of maintaining their independence to wash their hands off the matter.

The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 4th February, also refers to the same subject. The paper, while condemning the (A) system, remarks that only one-third of the amount allotted by the board is spent by the contractors and their sub-contractors for the repair of roads, and that if the (A) system is continued for another three years more some of the roads will be hopelessly out of repair. It is said that only the roads generally used by the Europeans are to a certain extent kept in good order, and the remark is made that, in order to get certificate from the engineer, the contractors not unfrequently have recourse to fudging at the time of inspection. At the last meeting of the district board a proposal was brought forward to abolish the (A) system, but as the majority of the members were of opinion that the (A) system is good it was resolved to continue that system. The paper strongly animadverts upon the conduct of the non-official members, and suggests that, instead of having men on the board who have no force of character as the people's representative, it will be better to abolish the board altogether and give the Collector full liberty to act; then, the paper says, Government will pay more attention to the local fund matters than it now does, and the Collector will also take the question of repairs into his own hands in order to fulfil his responsibility to the people as well as to the Government. In conclusion, the article says that if each taluk be divded into four or five divisions and the contract of each division be given separately by inviting tenders, it will be more beneficial and profitable to the board than the continuance of the (A) system.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

A suggestion to collect kist in three instalments in the district of South Arcot.

16. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 30th January, reporting that the harvest in the district of South Arcot was not satisfactory owing to insufficent rain in certain parts of the district, suggests to the authorities the advisability of collecting the kist in three instalments beginning from the month of February.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Jan. 30th, 1895.

The grievances of karnams.

17. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th February, writes as follows:—The higher authorities do not pay any attention to the sufferings of karnams in the dry parts of the Tanjore district. The inhabitants of the village of Suthikudi in the Tanjore taluk cut off the tuft of hair on the head of their *karnam* and then wounded him. The monigar of Singapatti was well thrashed. The inhabitants of Avikottai in the Pattukkóttai taluk inflicted severe wound on the head of their karnam which made him bleed profusely. The mirasidars of villages are vowing vengeance on several other karnams and threaten to hurt them or kill them. The tahsildars and other higher authorities pay no heed to all this.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 5th, 1895.

The reason for all this is the settlement office which came to the district to enhance the revenue.

The reasons are as follows:—

(1) Those patta lands which had boundary limits were not separately measured, but were left to remain under joint pattas, and, when attempt was made to measure such lands, if any one of the joint pattadars expressed his unwillingness, the orders were not to measure such lands.

(2) Actual measurements were not taken, but proportions alone were taken.

(3) Without taking measurements according to the limits, each person's share was marked by a line in the shape of the lands as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and entries of these measurements taken in the registers.

(4) All lands, where water was likely to collect, were first taken as dry lands, then they were taken at special rates and again they were set down as lands for which water-cess might be levied.

(5) Low assessments for productive lands and high assessments for unproductive ones.

(6) When the revenue, according to classification of lands, was found to be smaller than the amount previous to settlement, the settlement officers placed certain blocks under a higher class and by this means the revenue on dry lands was considerably increased.

(7) Lands irrigated by surplus water having been taken as lands irrigated by alluvial water and thus increasing the revenue.

(8) Petitions of inhabitants left unheeded and left in bundles.

(9) When petitions were returned to the parties with endorsements, they were not delivered to the addressees by the postman, but they were delivered to the monigar who returned the same falsely stating that the ryots refused to receive them. This was believed and as a result the right of appeal to the Board was lost.

(10) Penal assessments threatened and notices issued to ryots for lands which in the paimash were entered as "unoccupied waste," which were after the survey operations entered as "poramboke" and on which sivajama tax had been usually levied when cultivated; ryots were compelled to pay penal assessments on lands which for ten years had been only sivajama and on which the usual rates alone had been levied.

(11) The backyards of ryots' houses have been taken as forest reserves.

(12) The Kallar inhabitants attribute all their sufferings to the instrumentality of the karnams and begin to harass them.

(13) If a karnam goes to his village he is to face the insolence of the ryots; he is to face the indignation of the tahsildar for arrears of revenue. Ever since the karnams entered the settlement office, many have been the dismissals and suspensions. When an inquiry into the matter of arrears is made, is it not enough if the monigar alone goes? Why should the karnams too be dragged? If he is dragged from his *vattam* how could he prepare the *adangal*, cultivation, numberwar, birth and death, 2-A, and other jamabandi accounts.

(14) Even quite six months have not elapsed since the jamabandi of fasli 1303 and now the karnams are again troubled. The tahsildar angrily compels all karnams to take the accounts to him in person and obtain his approval.

(15) The administration of Mr. Thomson falls heavily on karnams too. Those monigars, who tamper with their demand books, forge receipts and kachats, are favored. The revenue inspector does not examine the kachats. Even when he examines them and sends reports there is no investigation. The numerous petitions presented by the ryots are bundled up to serve as pillows to the taluk clerks.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 28th, 1895.

No new settlement possible in Malabar.

18. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 28th January, says:—One of the questions asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nayar at the last meeting of the Legislative Council was "whether the Government have considered how far the means of subsistence of the people would be affected at the close of the present settlement in Malabar and how far thefts and other crimes would be increased thereby and whether an inquiry may be made in this connection." Our readers must remember the publication in this and other papers of a similar question once formally asked by Mr. Sankaran Nayar and of the reply thereto by Government. The reply to the present question also is evasive and as meaningless as before. There is no doubt that, on the completion of the settlement, the income from the land for the subsistence of the people would be greatly diminished and that, owing to the increase of

thefts and other offences in Malabar, the welfare of the country will be greatly undermined. In every country, where there is no permanent settlement, this fact is made apparent.

One of the resolutions of the last congress was "that for the welfare and prosperity of the agricultural classes of India there should be a permanent settlement throughout the country; that in places, where there is permanent settlement, that settlement should not in any way be interfered with, and that in countries not permanently settled, unless the land revenue is made permanent for ever, when the lands have been once assessed the assessment should not be attested for at least sixty years." Now the rule is that a settlement once made may be revised after thirty years. With special sanction settlement is conducted even before the lapse of thirty years. Of those that supported the above resolution two are our countrymen. One of these, K. C. Manavikraman Raja, is one of the greatest landlords of Malabar, a nephew of the present Zamorin, and the honorary secretary to the Kerala Mahajana Sabha, and the other a member of the rich Chovakar family. We again repeat our former statement that it would be breach of faith on the part of Government to revise the land assessment of Malabar which has remained permanent for about a century without considering the hardship to the people the assurances given in the past by Government that there would be no alteration. It will be seen from Government records themselves that there was a disturbance when it was attempted to revise the land revenue which was fixed although no other mode of assessment was possible in a country in which there was no other land assessment, and that the officer who wanted to revise the assessment made his escape for fear. It will also be seen from the Government records that it was in order to quell that disturbance and prevent such questions in future that Mr. Rickards in 1803 convened a meeting of the more important landlords and agreed to fix an unalterable assessment and published a proclamation in 1805 giving effect to that agreement. No confidential document, which is against the agreement entered into and proclamation published with the knowledge of the people and which is in conflict with the customs observed for about a century, would serve in a court of justice to oppose the contention of the people. Whatever may be the number of confidential documents which cannot be received as evidence in a court of justice, any Government intending to rule its subjects with justice should consider such documents as having been made with a preconcerted motive to deceive the other party and should disregard them. Excepting these documents the Government has not a scrap of evidence to be opposed to the contention of the people. There is no better evidence in this case for Government than there would be in a case in which a person borrows from another a certain sum of money and executes registers and delivers a document thereupon; then, with intent to defraud that other of his money, privately makes several false documents, showing that the amount has been repaid, and secretly deposits them in his own box and after a long time produces those documents in proof of the debt having been paid. The other party has as evidence the interest paid to him every year. If the rulers think that the Government, unlike the fraudulent debtor, need not fear justice or the courts of law and that breach of faith is justifiable in kings and are accordingly ready to break their word, the subjects, of course, can bring their injustice home to them. Even, when God sends an affliction, we can only pray for his mercy. Similarly, when Government is unjustly revising the assessment in Malabar, what can the people do but to represent their grievance. The Government should also consider at this time under what impression the people paid the janmam value of the land escheated and otherwise lapsed to Government on which the full rent was calculated, provision being made for the assessment included therein according to the market rate and for a small interest on the balance. The Government has not of late allowed the amount set apart for assessment in 1803. A consideration of these and of other facts will convince Government that there is a fixed land assessment in Malabar which cannot be altered, and, if on the principle of the fable of the wolf and

the lamb there should be a new settlement, then there is no help; but no new settlement can justly be enforced in Malabar.

Remarks on the apprehended removal of embankments in channels and on the survey and settlement in progress in Malabar.

19. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper, alluding to a rumour that orders will shortly be issued for the removal of all embankments which have been placed in channels for the preservation of water in them, &c., thinks that any such order would be unjust to the people who have had no previous notice of the illegality of such embankment erected without the sanction of Government. Referring to the new settlement the writer remarks how can the people put forward their objections to the new survey and settlement when nobody knows what the survey officers have done. No particulars as to measurement, classification, &c., can be had from the survey plans which contain nothing but a number of figures. The survey officers refer the people to the settlement registers deposited in the village office, while the village officers say that they have orders from their superior officers not to show them. It appears that when new pattas are issued a notice will issue fixing a time within which all objections should be raised. Even then the necessary particulars would not be had. Granting that the particulars are learned, the time allowed would not be enough. Then how are the objections to be raised? Pity that the higher officers who want to do so much good to the public do not find a remedy for such grievances of the people. [The editor adds a note to the effect that he hopes that this letter will attract the attention of the Collector and the Government.]

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Feb. 2nd, 1895.

Wynaad settlement irregularities.

20. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd February, quoting from a correspondent, says that the settlement now conducted in Wynaad is likely to cause greater hardship to the people than that of Mr. Stuart and that notices are issued from the taluk cutcherry fixing the janmam right in the names of the occupants even though it is proved that the land is the janmam property of another person. Is it with the object of making the people spend their money in litigation also that such notices are issued even after the janmam right is proved? It is hoped that Government will pay special attention to the matter.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Feb. 9th, 1895.

Remarks on the imposition of tax on pepper vine.

21. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th February, observes:—The reply given by Government to the question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nayar in the Legislative Council regarding the imposition of tax on pepper is neither very clear nor very satisfactory. The intention of Government is no doubt to levy a tax on pepper vine. If Government had not any such intention it would not have, in contravention of the recommendations of the committee appointed in 1888, considered the desirability of adopting a tree-tax as well as a land-tax. As the assessing of land taken up for cultivation is in fact an indirect taxation on pepper vine, the proposal of Government in the matter is contrary to its promises and declared policy. The proclamation of 8th January 1828 clearly shows that Government agreed with the notification published by Mr. Thomas Warden in 1806 abolishing the pepper tax and that it promised not to revive the tax on the growing vine. If Government, in the face of, and disregarding, these promises and proclamations determines to trouble its poor subjects by saddling them with various burdens, they have no other alternative but to suffer. The cultivation of pepper vine is not a permanent one, and so the fixing of permanent assessment will be not only a great hardship, but will tend to increase the poverty. Many poor persons in North Malabar earn their livelihood by this cultivation, and if a tax is to be imposed on it they are sure to give up this cultivation and the country will be eventually plunged in poverty.

Sale of lands for arrears of revenue in Wynaad.

22. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper complains that, in case lands in Wynaad are sold for arrears of revenue, they are not only sold under their proper value, but the surplus sale-proceeds are locked up in

the treasury without being returned either to the *janmi* or the *kudiyans*. If the *janmi* or *kudiyan* asks the taluk officials to return the money deposited in the treasury, these officials give some excuse or other and send them off, but do not return them a pie. The rule is that if a land is sold for arrears of revenue the surplus sum, if any, should be returned to the pattadar. Is it because that the people of Wynaad are uneducated and poor that this rule is not observed there? Again, as the officials themselves are in the habit of buying now-a-days some of the lands sold for arrears of revenue, people do not come forward to bid for them at higher prices lest they should incur the displeasure of the officials. First of all people are very seldom informed of such a sale. It is difficult to find from the records that the lands are bought by the officials, because the sale sannads are in the name of their favorites or hangers-on.

Another complaint made by the correspondent is that the authorities have published a notification prohibiting the cultivators from grazing their cattle on lands which have not been included in the reserved forests and which, under a notification published by the Settlement officer, Mr. Stuart, at the time of the Wynaad settlement, were set apart for grazing and other village purposes. The cultivators are required to pay a tax for grazing cattle, and if they do not they are prosecuted and punished. The correspondent concludes by saying that, when these circumstances are taken into consideration, it ought to be presumed that the sole object of Government is to squeeze out its poor subjects.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

23. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 2nd February 1895, regrets that His Excellency Lord Wenlock has not yet replied to the memorial submitted by the people of the Goomsur and Suradá taluks during his recent tour in the Ganjám district, complaining of the oppression to which they were being subjected at the hands of the forest officials.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Feb. 2nd, 1895.

A memorial about forest grievances.

24. The *Sasilekha*, of the 1st February 1895, referring to the memorial presented by the people of the Goomsur and Suradá taluks in the Ganjám district to His Excellency the Governor, concerning the oppression of the forest officials, observes that the same state of affairs prevails in the Kurnool and Kistna districts. It says that, on the whole, it cannot be denied that the present system of forest administration in this presidency is causing a great many hardships to the people and proposes that the Government should institute an inquiry into the matter.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1895.

Oppression of forest officers.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

25. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th January, asserting that an anicut across the river Amarávati, a tributary of the Kávéri, is essential for the irrigation of the fields in the village of Alangium in Dhárápuram taluk in the district of Coimbatore, says that, as a greater portion of the anicut which was built by Government was washed away by the floods in the year 1890, and that, as the authorities paid no attention towards its repair, the ryots were, in their own interest, obliged to construct an artificial dam in the place of the original masonry anicut. He adds that the ryots of the adjacent villages objected to this measure as being detrimental to the irrigation of their fields and have accordingly represented the matter to the tahsildar of the place. He concludes with the remark that it is the public officials who are the cause of all injustice and unjust litigations that prevail in this country, and that if the country is administered, as was done by the old rajas without swerving from justice, people will never experience poverty or sorrow.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 29th, 1895.

Difficulties arising from neglecting the repair of a dam across the river Amarávati, a tributary of the Kávéri.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1895.

26. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st February, speaking of the tanks in the villages of Ambakkam and Puduppakkam in Tindivanam taluk, says that their repairs have been neglected by the authorities for the last forty years, and the authorities of the Imperial fund, to whom the repair of the tanks is entrusted, plead lack of funds whenever the ryots petition to them for their repairs. He adds that this neglected condition of the tanks proves an impediment to a good harvest and the authorities obstinately refuse to grant remission whenever crops get blighted owing to insufficient supply of water. He remarks, in conclusion, that the people in the adjacent French dominions are more happy than the subjects under the British rule, thereby implying that the British rule is unjust.

A complaint regarding certain tanks in Tindivanam taluk.

### (k) General.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 29th, 1895.

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th January, reports that the postmaster of the Chinna Dhárápuram post office is not acquainted with the English language and the people consequently experience many difficulties. He thinks that the appointment of an English-knowing person will be the only means of remedying the evil and desires Government to do so.

Advisability of appointing an English-knowing person as postmaster of Chinna Dhárápuram post office.

28. The same paper, referring to the resolution of Government as to the introduction of half-anna labelled wrappers, suggests that if quarter-anna labelled wrappers also are introduced they will greatly help the people even as the quarter-anna post-cards do at present.

A suggestion to introduce quarter-anna labelled wrappers.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1895.

29. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st February, thinks that if the supervision of the accounts of charitable endowments of temples in villages is vested in the hands of tahsildars it will prove beneficial to the temples. He also suggests the advisability of empowering tahsildars to superintend the management of the estates of minors until they attain majority to avoid fraud on the part of the nearest relatives of the minor.

Desirability of investing tahsildars with powers to manage the pecuniary affairs of temples and of minors.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 5th, 1895.

30. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th February, while praising Mr. Yekambaraya Garu, B.A., the taluk officer of Darampuri, for his efficient services, says that, as the village authorities are very indifferent to vaccination, they give little or no help to the vaccinators and that it is very desirable that the taluk officer should adopt measures to make them render the vaccinators all possible help. He further desires him to take steps to remove not only the prickly-pear that is overgrown all round the place, but also the large stock of manure stored by the people in the centre of the town.

A request to the taluk officer of Darampuri.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Feb. 11th, 1895.

31. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th instant, says that it is grieved to note that nothing is said in the Queen's opening speech in the Parliament about India or about the inquiry into the expenditure of India which Mr. Fowler promised last year.

The Queen's speech at the opening of the Parliament.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 2nd, 1895.

32. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd February, quoting from a correspondent, says that a certain man near the Seyydar mosque in Tellicherry having bought over certain post peons is in the habit of intercepting all the letters addressed to certain persons of Punnol desam in Mylamjanmam amsam and of taking down the contents of the letters, returning some of them to the peons and destroying others. The paper hopes that the authorities will inquire into the matter.

Irregularities of certain post peons in Tellicherry.

33. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 24th January, in commenting upon the grant of compensation allowance to European officers, thinks that the Government of India inadvertently committed a mistake in granting compensation allowance to European officers serving in India for the following reasons.

Compensation allowance.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Jan. 24th, 1895.

It is generally known that the rate of exchange is continuously on the decrease, and the Government of India to assist European officers, who remit money to England for the expenses of their families, has been pleased to grant them compensation allowance indiscriminately; but by a careful consideration of the question it will be discovered that, among the recipients of the above allowances, there are several officers who have no families or have no such dependants in England as require any pecuniary help. Hence such officers do not remit anything to England, and yet, through the kindness, or rather through the mistake of the Government of India, they receive compensation allowance varying from Rs. 100 to 500 per mensem as the case may be. The state of the Indian exchequer is gradually becoming worse and worse and therefore the Financial Minister is compelled to suggest measures to make up the deficiency and to introduce fresh taxes which tell severely upon the helpless people of India. At any rate the Sahib Bahadurs (European officers) draw compensation allowances in addition to their handsome salaries. The *Khasim* asks is this extravagance called economy? No! On the contrary it is a great financial blunder which should at once be rectified. Government should find out by means of a circular which officers actually remit money to England and for what purpose, and how much, and, after ascertaining this fact, grant compensation allowance to those officers alone who actually remit money and only in proportion to the amount remitted.

34. The *Alhami*, of the 26th January, in stating that two Sahib Bahadurs (Europeans) are reported to have hunted down two villagers in the plains of Taktia, remarks this is not matter for surprise, inasmuch as similar events have occurred before on several occasions and the culprits escaped the extreme penalty of law and got off with a punishment of imprisonment only. This is the reason why the white people have grown so bold.

Alleged murder by Europeans.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Jan. 26th, 1895.

35. *Tilism-i-Hairuth*, of the 25th January, states that Mirza Mahmud Bakuth Bahadur and Mirza Shujath Bakuth Bahadur, princes of the Delhi family, were brothers and were in receipt of equal allowances from the Sirkar. On the death of Mirza Mahmud Bakuth Bahadur an allowance of Rs. 5 was continued to each of his four widows, but his daughters were ignored although they repeatedly submitted their claim to the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, for consideration. That subsequently to the death of Mirza Shujath Bakuth Bahadur, who was the own brother of the above-mentioned Mirza Mahmud Bakuth Bahadur, the latter's allowance was continued to his sons, daughters, grand-sons and grand-daughters. With reference to this action the *Tilism* remarks with surprise that the office of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, blows hot and cold and wishes to know on what reasonable grounds the claims of the children of the late Mirza Mahmud Bakuth Bahadur were rejected. It finally observes that it being our bounden duty to bring such cases to the notice of Government we have done so.

Irregular procedure of the office of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.

TILISM-I-HAIRUTH. *Madras*, Jan. 25th, 1895.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

36. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th February, says as follows:—The new Councils Act was passed in 1892. Though the powers vested under this Act in members of the Legislative Council to ask Government various questions relating to administrative matters are a source of some annoyance to Government, the due

The Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nayar should either be re-appointed or elected.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Feb. 6th, 1895.

exercise of those powers by some of the members has proved beneficial to the administration as well as to the people. Unlike a few of the members the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nayar brings to the notice of Government in due time various matters relating to our district. The Malayalis should greatly rejoice at this and be ever grateful to him. It is not the people of this district alone that experience the pleasure and feel the gratitude. In important matters of other districts also he seldom fails to interfere when occasion requires. The questions asked by him at the last meeting of the Legislative Council did not solely relate to Malabar. He did not fail to bring to the notice of Government matters relating to Tanjore and Chingleput. Mr. Sankaran Nayar, though a member appointed by Government, has shown by his questions that he does not want to curry the favour of Government, but is anxious to work for the legitimate wants of the people. The opinion of the majority is that most of the members nominated by Government are men who dance to the tune of Government. Whatever truth may be in this rumour, it is unfounded so far as Mr. Sankaran Nayar is concerned. The opinion of the majority that he is both a competent member and a conscientious worker is, we doubt, not also shared by Government, the other members of the council and the people generally. It is believed that the Government would not fail to re-appoint such a competent man. He has acquired his fame by his knowledge of law, by his popularity and by his unflagging exertions in the cause of public matters, and is the first Malayali member of the Legislative Council. Whether the Government re-appoints him or not, we hope that he will be elected by municipalities and district boards.

The inspectors of circles force their subordinates to concoct false salt and abkári cases.

37. The same issue of the paper, referring to the question asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nayar at the last meeting of the Legislative Council whether it is a fact that the district and divisional magistrates sometimes issue circulars to the subordinate magistracy stating that the punishments awarded in salt and abkári cases are inadequate, that there should be greater number of convictions and that increased punishments should be awarded, &c., and to the Government's reply thereto, says that the reply is very interesting. The only result of the power of interpellation conferred upon the members is the impression which is widespread among the people that the Government is at liberty to answer questions as it pleases.

The Government, without replying directly to questions, manages to effect some solutions of them; but what if some members should ask, if the Government has no knowledge of such matters, in whom does the knowledge reside.

Sub-inspectors and petty officers of the Salt department should, at the end of every week, send their diaries to the inspector of the circle, who will examine them and note his remarks. Most of the remarks will be "number of cases detected not sufficient; no detection of illicit manufacture; the same remarks apply also to salt cases; it is to be expected that the next diary will exhibit no want of such cases." Then if such cases are still absent in the next diary the remarks will be "work not at all satisfactory; if this continues you will take the consequence, &c." What can they do if there are no cases? By such remarks they are obliged, in order not to incur the displeasure of their superior officer, to fabricate false cases. It is such remarks of the circle inspectors that induce them to concoct false cases. What else can those poor people do?

Answers given to questions asked at meetings of the Legislative Council not satisfactory.

38. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper remarks:—On a perusal of the various important questions asked at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council and of the replies given under the pretext of answering them, it seems to us that it is looked upon a sin to ask questions of Government and thus waste its time. Why intrude with such questions upon their time which should otherwise have been spent in cricket, tennis or "devil dance." Replies such as those

given by Government might be had from any astrologers or others, or from fate book costing only two annas, or from Ramayana or Bharata. If a reply is required in English for a question asked in that language "Napoleon's Book of Fate" might be consulted. If not satisfied with the above, it would be enough if the Government procures a planchet for each member. At any rate, there is no use of the present questions and answers. It would be better if the members take to propounding riddles. That will also tend to amusement. All this is considered a farce, is it not?

## IV.—Native States.

39. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th instant, in speaking of the installation of the Maharaja, says that the people of Mysore have been highly pleased at the action of the Government in recognising the rights of the young prince and in creating the Maharani regent. It further says that this appointment will tend very materially to draw the Government of Mysore and that of India closer together than has been the case in the past; but the paper regrets that the council of regency has not yet been formed and trusts that, when it is formed, it will be in consonance with the wishes of the people. The people want the best men to be placed on the council, those who have a real interest in the province and its people.

The arrangements for the administration of Mysore.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Feb. 11th, 1895.

40. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 31st ultimo, says that, as the Government of India has not disposed of the matter on which the Diwan of Mysore addressed it concerning the amount of the subsidy to be paid by the Mysore State, the additional subsidy due by the Government of Mysore will have to be paid from June next. The Diwan pointed out that the State was maintaining two regiments expressly for the Imperial service and requested the Government to make this and all the revenues of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore a set-off against the additional subsidy due from the State.

The subsidy from the Mysore State.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Jan. 31st, 1895.

41. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th instant, gives a correspondence from Pudukkóttai to the following effect:—It is a matter of regret that the advice given by His Excellency Lord Wenlock has not been of much use on the Maharaja of this State. His Highness the Maharaja is always travelling and everything is left to the Diwan. He has not yet made any attempt to take part in the administrative work. He has appointed a European as his private secretary, but nobody knows what the duties of this officer are. As the Maharaja is an admirer of European ways and company, the people of the State are very sorry and there is a rumour that the eldest Rani, the mother of the Maharaja, and other well-wishers of the State think of representing to the Government of Madras the fact that His Excellency's advice is thrown away on the Maharaja.

The Maharaja of Pudukkóttai.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Feb. 11th, 1895.

42. The same paper takes the following from the *Tribune*:—His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda called a few days ago on the Secretary of State for India and requested him to agree to give the gadi of the Baroda State to his eldest son and to allow him an annuity befitting his rank, inasmuch as he was not able, for reasons of health, to live in India and that his frequent travelling to Europe was attended with heavy expenditure. His Highness further asked the Secretary of State to appoint a regency in his absence as long as his son was in minority. The Secretary of State, in reply, said that His Highness the Gaekwar was not the lawful successor of the gadi, but that he was given in charge of the State as a matter of favour or rather as pharzand (child) of the British Government. The Government could not at present promise or say one way or the other. The statement of the Secretary of State caused the Gaekwar

The Maharaja of Baroda's interview with the Secretary of State.

to fall into a swoon, and His Highness is said to be in an unsatisfactory state of health ever since.

Upon this the paper remarks thus :—The prayer of the Gaekwar and the reply thereto of the Secretary of State should always be remembered by the native princes who are inclined to travel in foreign countries. It is a wonder that the Gaekwar, who has been born and brought up from his childhood in India, should find the climate of India so uncongenial as to seriously think of abdicating.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Feb. 1st, 1895.

How the putuval lands in the Cochin State should be distributed.

43. The Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st February, brings to the notice of the Cochin Sirkar the fact that the *putuval* or new lands belonging to the Sirkar in that State are for the most part encroached upon and enjoyed by the richer classes and suggests that those lands should be distributed among the poorer classes who have often not even a small piece of ground on which to build a hut.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 2nd, 1895.

Deplorable condition of the Kayamkulam main road.

44. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd February, complains of the deplorable condition of the Kayamkulam main road. He adds that, owing to the subsidence of a part of the road near a culvert at the second-mile stone, the owners of loaded carts, which pass in large numbers on the Parakkott shandy day, are obliged to engage five or six coolies to assist them in taking the carts through. As this causes them unnecessary expense and delay, the attention of the Travancore Sirkar is invited to the necessity of repairing the road.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Jan. 28th, 1895.

Affairs at Chitral.

45. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 28th January, in commenting upon the present state of the affairs at Chitral, states that the murder of Amir-ul-mulk seems to be the result of Umra Khan's intrigues, and remarks that if he has a free hand he will certainly concert measures to annex Chitral as he did with Dir.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengód*, Jan. 27th, 1895.

Remarks on the inclusion of cotton goods in the tariff.

46. The *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 27th January, referring to the inclusion of cotton goods in the tariff, simply reiterates the sentiments which have already been reported upon and remarks, in conclusion, that if the growth of industry and commerce, which are in infancy in India, is curbed by the imposition of duty on them, how will they flourish in India. How will the people be encouraged to open manufactories? This shows that the instinct of justice in Europeans is growing less and less as days advance.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1895.

Offence caused to Mr. Westland by the remarks of Mr. Mehta at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council.

47. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st February, says that when, at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the amendment of the Police Act was before the Council, Mr. Mehta made a short speech saying that the fact that district magistrates are invested with powers to dispose of criminal cases not according to the merits of the case but according to their whim and fancy will be productive of more evil than good, and that civilians, though they may excel others in many respects, are nevertheless men and not gods, and so forth. It adds that, on hearing this speech, Sir James Westland, without patiently understanding the meaning of it, indignantly replied that Mr. Mehta's remarks were not only improper, but were an insult to himself as well as to his colleagues although nothing of the kind was to be seen in the remarks. The paper concludes with saying that hitherto those officers were administering India uncontrolled and unchecked and hence their will was law, but now, when the representative basis of the reformed Legislative Councils is still imperfect, if the actions of the administering officials are questioned, the officials get provoked, and, if the representative basis attains maturity and proves really beneficial to the subjects, the nature of the annoyance of the authorities can be better imagined than described.

48. The *Desopakari*, of the 3rd February 1895, states that a gentleman writes that the reason why no riots take place in this presidency between Hindus and Muhammadans, as in Northern Hindustan, is that the Muhammadans here do not kill kine during festivals and that they as well as the Europeans here are not very fond of beef-eating.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Feb. 3rd, 1895.

Why there are no religious disturbances in this presidency.

49. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 30th January, says:—From time immemorial the Arakkal Raja used to be addressed Sultan Ali Raja. As there were no male members in the royal family at one time, the management of the estate devolved upon the females and consequently there was no necessity for using the title "Sultan Ali Raja" in letters and other correspondence. When there was a male member to take up the management the Government, after instituting a thorough inquiry, conferred upon him the hereditary title "Sultan Ali Raja," but in January 1892 an order was issued prohibiting the Raja from using the title Sultan Ali Raja which order has caused him great sorrow. To deprive the Raja of his hereditary title unreasonably at this time when titles are profusely conferred upon various persons is undoubtedly a matter for great regret. Again, in the matter of the Laccadive Islands which were sequestrated under the orders of the Government of India and which were to remain in sequestration until the arrears of peshkash were cleared off, the Collector of Malabar, under the orders of the Madras Government, addressed a letter to the Raja in June last to the effect that, as the arrears of peshkash due to Government amounted to a considerable sum, the islands should be made over to Government, Government having engaged itself to restore the islands when the arrears are cleared off. The above letter has not only caused great surprise, but has also tended to shake the confidence of the public in Government. We fail to understand how the arrears were increased to Rs. 30,000 when the islands were being administered by Government itself. The Raja says that he is now ready to pay the arrears. If the Raja pays the arrears and agrees to retain the system of administration introduced by Government, it is but fair that the islands should be restored to him. Although this matter may appear very trivial in the eyes of Government, yet, until they prove that they will not deviate from the path of justice, they ought to avoid creating an impression in the minds of the people that "might is right."

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 30th, 1895.

Sympathy for the Ali Raja of Cannanore.

The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 4th February, alluding to the letter of Mr. Hume published in the *India* of January last in connection with the Ali Raja of Cannanore and the Laccadives, gives a short account of the causes that led to the sequestration of the Laccadives and also a translation of the letter addressed to the Ali Raja by the Collector Mr. Bradley in May last. The paper says that Mr. Bradley's letter furnishes an illustration of the fable of the wolf and the lamb and remarks as follows:—In this connection we are constrained to observe with regret that, owing to the self-conceited, stupid and iniquitous actions of some of the responsible officers of the British Indian Government, the prestige of Government is seriously affected. Even the *Madras Mail*, which strives hard to eulogise and justify to the last degree the actions of Anglo-Indians, has taken exception to the above letter of Mr. Bradley's. Another complaint of the Ali Raja which has reached the India Government is in connection with the deprivation of his title "Sultan" as well as of the salute of seven guns which was ordered by the (Madras) Government upon the report of the Collector Mr. Dumergue in 1892. Although during Mr. Logan's time the objection was raised that the Ali Raja had no right to use the title "Sultan," having never enjoyed it, yet, on the Raja producing an old coin stamped with the legend "Sultan Ali Raja," the objection was withdrawn and the Raja was permitted to hold the title Sultan. Mr. Dumergue, conceiving it to be derogatory to his dignity that the Raja should be allowed the use of the title "Sultan," wrote to Government about it, and Government decided that the title Sultan could not be used; but Mr. Bradley's sense of dignity went so far as to persuade the Madras Government that the Sultan's property itself should not be restored, and it is reported

that the Madras Government has written to the India Government which has in turn written to the Secretary of State about the matter. That the decision of Government is alway *ex parte* is a well-known fact. The Ali Raja has also asked for the accounts connected with the Laccadive Islands. As the Ali Raja has now secured a competent minister he has been in a position to unearth these matters and to bring them to the notice of proper persons. If not, this matter, like so many others, would have been disposed of summarily without opportunity being given to any one to know anything about it. The Government, however, is not likely to take pains to study all sides of the question except through reports of the Collectors, and in many cases in which Government acts in a hurry, trusting the reports of the Collectors, it goes wrong and consequently suffers in prestige. If this be avoided in future, it will be conducive to the welfare both of the Government and the people. We therefore wish to see the matter under discussion settled amicably lest a slur be cast upon Government.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 9th, 1895.

Use of false weights and measures in Calicut bazaars.

50. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th February, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar to the desirability of putting a stop to the continued use of false measures and weights in Calicut bazaars.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Jan. 28th, 1895.

Alleged Armenian atrocities.

51. The *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 28th January, has a translation of an extract from the *Crescent*, of Liverpool, to the effect that a meeting of the Muslims and other well-wishers of Turkey was recently held in the Lecture Hall of the Liverpool Muslim Institute under the presidency of Mr. Quilliam to protest against the misrepresentation of Islamic law and religion in connection with the alleged Armenian atrocities, and the chairman, after explaining the objects of the meeting, said that investigation would prove that the alleged atrocities were gross exaggerations as the alleged Bulgarian massacres turned out to be. On this it was resolved to protest against the manner in which endeavours are being made to turn the tide of public opinion against Turkey on account of the alleged but unproved Armenian atrocities with a view to force the British Government to interfere in the matter, and it was hoped that no steps would be taken by the British Government until the receipt of the report of the English Consul who was deputed to investigate the matter.

With reference to the above extract, the *Khasim* hopes that the British Government will not be deceived by the exaggerated statements of the supporters of the Armenians, but will act with foresight and wisdom, and observes that, as the whole Islamic world looks upon the Porte as the head and defender of its faith, any unjust procedure on the part of England with respect to Turkey will shake the confidence which the Muhammadans repose in her.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 28th February 1895.

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| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Satya Dutan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,500 | Jan., Feb. and Mar. 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 15th Feb. 1895. |
| 3 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 60 | 5th and 20th Feb. 1895. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 230 | 11th and 20th Feb. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 9th Feb. 1895. |
| 6 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 16th ,, ,, |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th ,, ,, |
| 8 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th ,, ,, |
| 9 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 400 | 6th, 13th and 20th Feb. 1895. |
| 10 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 11th Feb. 1895. |
| 11 | "Bhaskara Gnanodayam" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 300 | 8th ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 200 | 16th and 23rd Feb. 1895. |
| 13 | "Tanjai Janamitran" .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 1,000 | 16th Feb. 1895. |
| 14 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 370 | 17th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 8th, 12th, 15th and 19th Feb. 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Nyaya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Ongole .. .. .. | 250 | 1st Feb. 1895. |
| 17 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 24th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 15th Feb. 1895. |
| 19 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 9th ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 16th and 23rd Feb. 1895. |
| 21 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Vartadarsini" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 200 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 23 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 16th Feb. 1895. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 18th and 25th Feb. 1895. |
| 25 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 16th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 14th, 21st and 28th Feb. 1895. |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 13th and 20th Feb. 1895. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 21st Feb. 1895. |
| 29 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 11th and 20th Feb. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 16th and 23rd Feb. 1895. |
| 31 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 11th ,, 18th ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 34 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 11th and 18th Feb. 1895. |
| 35 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 15th Feb. 1895. |
| 37 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 500 | 10th and 17th Feb. 1895. |
| 38 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 14th ,, 18th ,, ,, |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 16th February, gives at length a description of the battle that ensued at Port Arthur between the Japanese and the Chinese and regrets to learn that the Japanese really butchered the Chinese soldiers taken captives in the war.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1895.

Cruelty inflicted by the Japanese in the battle fought at Port Arthur.

2. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 23rd February 1895, complains of the disgraceful treatment accorded to Indian coolies in Natal. It does not see any necessity for Government taking coolies to that colony. Whatever the reason may be, it is only fair that the Government should see that their welfare is looked after and their comforts attended to with even greater care than is done here. To be indifferent to the cruelties inflicted by their native white brethren in Natal upon the poor coolies, seems to mean that they are practically inciting the former against the latter. The paper hopes that the Government will pay some attention to this matter and alleviate the misery of the poor coolies.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Feb. 23rd, 1895.

Coolies in Natal.

3. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 25th ultimo, says:—Intrigues against Nubar Pasha and several other ministers are daily becoming more pronounced. The invectives of the Egyptian press are more violent. A correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing from Cairo, attributes this hostility wholly to the influence of the Khedive, who is determined to render impossible the existence of any ministry prepared to co-operate loyally with British control. It is believed that a deliberate attempt is being made to stimulate an anti-European feeling among the Muhammadan population, which, it is feared, will lead to troubles during the Ramzan.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Feb. 25th, 1895.

Affairs in Egypt.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

4. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th February, while informing that a fire broke out at Gopichettipálaiyam, which damaged some thirty or forty houses, reports that, as the inmates were removing the goods from the house to save them from fire, thieves carried them away with impunity, and is surprised at the commission of such daring thefts even under the British rule.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 8th, 1895.

A case of theft at Gopichettipálaiyam.

5. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th February 1895, referring to the declaration of Government that one police superintendentship will be filled up this year from the ranks of police inspectors, joins with the *Standard* and the *Telugu Harp* in recommending Rai Bahadur K. Narayanasami Nayudu, of Vizianagram, for the post. If the elephant's howdah, it says, is placed on a cat, the poor cat will be crushed; so when there are proper men available, it is not right for Government to take others who do not possess the necessary qualifications.

Andhraprakasika *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1895.

A police inspector recommended for a superintendentship.

6. The *Vartadarsini*, of 16th February 1895, states that the road leading from Chodavaram to Anakápalle in the Vizagapatam district is infested with robbers and prays that Government will establish a police station at Bogalavada in the neighbourhood.

Vartadarsini, *Nellore*, Feb. 16th, 1895.

Wanted a police station at Bogalavada.

7. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama* of the 11th February says that a graduate in arts, who has joined the Police department as head constable, is annoyed and teased in every way by his official

Manorama, *Calicut*, Feb. 11th, 1895.

Educated men to be encouraged to join the Police department.

superiors who perhaps think that, if more graduates enter the police service, all promotions would be confined to them. The present Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Hammick, a covenanted civilian, will, it is hoped, give this graduate some promotion in order that educated men may not be deterred from entering the Police department.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1895.

Advisability of changing the district munsif's court at Srívilliputtúr into a first-grade munsif's court.

8. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th February, while praising Mr. Sarvothama Rao, B.A., B.L., district munsif of Srívilliputtúr, for his efficiency and kind treatment of parties, remarks that, as original suits are filed largely in his court, the gentleman takes much pains to dispose of them as early as possible. He thinks it desirable that his court should be changed into a first-class munsif's court and desires the District Judge to take this suggestion into his kind consideration.

### (*d*) *Education.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Feb. 9th, 1895.

A suggestion to the University of Madras to select Examiners from among the officials from other presidencies.

9. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 9th February, condemns the present system of selecting examiners for the University examinations in the presidency of Madras from among the professors and teachers of colleges and schools on the ground that they give the candidates clue to the portions on which they are to be questioned and that the object of the examination thus becomes frustrated. The paper is of opinion that, if Examiners be selected from among officers in the other presidencies, the real object of holding University examinations would be realised.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Feb. 18th, 1895.

The University examinations in Madras.

10. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 18th ultimo, in assigning reasons for the poor results at the last University Matriculation and F.A. examinations, says that the large percentage of failures must be ascribed to two causes, viz. (1) the severity of the examiners or rather the fact that most of the examiners belong to one college who adapt their questions to the students of their own college, (2) the poor abilities of the candidates themselves, who, being subjected to too many examinations before entering the university, have exhausted their own power to work hard. As a remedy for this state of things the paper suggests that the candidates, who fail in any subject at one examination, should be allowed to appear only in that subject at the subsequent examinations.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Feb. 17th, 1895.

Wants of the Muhammadans as regards education.

11. The *Alhami*, of the 17th February, has a letter from a correspondent at Narsapur, the sum and substance of which is as follows:—The present wretched condition of the Muhammadans is due to four causes, viz. (1) want of mutual concord, (2) the jealousy and envy of other nations, (3) neglect of the ruling power, (4) want of foresight on their own part. The above four causes have confined Islam in very narrow limits, from within which is impossible for the Muhammadans to emerge without the help of education. As regards education, the Muhammadans are laboring under several disadvantages, viz., no suitable schools are available in the districts nor do the authorities consider their educational wants nor have they any help in this respect. They hold no high posts and command no wealth and therefore have not sufficient means at their disposal to acquire the knowledge wherewith to maintain themselves.

Under these circumstances there is not the remotest chance of their condition improving without the help of the Muhammadans in general. Aid is solicited from the local inhabitants and as well as from the wealthy and well-to-do Muhammadans of Madras, and Government is requested to provide sufficient means for their education in order to place them on a par with the people of other nations.

## (e) *Local and Municipal.*

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th February, says that, when, at a municipal meeting, Dr. Varadappa Nayudu asked the President as to the truth of the sale of rejected ragi and ragi flour in the Lunatic Asylum, the President replied that the Health Officer reported that 675¾ lb. had been sold on the recommendation of the Superintendent on the score that it was not wholesome and that the President had no authority to prohibit such sales. The paper remarks that the authorities are not justified in selling to the public, especially when cholera is raging in the asylum, such articles of food as were rejected by them on the ground that they might prove injurious to the patients in the asylum, and that it is highly unsatisfactory that the President should be without powers to prohibit the sale of such articles. The paper concludes that, as it is very necessary that the President should have power to forbid the sale of such unwholesome articles of food, it behoves the Madras public to endeavour their best to secure for the President this privilege as early as possible.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 8th, 1895.

An appeal to the Madras public to try to secure some more powers for the President of the Municipal Commission, Madras.

13. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th February, sympathising with the vaccinators in the Salem district for the worry and difficulty they undergo in vaccinating a large number of cases in a week, in consequence of the recent orders of Mr. G. Stokes, the president of the district board, says that the salary paid to them irregularly is too inadequate when compared with the difficulty of the task they perform. He desires the members of the district board to move this before the President to see their salary not only increased but regularly paid every month.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 12th, 1895.

A request to the members of the district board of Salem regarding vaccinators.

14. The *Janamitran*, of the 16th February, does not like that the president of the district board of Tanjore should disregard the opinion of the members of the board and insist either, by threats or by kind words, on carrying out his own views and plans, and says that such a procedure will prevent people from realising the avowed object of the representative system. After reporting that the Chatram karnam of the Umayapuram village (Kumbakónam taluk), which is under the management of the board, has embezzled the funds of the choultry to the extent of Rs. 14,000 and has absconded, the paper is at a loss to know why the president, who has displayed exceptional vigilance in detecting the culprits concerned in the Negapatam stamp case, has not taken any step for the detection of the karnam in question.

JANAMITRAN, *Tanjore*, Feb. 16th, 1895.

A remark on the president of the district board of Tanjore.

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th February, complains that the union authorities at Tiruvallúr use inferior quality of kerosine oil which fills the chimney with soot and makes lights burn dim and prove no good to the people. He advises the union to metal certain streets of Tiruvallúr, which, owing to the miry nature of the ground, prove a source of inconvenience to the people in rainy days, from out of the accumulated balance in the road fund, and also to clear the *kattamanackoo* plants (*Jatropha Cureas*) when they begin to grow on either side of the road.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 19th, 1895.

A complaint against the Tiruvallúr union.

16. The *Sasilekha*, of 15th February 1895, says that it is surprising that the Madras municipality should allow blacksmiths to erect pandals for carrying on their work. There are many such pandals in Pursewakam and, unless the police look sharp and pull them down, great damage will be caused to life and property during the coming summer.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1895.

Blacksmiths' pandals in Pursewakam.

17. A correspondent to the *Nayabodhini*, of 1st February 1895, condemns the action of the Ongole municipality in having pardoned the manager and a clerk of the

NYABODHINI, *Ongole*, Feb. 1st, 1895.

The Ongole municipality.

office for having, contrary to the municipal bye-laws, jointly taken a loan of Rs. 30 from a municipal contractor. He asks by what law and reason did the councillors pardon their offence? These councillors have not in the least considered what harm their decision is likely to cause. Many of them have no independent judgment, but merely nod their heads to what others say. The correspondent observes that the authorities should not select incapable men as councillors in their anxiety to have every community represented on the council, and trusts that the Collector will consider this matter carefully and appoint persons more worthy of the office.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Feb. 9th, 1895.

Local fund boards.

18. The *Rajayogi*, of the 9th February 1895, laments that Local fund boards, while active enough in collecting money, do not show the same activity in spending it for the good of the public. Even if at a certain meeting the members of a board sanction a certain proposal, there is nobody to carry it out. For the past ten years, the tank in Achanta, a large village in the Narsapur taluk, has been in a very unwholesome condition, and the people have been suffering much for want of proper drinking water. Last year a sum of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned for its improvement, but the work has not been undertaken as yet. The road leading from Tadapalle to Koderu is also in a wretched condition. The paper adds that local boards having been established, no good will be achieved if they merely hoard money without properly utilising it.

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, Feb. 16th, 1895.

The Nellore district board.

19. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 16th February 1895, says that the town of Kánigiri in the Nellore district, though it contains many able and educated men, is wholly unrepresented on the district board. It considers it advisable that the members of the board should be selected from able and learned vakils. The activity which is shown in collecting road-cess should also be displayed in the appointment of proper members. It is simply unjust that Mr. Wynne, who is so energetic in his general administration, should neglect to appoint proper members on the board.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Feb. 11th, 1895.

Explanation of the district board members who voted in favour of the (A) system of road contract, &c.

20. A correspondent in the Málayalam *Manorama* of the 11th February, referring to the explanation of the district board members, who voted in favour of the (A) system of road contract, remarks as follows:—When the President alluded to and commented upon the *bonâ fide* report of the Deputy Collector as having been made with a desire to favour his caste men, it is a pity that the gentleman did not remember that the same charge could be laid against himself by the people. Though only a short time has elapsed since this European officer was posted as the Collector of Malabar, the people have begun to feel that he is bent on rooting out the Nayers as Parasurama formerly did the Kshatriyas. This may not literally be true. The public may not be such keen observers. What they see is law to them. We heard that in reference to a correspondence that appeared in your paper, hinting that the Brahmans are more extensively employed in high offices in Malabar, the Collector threatened you, Mr. Editor, by calling in and asking you at a public meeting and in the presence of four of the big Brahman officials and of the public, to which of those officers you took objection, &c., and that you replied that you had no objection to any one in particular and that, when you had any individual grievance, he would then be informed of it. Why are you silent about the discourtesy of a gentleman who questioned you in public to your publishing in the paper, in the capacity of editor, the objections of the people.

Funds provided for the Mankavu bridge should not be utilised for any other purpose.

21. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper regrets to hear that the funds provided in the last Calicut municipal budget for the construction of the Mankavu bridge, which is highly necessary in the interests of the public, are to be utilised for the purpose of building a hospital in Panniyankara for the treatment of

contagious diseases, simply because the chairman privately recommended that the latter would be of greater use to the public and the divisional officer and the Collector supported the recommendation, and invites the attention of Government to the necessity of erecting the much-needed bridge.

22. The Malayalam *Kerla Sanchari* of the 13th February, says as follows: —Three years have now elapsed since the introduction of the (A) system into Malabar, by which the repair of roads under the district board is given out on contract for a period of three years; but this system which was condemned not only by the people, but also by Mr. Bradley as president of the district board and also by the members, was when the period of three years was about to expire, pronounced very good at the last meeting by the present president, Mr. Moberly, and by the other members excepting two or three who are non-officials. We do not know to what cause this change of opinion is due. Is it out of regard for Mr. Dumergue who first introduced the system there, or is it because the hour of ill-luck of the roads under the district board has not yet passed away; or is it because most of the members who are considered as representatives of the district are in truth unfit to retain their appointment as such, or is it because they are men who look to the mood and humour of the president, or is it because in their anxiety to attend the meeting and draw the travelling allowance they lose all freedom in the expression of their opinion as to the merits and demerits of questions, or is it because they are overpowered by the august presence of the president? Unless the district board is reconstituted, the advantages contemplated by the Act cannot be expected to be reaped from it. When the president is an important officer of the district, the official members always defer to his views and some of the other members are fit only to nod assent to the latter, how can the contrary opinion of only a few of the rest prevail? The opinion of the majority prevails at every meeting. Under this state of things it can be conceived how far decisions arrived at by the opinion of the majority are likely to benefit the public. So long as the members considered as representatives of particular parts of the district are not elected by the people, but nominated by Government, they cannot be called representatives. Had they been elected by the people, most of them would not have resigned their independence and given their opinion without considering in the least the merits of the case. The president being the Collector, an important officer of the district, he should in every case, without disclosing his own opinion to the members, ascertain their wishes and throw in his vote with the majority. Instead of doing this, if he allows the weak-minded members to know beforehand his opinion on a particular point for consideration, it is a great mistake. We regret to hear that Mr. Moberly often falls into this error. The president is not to be held responsible for a matter carried by the majority at a meeting. The Government does not interfere with the matters so decided believing them to be beneficial to the general public. It would be better to give the Collector himself full powers to deal with these matters, in which case there will be some chance of each matter receiving attention in proportion to its importance, and then, if the Collector should go wrong, the Government would not fail to take objection to it. There would be thus some security that the people's interest would not be lost sight of. The present state of things is very unsatisfactory. The business is not properly done. An unlimited amount of money is contributed by the people, but such contributions only go to enrich other pockets. From the date of the introduction of the (A) system the people have begun to complain. We are also tired of writing about it. The people believed that this system, which was universally condemned, would be discontinued at the end of its first term at least. There can be none who will not be surprised at the resolution passed at the last meeting. We don't find so much fault with the system as it is. All the fault lies in the working of the system. The whole repair of the roads is given on contract to one or two individuals, who in their turn give their contract to

Condemning the (A) system of road repair under the Malabar district board.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Feb. 13th, 1895.

various sub-contractors. From the amount allotted each contractor takes his proportionate profit and executes nominal repairs confining himself to the more prominent roads, but does not discharge his trust properly. That this is the fact no one who knows the exact state of each road will fail to be convinced. If the (A) system is thus supported for the good of a few without introducing any change therein, in course of time the very names of roads under the board will disappear. We firmly express our opinion that experience will show that if the roads are as far as possible divided into small sections and entrusted to a greater number of people for repair, on tenders invited, the saving will be greater and the work will be done better than at present.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Feb. 13th, 1895.

Unsatisfactory state of roads, &c., in the H division of the Calicut municipality.

23. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th February, complains of the irregular and inefficient lighting of the roads and of the unsatisfactory state of roads themselves in the H division of the Calicut municipality and asks whether the municipality is not ashamed of the H division being included within its limits. The writer then refers to the want of a bridge across the Mankavu river and wonders why it did not occur to the municipality, which is bent upon saving expenditure, that the services of the boat man now engaged for taking the boat across the ferry might be dispensed with, two posts being planted—one on each side of the river—to which each end of the boat might be fastened with a long rope. He also alludes to the want of a bathing shed on the side of the Mankavu tank.

The Edakulam road requires early repairs.

24. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper invites the early attention of the Palghat taluk board to the unsatisfactory and unsafe condition of the Edakulam road and suggests that the amount required for the repair of the road might be easily found in Ponnani itself if a saving is effected by substituting a maistry for the more costly sanitary inspector at present entertained, a maistry being all that is required.

Mr. Moberly's question to a member of the district board.

25. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper says:—We hear that the president, Mr. Moberly, asked Mr. K. Krishnan Nayar, B.A., B.C.E., who is for various reasons one of the eminent members of the district board: "Do you know anything of engineering?" From the fact of Mr. Moberly having thus asked a man who has gained excellent reputation, having served as a railway engineer for five years, it has to be inferred that he does not yet know the merits of the members.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Feb. 18th, 1895.

Mankavu bridge more useful than the hospital for contagious diseases.

26. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 18th February, referring to a letter alleged to have been privately written by the chairman of the Calicut municipality, suggesting that the funds provided in the last municipal budget for the construction of the Mankavu bridge be utilised for building a hospital in Panniyankara for the treatment of contagious diseases, thinks that the bridge is the more useful of the two and makes the following remarks:—If it is a fact that the chairman, who is a native of another country and who is almost unacquainted with the nature of this country, wrote under some mistaken notion a letter to upset the resolution of a council which knows the whole nature of the country, that another who is like the former in many respects, supported it, and that a third, a higher authority, favoured it, accepting as true the opinions of two of his subordinate officers, who, though trustworthy, did not know the exact nature of this affair, and disregarding the opinion or resolution of councillors who are the the natives of the country, what the people ought to believe, until a decision contrary to that of the councillors is passed, is that the above action is only due to their ignorance and that the Government would consider that the opinions of the above three together could only be taken as the opinion of one individual. If the Government resolves to give up in favour of the hospital the construction of the Mankavu bridge, which would be of the utmost

use to the public, against the resolution of the council, the people would only think that the wisdom or knowledge of the chairman reflected on Government also. If a resolution passed in public is quashed on the strength of a private letter, it is a great defect in this case and would compromise the liberty of the council besides being both mischievous and hard.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

27. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 15th February 1895, points out the desirability of a people's association in every district to represent the real condition of the ryots to the Government. Kind-hearted Tahsildars and Deputy Collectors, though fully aware of the difficulties of the ryots, are afraid of pleading their cause before the Government since they know that the Government does not like to incur loss by granting remissions. The correspondent further says that, in the Bellary taluk, crops have failed and that the Deputy Collector, Mr. Ramaseshayya, represented to the Government that the ryots should be exempted from paying their kist.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1895.

Desirability of granting remissions in Bellary and Alúr taluks.

"In Alúr taluk also there has been a failure of crops in some villages. When the crops fail, the ryots weep as they would at the death of their wives and children. Where are they to go and make a living? How are they to pay their debts to the sowcars? How can they get seeds for the next harvest? The ryots in the Bellary taluk are selling the beams of their houses to get some money. These are facts. It would be good if remissions are granted in the Bellary and Alúr taluks. Mr. Tremenheere, the Collector, should inform the Government of the miserable condition of the ryots; otherwise these poor ryots will perish."

### (*h*) *Railways.*

28. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th February, publishes the memorial submitted to Government by the merchants living in Ambur in the North Arcot district, the sum and substance of which is as follows:

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 12th, 1895.

A prayer to Government to do away with the (B) form now in use in respect of goods tendered to the Madras Railway Company for carriage.

Whenever parties deliver their consignments to the railway company for transport, the railway authorities require them to fill up a form known as (B) form, which is nothing but a declaration by the consignor discharging the railway authorities of all responsibility for the loss and safety of the goods left in their custody. The ministerial servants in the goods department taking advantage of this declaration commit with impunity all kinds of tricks and criminal misappropriation in respect of the goods left in their charge, such as, in the case of leather, opening the bales; stitching them after removing pieces of superior leather from them; inserting skins of inferior quality in the place of superior ones, keeping behind one or two bales if their number exceeds twenty, &c., and thus cause great loss to consignors. Inasmuch as the railway authorities pay no heed to the representations of the people on this subject, it is humbly prayed that Government will be pleased to direct the railway authorities to do away with the (B) form, to enter in the receipt the weight of the article tendered and to make them responsible for any loss caused to the goods during their transit.

29. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 20th February, regrets to remark that tickets for Cuddalore New Town are not available at the railway station of Tirukkóyilúr and that people proceeding to that place from Tirukkóyilúr and Kallakurchi are put to the necessity of buying tickets for Cuddalore Old Town at an extra cost of one anna. The paper adds that generally station houses are supplied with blank tickets to book passengers for places whenever printed tickets for such places are exhausted, and that, even a provision of this kind should have been denied, this station speaks

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Feb. 20th, 1895.

A complaint against the South Indian Railway authorities.

very badly of the rotten state of affairs of the company. The paper hopes that the railway authorities will pay attention to the matter here complained of and have it remedied ere long.

*(i) Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 19th, 1895.

Expediency of repairing a certain anicut in the taluk of Kárúr.

30. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th February, complains that the wretched condition of the anicut in the taluk of Kárúr allows water to escape into the river instead of into the channels and thus renders the water-supply for the taluk very insufficient, and that the authorities are very indifferent to its repair although their attention has been drawn to it by frequent memorials. As the omission to repair the anicut in question will induce Government to grant remission to four villages, the correspondent advises Government to get it repaired without any more delay.

*(k) General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1895.

A hint to the people to memorialize Government regarding the Bill amending the Police Act now before the Imperial Legislative Council.

31. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th February, referring to the Bill now before the Imperial Legislative Council for investing the police with more powers than what they have at present, says that the Bill, if passed, will simply enhance the sufferings of the people at the hands of the police and that it is the unanimous opinion of both Bengal and Madras presidencies that the people should memorialize Government on the subject.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1895.

Desirability of increasing the number of non-official members in the Legislative Council.

32. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th February, after making a brief reference to the remarks of Mr. Mehta made at the Imperial Legislative Council, says that, as long as Government has a majority in the Legislative Council, the privilege, which Government has liberally conferred on the people of being represented in the council, will be of no avail to them and that the inclusion of cotton goods in the tariff notwithstanding the reasonable protests of the non-official members bears out the truth of this assertion. The paper remarks that it is incumbent on the people to do their best to increase the number of non-official members in the council to make the privilege really useful to them.

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengód*, Feb. 17th, 1895.

A suggestion regarding the use of arms.

33. The *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 17th February, disapproves of the present system which requires people to leave fire-arms and swords in the custody of the police between the periods of the expiry of a license and the issue of a fresh one. The paper recommends that people may be allowed to keep the fire-arms with them during the interval.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 19th, 1895.

Comments on the Government of Lord Harris.

34. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th February, referring to the departure of Lord Harris from the shore of Bombay, says that his administration was unpopular and was the cause of riots, the people rightly did not present him with a farewell address, and that the address that was presented to him was the work of officials.

Advisability of separating the judicial from the revenue functions of Collectors, Sub-Collectors and Deputy Collectors.

35. The same paper, after pointing out the beneficial results produced by the separation of the judicial from the revenue functions of tahsildars, desires that the same should be done even in respect of Collectors, Sub-Collectors and Deputy Collectors as they cause much vexation to the people in virtue of the revenue functions vested in them.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1895.

Post office clerks.

36. The *Sasilekha*, of the 15th February 1895, regrets that clerks in post offices hardly get any holidays in the year. It is not right on the part of Government to

make these low-paid clerks work like jutka ponies. If the work is heavy, why should not additional hands be employed? It hopes that Government will give this matter careful consideration.

37. A correspondent to the *Rajayogi*, of the 9th February 1895, writes thus (in English) regarding the want of a clerk in the Tanuku post office:—"Some months ago, the postal authorities were informed of the necessity of appointing a clerk as the work in the selected sub-post office at Tanuku makes room for one. The expressions made by *Sri Rajayogi* go wool-gathering. It is highly regrettable that the postal authorities throw the work to be done by two able, active and energtic men on the head of a single individual. Even a chance observer does not really fail to notice that a clerk should be necessarily appointed in the S.S. post office at Tanuku.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Feb. 9th, 1895.

A clerk wanted for the Tanuku post office.

38. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 21st ultimo, says that the expedition to Waziristan has already cost some thirty lakhs of rupees, and, though the benefit to India from this expedition is not apparent, the whole of the expenses is to be charged to the Indian revenues.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Feb. 21st, 1895.

The expenses of the expedition to Waziristan.

39. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th February, after stating how the Laccadive Islands, the property of the Ali Sultan of Arakkal, happened to come under British management, that it is not fair on the part of the British Government to refuse to give back the islands according to the conditions of the original agreement, that even Lord Dalhousie, in whose time the subsidiary system was introduced, had he now been in India, would not have allowed this course to be followed, and that it is inconsistent with the dignity of the British rule in their anxiety to possess a piece of territory to forget all justice, equity, fair play and dignity, hopes that the Government of India, the Secretary of State and the Parliament will give due consideration to the matter and continue the authority of the raja consistently with propriety and arrange for leisurely payment of the debt that may still be due after settling the accounts with the Government of India and the raja.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 16th, 1895.

The Laccadive Islands to be made over to Ali Sultan according to original agreement.

40. The same paper, referring to the appeal filed by Government in the High Court against the acquittal of Vinayakanarana Bhatya, who was considered the originator of the late riot between the Muhammadans and the Hindus in Poona, says that there can be no doubt that the action of the Government in this case is very unjust and makes the following remarks:—How unjust it is to take objection to an acquittal made by a court of justice in concurrence with the jury? It may no doubt be stated that the control vested in Government over judicial courts is not intended for the good of the people. In the Poona riot case the district judge finds that Muhammadans are the offenders, while the Government thinks that the Hindus are to blame. That the opinion of the Bombay Government in this case is quite incorrect is evidenced by the dismissal of the appeal by the High Court. We do not understand why the Government formed such an opinion. If the effort is to suppress the riots, there can be no use of arresting and convicting those that are innocent. It was because the inquiry of the Government turned in the same direction from the very beginning that it became difficult to trace the real culprits. Most of the witnesses for the prosecution were Muhammadans. The police inspector that conducted the inquiry was a Muhammadan. It can never be supposed that these men would give evidence against Muhammadans. Such being the case, the authorities relying only on the evidence of Muhammadans arrested the Hindus as the offenders. We are at a loss how to describe this except as one of the vagaries of Lord Harris' administration. While the Indian people have begun to enjoy the benefit of trial by jury it is really hard that such an obstacle should be thrown in its way. To attempt to arrest the accused, who

Remarks on the action of the Bombay Government in connection with the Poona riot.

were once discharged by a court of justice, is prejudicial to the liberty of the judges and to the safety of the people. It is a great pity that the Government did not at all consider what amount of heart-burning and pecuniary loss would be the lot of a person already discharged if he is to be rearrested. As this instance affords evidence in support of the statement made by the Honourable Mr. Sittlewald and Mr. Madolkar on two occasions at the last congress, it is indispensable that some reforms should be introduced as suggested by the congress. By calling in question the dismissal by a court of justice of a case in which evidence on both sides was taken, what respect can be commanded by men who work as representatives of Her Majesty the Empress. However it may be, if this system is (not) altogether abolished the country can never be happy (*sic.*).

Athami, Madras, Feb. 10th, 1895.

Roguery practised by Sowcars in the town of Madras.

41. The *Athami*, of the 10th February, a correspondent writes that certain Marwaries have opened small shops in different parts of Madras where they carry on monetary dealings in a cunning and crafty manner. They charge 3 per cent. per mensem on money lent on the security of silver and gold articles and 12 per cent. on money lent on the mortgage of other things. They are so wily that it is impossible for the owners of the property mortgaged to them to redeem it. The following are specimens of some of their tricks:—

(1) They do not give their address to the mortgagee, and, if pressed, they give a wrong address. They refuse to give receipt for the property mortgaged to them and say that it is contrary to their custom to do so, their account book being a sufficient authority.

(2) If a mortgagee dies and his heirs claim the mortgaged property, they deny all knowledge of the transaction.

(3) If anything worth Rs. 10 were mortgaged for Rs. 2 they write its value in their book as Rs. 4 and when the mortgagee wishes to redeem it they give another thing worth Rs. 4 only, and if asked they begin to argue with the owner and call him a liar and show him the false entry made in their account book and thus silence him and send him away. The criminal and civil courts decide cases in their favour on the authority of their forged account books without going into the facts minutely. They particularly dupe old men and women.

(4) If a man mortgages a watch with chain the crafty Sowcar enters in his account book the watch only and makes no mention of the chain, &c., and at the time of its redemption he gives back only the watch. The above rogues act in the same way as regards jewelled articles also. They extract true and substitute false pearls and afterwards go away to their country without anybody's knowledge appointing a relative or some other person in their place. When the mortgagee wishes to redeem his jewels the new Sait says. "Sowcar has gone to his native country; he will return within a day or two and the account is with him." In short it takes six or twelve months for him to return. By this time the total of the principal and interest exceeds the value of the jewels mortgaged and thus the jewels become the property of the mortgagor. In order to increase the interest the above Sowcars try to evade redemption of pawned articles by the mortgagee for months and months under various excuses. The correspondent invites the attention of Government to these dealings and suggests the formation of some rules binding such Sowcars to get a license previously to opening shops, to register the name of their gumasta and to give receipts for the mortgaged property mentioning therein the name of the thing mortgaged, its weight and value; such receipt should also be necessarily countersigned by the gumasta. If the Sowcar wishes to close his shop or to remove it to some other locality, he should be required to give three months' notice and should also be required to post a notice in his shop of his intended journey to his native country for the information of his customers and authorise his gumasta to act for him during his absence.

42. The *Alhami*, of the 17th February, hears from a correspondent that the Government of Madras has appointed a committee, consisting of Muhammad Mahmud Khan Bahadur, Mir Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, late Presidency Magistrate, and Muhammad Ali Khan Bahadur for the management of endowed properties belonging to mosques and tombs situated in Saidapet taluk of the Chingleput district, and hopes that Government will be pleased to place the other endowments, which belong to mosques and tombs, &c., in the Madras Presidency, under the management of the same committee as they are lying in a ruinous condition owing to the mismanagement and malpractices of mutavullees.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Feb., 7th, 1895.

Management of religious endowments.

43. The same paper on the authority of the news recently received from Narsapur states that on the 2nd instant, a boat, on the top of which a woman was seated was coming from Rajahmundry, and, while passing through the lock the boat shook from the force of the current and the woman fell in the water and was drowned. Referring to the above occurrence the *Alhami* remarks that through the neglect and indifference of the boatmen who allow women to sit on the tops of boats the unfortunate woman lost her life and in this connection it further observes that jutka drivers of Madras also act in like manner and seat persons on the top of their jutkas which sometimes results in accidents to such persons. The Government should make provision against such practices.

Carelessness of boatmen and jutka drivers.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

44. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th February, referring to the Bill that is before the Madras Legislative Council relating to the succession to the hereditary village offices, objects to the provision therein which gives to Collectors, &c., the power to appoint and dismiss village servants and calls on the native members of the Council to see that the poor village officers are not left to the tender mercies of the executive.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 8th, 1895.

A request to the members of the Madras Legislative Council regarding a certain Bill relating to village servants.

45. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 11th February, referring to the answers given by the official members to questions asked by the non-official members of the Legislative Council at its meeting held on the 22nd January last, says that, from the answers given, it would appear that the right of asking questions accorded to the non-official members has proved a source of annoyance to the official members and that official members are trying to find out what sort of replies would have the effect of preventing in future such questions being asked. It is further said that there can be no justification for thwarting by such answers the right of interpellation so kindly conferred for the welfare of the people and for increasing their love, loyalty and confidence in Government.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Feb. 11th, 1895.

The right of interpellation made useless by the nature of replies given.

46. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th February, referring to one of the cases tried during the last sessions at Calicut—a case in which a Mappila woman deserted her illegitimate offspring as soon as it was born—makes the following remarks:—Such offences as causing abortion, committing infanticide, deserting infant children, &c., are the result of adultery, the proximate causes of which are the not giving of girls in marriage in time, the prohibition of widow-marriages, and the clandestine alliances of persons not allowed to marry by law or custom. The punishment provided in the Penal Code for offences of the above description committed by the mother is death, transportation, &c. Neither the Sessions Court nor the High Court has discretion to mitigate by the legal punishment. It is admitted that in cases of difficult labour it is no offence to

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Feb. 13th, 1895.

Mitigation required in the punishment for infanticide, &c.

save the mother at the expense of the child. The punishments provided for the above offences committed under circumstance of great mental anguish and with a view to save the honour of the mother and her family are too severe. Europe is the most enlightened part of the world. In Germany, it is said that the punishment awarded for the intentional murder, immediately after birth or otherwise, of an illegitimate child is imprisonment for a term not less than three years and for an unintentional murder it is imprisonment for a term not less than two years. It seems necessary that our legislators should attend to this matter.

## IV.—Native States.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 8th, 1895.

Sir Seshadri Aiyar and the affairs at Mysore.

47. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th February, regrets to learn that the affairs in Mysore have been in utter confusion ever since the death of the Maharaja and that factions have arisen among the subjects, of whom some are in favour of Sir Seshadri Aiyar, who has administered the affairs of Mysore successfully and to the satisfaction of all without giving any power of interference to the British Resident, while others work against him in a hostile spirit. It adds that, as Sir Seshadri Aiyar is prepared to resign his appointment in case Government does not help him in the matter, it behoves the Government of India as well as the Maharani of Mysore to invest him with full powers in regard to matters relating to administration. The paper concludes with the remark that, if Sir Seshadri Aiyar is not vested with the necessary powers, it is almost certain that the administration of Mysore will soon be in the hands of the British Government, and that the disappointment of the subjects, who are now divided among themselves, will be more grievous than that of the cats in the fable that placed their stolen cheese in the hands of the monkey for division.

Travancore Abhimani, *Nagerkoil*, Feb. 11th, 1895.

Expediency of excavating some of the big tanks in the southern part of Travancore.

48. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 11th February, says that in the southern part of Travancore many of the large tanks, such as Suchindrakulam, Parrakkaikulam, Therkulam, Putterikulam, &c., are shallow and contain little water. The paper thinks that, if these tanks are deepened, they will prove a source of good water-supply to the people and improve their condition, and hopes that the Diwan will do the needful.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Feb. 25th, 1895.

The Mysore Council of Regency.

49. Regarding the council of regency recently instituted in Mysore the *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 25th ultimo, remarks that the arrangement is a satisfactory one and that, though a good many expected that the number of members on the council would be greater, the number is large enough and the men selected are those whose names had been in the mouths of most men since it became known that a council would be brought into existence.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Feb. 21st, 1895.

The subscriptions towards the memorial to Lord Harris.

50. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 21st ultimo, says that the subscriptions collected for erecting a memorial to Lord Harris, the late Governor of Bombay, already amount to Rs. 45,000. The whole of this amount has been subscribed by only about 400 persons, so much as Rs. 24,000 having been collected from the native rajas alone.

Human sacrifices offered to tigers at Saugor.

51. The same paper says that, at the great annual festival held at Saugor, a great many pilgrims, especially women and the weaker men, assemble together. The island is infested with tigers, and the ignorant people offer themselves as sacrifices to these tigers thinking that the tigers are incarnate gods and will take them to heaven. This practice, the paper says, should be stopped at once by the Government.

52. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 28th ultimo, says that the Government of the North-Western Provinces is paying a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 per annum to the newspapers published in the provinces and remarks that this is nothing short of the Government itself publishing those newspapers.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Feb. 28th, 1895.

Subsidy paid to newspapers in the North-Western Provinces by Government.

53. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd February, while referring to the Government order censuring the Eralpad Raja of Calicut for his grave discourtesy shown to Mr. Knapp and the detachment of troops that went to protect the raja's palace during the late Mappila outbreak, remarks that, considering the matters disclosed in the order and the seriousness of the raja's action, the Government was sufficiently kind and considerate in its order. The editor says that, as it has been, and will be, proved by many circumstances that such discourtesy on the part of the raja was due to his weakness of intellect and ignorance, he hopes that Government will be pleased to cancel the order and that the raja will, without delay, appeal to Government to do so.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 23rd, 1895.

Government and the Eralpad Raja of Calicut.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th February, has a leader disapproving of the Government order in the above case. The paper says that the order has been very severe. Mr. Knapp is said to have, through ignorance of the language, misunderstood the raja's conversation with his agent, and the statement of the clerk corroborating the account given by Mr. Knapp is discredited, coming as it does from a subordinate of Mr. Knapp.

[Issued 15th March 1895.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th March 1895.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | Feb. 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st Mar. 1895. |
| 3 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 60 | 5th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 230 | 1st Mar. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 23rd Feb. 1895. |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 23rd ,, and 2nd and 9th Mar. 1895. |
| 8 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 400 | 27th ,, 1895. |
| 9 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 18th and 25th Feb. and 4th Mar. 1895. |
| 10 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 370 | 24th Feb. and 3rd Mar. 1895. |
| 11 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 200 | 2nd and 9th Mar. 1895. |
| 12 | "Bhaskara Gnanodayam" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 300 | 15th Feb. 1895. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 13 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 22nd and 26th Feb. and 1st and 5th Mar. 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 14 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | Feb. 1895. |
| 15 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Nyaya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Ongole .. .. .. | 250 | 1st Mar. 1895. |
| 17 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 11th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 23rd Feb. and 2nd Mar. 1895. |
| 19 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 1st and 8th Mar. 1895. |
| 20 | "Vartadarsini" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 200 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | |
| 22 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 3rd Mar. 1895. |
| 23 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 2nd ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 4th and 11th Mar. 1895. |
| 25 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 27th, Feb. and 6th and 13th Mar. 1895. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 1st and 11th Mar. 1895. |
| 29 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 28th Feb. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 690 | 16th Feb. and 2nd and 9th Mar. 1895. |
| 31 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 27th ,, ,, 6th Mar. 1895. |
| 32 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 475 | 25th ,, ,, 4th and 11th Mar. 1895. |
| 33 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 900 | 2nd and 9th Mar. 1895. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 34 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 25th Feb. and 4th Mar. 1895. |
| 35 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 2nd and 9th Mar. 1895. |
| 36 | "Tilism-i-Hyruth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th Feb. and 5th Mar. 1895. |
| 37 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 500 | 24th ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, |
| 38 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 21st, 25th and 28th Feb. 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 25th February, writes that intrigues against Nubar Pasha and several other ministers are daily becoming more in their dislike of the English in Egypt. The correspondent of the *Times* at Cairo attributes this hostility wholly to the influence of the Khedive, who is determined to abolish any ministry which may be well disposed towards the British control. It is a patent fact that strenuous efforts are now being made to create an anti-European feeling among the Egyptian Muslims, which, it is apprehended, will lead to serious disturbances in Ramzan. The *Times* publishes an article on Egyptian affairs and refers to the misfortune under which Egypt labours in being ruled by an irresponsible Khedive, and says it is impossible that the Powers interested in Egypt should allow the country to be prejudiced by the rule of a young and inexperienced prince. It is England's earnest desire to maintain the authority of the Khedive and his dynasty, provided that no attempts are made to subvert the system whereby the present solvency and prosperity of the country have been attained. With reference to this article, the *Khasim* remarks with great regret that all this is the outcome of secret intrigues of evil-wishers of Egypt, and that it is its heartfelt desire that the Egyptian ruler should pay regard to the well-being and prosperity of his country and reform Egypt by the advice of the British Government and look forward to a time when the British be compelled to evacuate Egypt.

Affairs in Egypt.

Khasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Feb. 25th, 1895.

The same paper, of the 28th February, on the authority of the *Times* correspondent at Cairo, writes that disquieting symptoms are discernible in Egypt, which recall the events preceding the riots and massacres of Europeans by Arabs in June 1882. There is a great influx of Bedouins into the outskirts of Alexandria. An agent of the Khedive has been found enlisting Bedouins on the Khedival body guard. The present state of affairs is probably the result of the temptations of the French inasmuch as the French newspapers continually attack Lord Cromer and the British policy in Egypt. One French journal even goes so far as to justify the discontent of the Khedive with the minister who upholds the British policy.

2. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 21st February, writes that it is a matter of great pleasure to the well-wishers of Muslim sovereignties to note that Afghanistan has made notable progress under its enlightened ruler, Amir Abd-ur-rahman Khan. Formerly the inhabitants were rude freebooters and their ruler was tyrannical and relentless, and intrigues and bloodshed were the order of the day. Thanks to the Almighty general tranquility now prevails in Afghanistan and erudition and morality are making rapid strides, the person and property of the ruled are safeguarded, workshops have been set up for the public benefit, arts and industries are being developed and diverse sorts of machines are being ordered from England to be worked in the country. The Amir has recently applied to the Government of India for the services of a Muhammadan Assistant Surgeon, named Khan Bahadur Amir Shah, to open a medical school there. In short, the Amir is now strongly bent upon reforming his country and changing it into a civilised and enlightened State. In conclusion, the *Khasim* suggests that the Amir should send respectable youths of Afghanistan to England to obtain an English education.

The Amir of Kabul.

Khasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Feb. 21st, 1895.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

3. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th March, complains that the police constables sent on duty to the Vaniyankulam market extort money from persons who bring plantains, fowls, &c.,

Extortion by the Vaniyankulam police.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Mar. 9th, 1895.

for sale in the market. He further complains that, through the connivance of the police, several heads of cattle are sold in the market without permit, and, if any one should question the sale, the police are said to concoct some case or other against him. The people are therefore afraid of bringing the matter to light. The correspondent, while inviting the attention of the authorities to the matter, suggests that a special detachment of police should be sent to the market and that they should be under the supervision of an able and upright inspector or head constable.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, Mar. 9th, 1895.

Kánigiri District Munsif's court.

4. A correspondent to the *Vartadarsani*, of the 9th March 1895, writes thus (in English):—"The District Munsif's court at Kánigiri was established in 1890. Since then the suitors of the Kandukur taluk were complaining bitterly both to the High Court and the District Court against the court not having located at Kandukur, admittedly a more important centre than Kanigiri. Their efforts having become effortless, now I hear that the Kandukur people have sent in monstrous memorials to the above-said authorities from all parts of the Kandukur taluk. Let us all sincerely hope that Mr. Brodie will give due consideration to the weighty memorials of Kandukur and the more weighty and elaborate report of the District Munsif and recommend to the High Court for the immediate removal of the court to Kandukur so that the pleaders, litigants, clerks, munsifs, &c., especially process-peons, may have a chance of escaping certain death from this year's sun-stroke (the heat is already extremely intense) of."

### (*c*) *Jails.*

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Mar. 9th, 1895.

Jail administration in Madras.

5. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 9th instant, in reviewing the administration report of the Madras Government for 1893-94, remarks as follows:—Peculations which were rife at one time are now at a discount, and the jail officers have come to learn the difference between *meum* and *tuum*. The stringent orders issued by Mr. Cardew and the vigilant supervision exercised have been the means of effectually, at least to a great extent, putting a stop to any undue intercourse or transaction between jailor and contractor.

The percentage of juvenile to total admissions was, as usual, higher in Madras than in any other province in India. This is a matter for regret; but, with the expansion of reformatory schools, we hope to see considerable diminution in the total number of juvenile offenders. The Government of Madras would do well to have a reformatory school in every district.

### (*d*) *Education.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Feb. 23rd, 1895.

A suggestion to the Madras University authorities.

6. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 23rd February, regretting to learn that a large number of candidates for the Matriculation examination have failed this year in Physical Science, says that this subject is not of much practical use to students in life and that it is a matter for sympathy that candidates, owing to their failure in this single subject, are obliged to appear again for the whole examination. It would be well for the University authorities to rule that candidates, who fail once in the Matriculation, need take up only the subjects in which they failed when they appear for the examination a second time.

TILISM-I-HYRUTH, *Madras*, Feb. 25th, 1895.

Female education.

7. *Tilism-i-Hyruth*, of the 25th February, states that female education in general is in no way detrimental to native society, but is indispensably necessary; still the education of females, whose life is passed in the sensuous seclusion of the zenana, through the medium of the missionary ladies, is attended with ignominy, disgrace and immorality. The *Tilism*, in proof of this, cites an event which recently occurred in Mymensingh in Bengal, where the daughter of a

wealthy zamindar, influenced by the tuition of the missionary ladies, changed her religion and has filed a suit in the court against her brother for the recovery of her share of the ancestral property amounting to about 12 lakhs of rupees.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

Complaints against the Chairman of the Ayyampet Union.

8. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st March, complains that the Chairman of the Ayyampet Union, who is the hospital assistant in charge of the local dispensary, on a certain day prosecuted nearly 100 cases under the Nuisance Act for throwing night-soil, for leaving carts in front of houses, &c., although they had been doing so for several years past, and got them fined. He further complains that he does not allow people to dry paddy in the streets, fixes lamp-posts in places not frequented by the people and opens the dispensary late in the day. He hopes that the chairman will deal with the people gently in future in executing his public functions.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 1st, 1895.

Local Boards and the construction of roads.

9. The *Sasilekha*, of the 8th March 1895, regrets that Local Boards do not do all that they should towards the construction of proper roads in the country. This fact, it says, can be easily ascertained if each board is required to submit annually a list of the roads it has constructed during the year. It remarks that the Saidapet Board, while it takes good care to improve the roads in the neighbourhood of Guindy Park, neglects those which are used by the people at large. When the inhabitants of Chingleput prayed to the board for the construction of two roads from Vandalur to Tirupporur and from Chingleput to Tiruvallúr, the answer was that there were no funds.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 8th, 1895.

Electric lights in the Calicut municipality.

10. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 14th instant, says that the President of the Calicut Municipality has asked the aid of the Government to introduce electric lighting in the town; but the paper remarks that the municipality would do well first to improve the water-supply of the town before going in for such luxuries.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Mar. 14th, 1895.

Complaint against Mr. Moberly, President of the Malabar District Board.

11. The Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th March, refers to the discussion that took place at the meeting of the Malabar District Board in connection with the renewal of the (A) system of repairing road. The paper, while condemning the procedure of Mr. Moberly, the President of the District Board, in the matter of getting the resolution regarding the (A) system passed by the board, remarks that the observations of Mr. Moberly on Mr. Chappan Menon's report disapproving of that system are quite unwarranted. The President is said to have scolded a member, a Bachelor of Civil Engineering, when he rose up to oppose the (A) system, and the remark is made that such action on the part of the President will discourage respectable and educated men from becoming members of the board. In conclusion, the paper says that, if what Mr. Moberly did had been done by a native, much fuss would have been made and very likely he would have been dismissed.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Mar. 11th, 1895.

Deteriorated state of the Malappuram Taluk Board.

12. The Elaya Tirumalpad of Nilambur, a member of the Malappuram Taluk Board, writes in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th March, that, at the budget meeting of the Taluk Board, it was resolved to abolish the (A) system of repairing roads; but it appears the District Board asked the Taluk Board to reconsider its resolution, and a meeting was accordingly held by the Taluk Board, in which a resolution was passed cancelling the previous resolution. The Tirumalpad is said to have strongly protested against the resolution, but it is alleged that the officials, without hearing him properly or meeting his arguments satisfactorily, passed the resolution. The Tirumalpad says that he regrets to sit as a member on such a disgraceful Taluk Board.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 9th, 1895.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 16th, 1895.

Malabar survey and settlement.

13. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th February, referring to the survey and settlement now in progress in Malabar, says as follows:—It would be impossible for us to enumerate the irregularities committed by the Survey Department in Malabar. Innumerable are the deceits practised by the surveyors and the amsam adhikaris together on the people in the matter of demarcation in various villages. Each landlord has to pay the price of stones in excess of the actual requirements, but the stones are not properly fixed and the money is appropriated. Where ten stones are required, twenty are claimed and money received therefor. As some of the landlords depute their men to accompany the survey officers sometimes the stones fixed have to be pulled out. Besides money being thus received from the people, if the landlords do not meet their daily expenses, they do not scruple to convert the janmam of one into that of another. In the Ernad taluk various irregularities of this sort are prevalent. They can be easily ascertained by a local inquiry. By the ignorance of the survey officers and by various other mistakes a second survey becomes necessary and the inhabitants are compelled to bear the expenses of this survey. In addition to this, by the fraudulent acts of the surveyors, the people are put to great losses. Generally the tendency of the superior officers being to support their subordinates, the people say that those officers do not take into consideration any representation of the injustices committed by the classifiers or the surveyors. Though receipts are given for the monies received for stones, we know from inquiries made that the whole number of those stones will not be seen entered in the register. It is because none of the higher authorities send for and examine the receipts and registers that such frauds are perpetrated in respect of the receipts. The surveyors' registers are not given to the people for inspection. It therefore becomes impossible for them to know the differences between the receipt and the register. By such iniquities of the surveyors the poor inhabitants are put to various disadvantages. To our knowledge the Kerala Mahajana Sabha, which was formed for the purpose of protesting from time to time against the settlement in Malabar, has not up to this time taken any steps in the matter. If these evils are to be seen by experience it is indispensable that persons should be deputed to different parts for local inquiry and that the work of surveyors should be examined. No one has up to this moment been deputed for the purpose. It is difficult to find great mistakes except by inspection of the daily work. The members of the Mahajana Sabha meet only for the purpose of considering some Government order, but do not make any efforts to remedy the evils prevailing in the country. If at least once a month men are deputed to places surveyed to examine the stones, there will be no difficulty in finding out these irregularities. The mere holding of a meeting at an office in Calicut cannot be of any use in this matter. Though the matter of demarcation is in fact a minor affair, the mischief caused to the people thereby has gradually become great. As in the Ernad taluk the population consists for the most part of ignorant Mappilas and as the people have become much frightened by the late Mappila outbreak, the mischiefs of the survey officers are from ignorance borne without any complaint. The Government, which is always exerting itself for the good of the people, is also silent about this matter. We do not understand whether it is because the survey is an act of Government or it is because the superior authorities do not bring to the notice of Government the mistakes of their subordinates. While even the committee formed for the purpose of discussing such matters is silent about them, what is the use of blaming others? We therefore fully hope that now at least the committee would take the matter to the notice of Government and that the Government would do the needful for the protection of the people.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 2nd, 1895.

Assessment of garden lands in Malabar.

14. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd March, says that the proposal of Government to assess lands used for building houses in gardens in Malabar is not only unjust and absurd, but is also calculated

to estrange the landlords from their tenants. When garden lands are leased out to the tenants, the landlord does not fix any rent for the house-sites but only for the produce derived from trees planted in gardens. As Government has decided to issue pattas in the name of the landlords after the new settlement, the landlords will have to pay also the assessment for the house-sites exclusively occupied and enjoyed by the tenants. When it happens that the landlord is to pay the assessment for the house-site also, he will try to collect it from the tenants which will consequently aggravate the rupture between the landlords and tenants.

The *Manorama*, of the 4th March, referring to the same subject, suggests the exemption of house-sites from assessment.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th March, referring to the scheme prepared for the assessment of garden lands—partly by tree-tax and partly by land-tax—says that, as the scheme is very complicated and difficult to work satisfactorily and equitably, it should not be adopted. The paper suggests that, in the matter of assessing garden lands, trees should not be taxed but only lands no matter whether they are planted with trees or not.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st March, reports that Mr. Gurunatha Pillai, Sub-Assistant of the Forest Department at Vikkiramasingapuram, in Ambásamudram taluk, does not allow cattle-owners to lead their sheep along the path intended for punjai lands and prosecutes them if they take their sheep by the paths set apart for their passage on the plea of their trespassing the forest reserves and thus subjects the people as well as cattle to great hardship.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 1st, 1895.

A complaint against Mr. Gurunatha Pillai, Sub-Assistant at Vikkiramasingapuram, in Ambásamudram taluk.

16. The same paper informs as follows:—When the subject of the rigour of the forest authorities at Kurnool was mooted at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, Government sent Mr. Sturrock to Kurnool to make the necessary inquiry and submit a report on the subject. That officer accordingly submitted his report on the 20th January, and Government passed remarks thereon to the effect that the rumours of maltreatment on the part of the forest executives in the district of Kurnool were unfounded and could not be believed, that it was expedient that the Board of Revenue should pass measures to prevent forest officials from abetting the fraudulent removal of forest produce, that it was to be regretted that they had been very strict with the people in preserving the timbers, &c., of the forest, that it was the duty of Government to consult the convenience of the ryots and to supply them with necessary timber at moderate rate, and that the forest authorities should be informed of the same. The paper hopes that the forest authorities will in future, as desired by Government, refrain from causing worry and unnecessary annoyance to the people.

Comments on the report regarding the forest rigour in the district of Kurnool.

17. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 2nd March 1895, referring to the report submitted by the Honourable Mr. Sturrock upon the Kurnool forest scandals, remarks that the Government had the inquiry conducted by an officer who exercised great authority in that district and acquitted the district authorities of all serious charges, finding fault with them in minor details only. It says that a careful consideration of the whole matter leads one to think that Government has intended only a nominal punishment for the officers concerned. It regrets that nothing has been said as to whether the articles seized under the orders of the Collector are to be returned to their owners or will be taken possession of by Government, and adds that the inquiry has done this much of good—it has in a way restricted the powers of the authorities in the forest management.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 2nd, 1895.

Kurnool forest scandals.

(*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 22nd, 1895.

A suggestion to the South Indian Railway authorities to open a branch line from Muttupet station.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd February, hearing that the South Indian Railway authorities are constructing a branch line from the Madura station to such places as Sivagunga, Eliangudi, Emuneswaram, and Devipattanam, desires the railway authorities to open a branch line from Muttupet station leading to such places as Pattukkóttai, Pudukkóttai, Dévakóttai and Emuneswaram.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 5th, 1895.

A request to the Agent of the South Indian Railway Company.

19. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th March, reports that, on the Sivaratri day, nearly 300 devotees alighted at the station of Kalathi and that, as the police constable was driving the devotees to clear away the platform, they rushed to the gates, and the stationmaster and the ticket collector, who were then collecting tickets at the gates in a fit of anger shut the gates against the passengers causing to some of them injury of a serious nature. The correspondent requests the Agent to take proper steps to avoid such irregularities in future.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 1st, 1895.

A prayer to the Board of Directors in the South Indian Railway to increase the salary of stationmasters.

20. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st March, complains that the stationmasters of the South Indian Railway Company are ill-paid, and, in consequence, corrupt, and that merchants, who send goods by the South Indian Railway, frequently complain of loss of property due to the misconduct of the company's servants. He further observes that one does not frequently hear of such complaints in connection with the Madras Railway—a circumstance which may be due to the higher remuneration which the servants of the latter receive.

(*k*) *General.*

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Feb. 23rd, 1895.

Opinion regarding Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay.

21. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 23rd February, after giving a brief description of the reception given to Lord Sandhurst, on his arrival at Bombay on the 18th February, says that His Excellency, along with his many other qualifications befitting him to the post of a Governor, evinces a deep interest in the good of the country and his government therefore will on the whole prove beneficial to the people. As the House of Commons is trying to get the House of Lords abolished, the paper doubts whether Lord Sandhurst, who is a Member of the House of Lords, will stay in the country during the full term of five years.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Feb. 23rd, 1895.

Advisability of introducing a Marriage Registration Act for the Hindus.

22. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 23rd February, observes that the absence of a Marriage Registration Act for the Hindus subjects Hindu parties to suits in the High Court to considerable difficulty in proving the validity of their marriage whenever it is required to be proved. The paper thinks that, if Government is pleased to make any provision for the registration of Hindu marriages even as it has done in the case of Christians and the members of the Brahma Samaj, it would not only help the Hindus but will also save the Judges of the High Court much time and trouble in settling disputes concerning the validity of marriages.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 26th, 1895.

A curious order regarding Rajankulam in Tindivanam taluk.

23. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th February, complains of the severity of the order of the Sub-Collector, Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan, forbidding people getting down the steps of Rajankulam, the only tank of water-supply in Tindivanam.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 1st, 1895.

A remark on Lord Elgin.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st March, remarks that Lord Elgin, the Viceroy, is very timid and appears to give a ready assent to all the suggestions of his

councillors. The paper complains that the authorities in England do not in these days send men of the stamp of Lord Ripon to represent Her Majesty in India.

Sujanollasan, *Tanjore*, Mar. 5th, 1895.

Extra expense caused to mirasidars by the removal of the demarcation stone in the fields.

25. A correspondent to the *Sujanollasan*, of the 5th March, regrets to observe that, whenever a demarcation stone posted by the survey authorities is removed, even though it be done by the karnam and converted to his own use, the survey authorities, instead of taking the karnam to task, not only fine the mirasidars (owners of the land) but also demand from them the charge of the stone and thus put them to unnecessary expense. He desires the Collector to help the mirasidars in this matter.

Rajayogi, *Cocanada*, Mar. 2nd, 1895.

The Government and the village officers.

26. A correspondent to the *Rajayogi*, of the 2nd March 1895, recommends to Government the desirability of allowing the Tahsildars to *appoint toties* and *uddaries* of villages and to report the same to the divisional officers instead of submitting nominations for approval as at present, and proceeds to say (in English):—"Another point which in this connection should attract the attention of Government is the nature of work entrusted to village karnams and village munsifs. Karnams as a rule are held responsible for every record connected with them except the collection of land revenue, which work is undertaken by village minsifs only for four months in a year. The monthly accounts are to be submitted, the jamabandi accounts prepared, the takids of the tahsildars attended to promptly, reports on the darkhast petitions made, the fields measured and plotted, fines, suspensions and dismissal to be borne only by them. They have to satisfy vaccinators, surveyors, inspectors of cattle diseases, revenue inspectors or any other higher officer by furnishing them with the necessary information; they have to appear themselves before the tahsildars to offer explanations when discrepancies in the accounts prepared by them occur. In short, their work is so pressive that the remuneration paid to them is too inadequate commensurate with the amount of energy they have to spend; whereas the work of the village munsifs is almost *nil* during the greater part of the year. What they will have to attend to is to collect land revenue and remit it to the treasury at a certain fixed date; but all accounts relating to such collections are prepared by the karnams . . . There is no doubt that the remuneration paid to them is too small—much smaller than that paid to karnams—but the Government should not fail to demand at least as much work as is necessary to be demanded for that trifling remuneration. For instance, when we compare the work of the village munsifs, who are paid Rs. 2 and now Rs. 6 a month in certain cases, with that of the karnams, who are paid Rs. 7, 6, 5 and even 3, the work of the latter is unfortunately and unproportionately responsible and great. The village munsifs being the authoritative heads of villages in which they always reside, it would be desirable if the Government are pleased to direct them to furnish simple monthly accounts, such as death and birth registers, rain reports and other sundry particulars of record. We earnestly request the Government will be pleased to consider this at length and remove at least a part of the burden loaded on the heads of these poor karnams."

Vartadarsani, *Nellore*, Mar. 9th, 1895.

The Collector of Nellore.

27. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 9th March 1895, says that the administration of Mr. Wynne, the Collector of Nellore, energetic though it is in many respects, is yet giving room for complaint in some important respects. Report has it that the Deputy Collector, his assistant, is very unjust in the imposition of the income-tax; that even when cases come up for review he does not consider the representations of the parties, but tries to get himself confirmed in his post by showing a larger revenue to Government; that the Collector should overlook the arbitrary acts of his assistant is, it remarks, a great blot upon his administration. Again, as District Magistrate, he hardly decides any cases at all. Police irregularities, such as what took place recently at Kánigiri, still

continue. The order of the Collector that no land should be given on *darkhast* is causing great hardship to the poor ryots. His non-attendance at the office is creating much inconvenience. Many of the other important officials do not go to the office at the proper time. As he even hears and decides cases at his residence, the vakils and parties have no proper accommodation there, but have to remain standing under the trees outside. The paper adds that it has detailed all these things because the Collector is able to see what is just and rule wisely, and that, if these matters are set right, the people will be greatly benefited.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 8th, 1895.

Postage stamps for newspapers.

28. The *Sasilekha*, of the 8th March 1895, approves of the order of Government directing that all newspapers weighing less than three tolas should be charged only three pies for the postage, and points out the inconvenience caused to newspaper proprietors by their having to pay the postage money once in three months. Proprietors of petty newspapers are generally poor and feel it difficult to pay Rs. 50 or 60 at a time. The paper therefore suggests that quarter-anna stamps be issued for this purpose, or that, if that is impracticable, the money be received by monthly, instead of quarterly, instalments.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 1st, 1895.

Poor women in Lying-in Hospitals.

29. The *Sasilekha*, of the 1st March 1895, regrets that the practice of allowing two annas daily to every poor woman who is within a month of her confinement in the Lying-in Hospital, has been ordered to be discontinued by Government. It remarks that it is not proper on the part of Government to make poor women suffer when they have increased the salaries of highly-paid European officials by granting them exchange compensation allowances.

ANDHRABHASHA-SANJIVANI, *Madras*, Feb. 1895.

A neglected postal pillar in Triplicane.

30. The *Andhrabhashasanjivani*, for the month of February 1895, states that the postal pillar in Triplicane at the junction of the High road with Gangunda mandapam street is allowed to remain knowingly neglected by the postal authorities. Else why do they attach a small pot-like box to it with a piece of string? It proposes that either the pillar should be repaired or a new one put in its place.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Mar. 9th, 1895.

Oppression by the minions of jamabandi officers.

31. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 9th instant, thus describes the hardships of village officers in the matter of furnishing supplies to revenue officers on jamabandi:—A month or two before the jamabandi officers come to a taluk, the tahsildar of the place issues orders to the village headman to keep supplies ready. The headman cannot now-a-days obtain supplies from the ryots without payment; therefore he pays for them out of his own pocket; but this money he never recovers from the officers, because, although the officers are punctual in making payments for supplies received, these payments never reach the village officer, who is made by the underlings of the department to sign a receipt without receiving any money. This fact he cannot bring to the notice of the higher officers for fear of the underlings.

Again the village servant has to win the good grace of the jamabandi officer's cook, tent-carriers and other servants; otherwise these servants have a thousand and one ways of bringing the village officer to his senses. They handle the vessels, &c., supplied by him for cooking very roughly and thus cause him a loss, or put a little lime juice into the milk supplied by him, which, of course, spoils the milk to the great annoyance of the jamabandi officer who is made to think that the milk supplied is bad and who at once fines the poor village servant. Thus the oppression by the underlings of the jamabandi is worse than the torments of hell. We hope, therefore, that the jamabandi officer will take care to see that the village servants are not thus troubled by their servants and minions.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 4th, 1895.

The Bangalore Civil and Military Station water-supply.

32. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 4th instant, says:—The Maligal project, which the Government of India seems at last to have determined to take up for the water-supply of the Bangalore Civil and Military

Station, is estimated to cost 24½ lakhs of rupees, and the payment of interest on this large sum would simply mean ruin to the town. The Government does not seem to care whether the town suffers or not. It will do what it thinks proper whatever the cost may be. The assessment on houses would have to be raised very considerably in order to pay the interest on the money borrowed, and in addition there will be a water-tax. The people ought to protest against the object Government has in view. There is the Hebbal scheme which could be carried out for ten lakhs at the highest and yet the Government will not hear of this from prejudice or some other reason.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Feb. 21st, 1895.

33. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 21st February, writes that the Armenian question has caused much sensation throughout England and that London Muslims have held meetings in order to repudiate the insinuations against the Turks; but there is no doubt that Mr. Gladstone has made satirical remarks against the Muhammadans, and that the English press went so far as to admit the credibility of the Armenian atrocities and to disparage the Muhammadan religion. Mr. Gladstone and his party grossly exaggerated the Bulgarian atrocities and attacked the Turks and their religion. The *Khasim* therefore solicits the just and impartial Londoners to uphold the grievances of the Indian Muslims who have remonstrated against the unjust attacks made upon the Turks and their religion. In conclusion, the same paper notes the absence of illustrious Englishmen, once residents in India, such as Lord Roberts, &c., from such assemblies.

Question of Armenian atrocities.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Feb. 24th, 1895.

34. *Alhami*, of the 24th February, *anent* the farewell speeches made by Lord Harris, remarks that His Excellency's last speech was on the topic of lunatics. When Lord Harris came out as Governor of Bombay, he first inspected the Kolaba Lunatic Asylum on the ground that lunatics deserve special care and sympathy. The Lunatic Asylum of Kolaba is situated in a fine building, though not in a good locality, as it lies in close proximity to a battery at a distance of about 100 yards from the place. Another serious defect in the asylum is that it is too narrow. Measures are suggested for providing these lunatics with every facility to perform bodily exercises in the open air and to provide them with every comfort in their respective rooms. The *Alhami*, in conclusion, observes, with regret, that no address has been presented to Lord Harris on behalf of the lunatics and remarks that Lord Sandhurst, who will shortly succeed Lord Harris as Governor of Bombay, has given assurances that he will industriously consider every problem that may come before him, but this will not be credited unless he strictly keeps to his promises.

Lord Harris and the Bombay lunatics.

TILISM-I-HYRUTH, *Madras*, Feb. 25th, 1895.

35. *Tilism-i-Hyruth*, of the 25th February, quotes an article from the *Delhi Punch*, of which the following is an excerpt:—A Christian Deputy Inspector of Police recently entered the Jumma Musjid of Delhi, misbehaved therein and in his nauseous stockings ascended the pulpit and gave vent to foul expressions. The *Tilism* eulogises the patience of the Muhammadans who restrained their indignation and placed the matter before the Government.

Desecration of the Delhi Jumma Musjid by a Christian Deputy Inspector of Police.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Feb. 25th, 1895.

36. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 25th February, writes that a certain person, named Abd-ul Huda, of Turkey, has written obscene books, in disparagement of Qadariya sect, and in refutation of the sanctity of our greatest saint, and this, the *Shams* observes, has caused much sensation in the community of the whole world. The *Shams* earnestly prays His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey to adopt speedy and effectual measures in order to suppress such publications and apprehend their writer. The paper further adds that, had this crime been committed in the British territories by the above writer, he would have been then and there brought to book.

Publication of obscene works by Abd-ul Huda.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Feb. 28th, 1895.

37. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 28th February, writes that great excitement is prevalent amongst the Lancashire weavers since the imposition of duties on their goods and that enthusiastic meetings have been held in the great centres of the cotton industries of England for the abolition of the new duties. This question came before the Parliament on the night of the 21st ultimo and Sir Henry James accused the Secretary of State for India with giving a ready ear to agitators instead of consulting Lancashire manufacturers. Mr. Fowler controverted this accusation and praised the action of Lord Lansdowne and Sir James Westland. He disavowed the statement that Her Majesty's Government had sacrificed the interests of England by the re-imposition of duties on Manchester goods. He added that natives and Europeans in India have given their assent to the duties and warned Parliament that their abolition would result in discontent and danger to British rule. Mr. Goschen said that it was imperative upon Parliament to take Indian feelings into consideration and urged the necessity of the opposition to support Government. With reference to the above, the *Khasim* remarks with pleasure that a majority of the Members of the House of Commons out of regard to the general opinion of the natives of India have negatived the proposals of Sir Henry James.

Cotton duties.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 26th, 1895.

38. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th February, takes objection to the provision in the amendment of the Police Act now before the Imperial Legislative Council, which confers on District Magistrates powers to claim, in times of revolt, from parties suspected of sedition, charges incurred for maintaining an extra police force even without inquiring into their case. The paper adds that the new provision is inconsistent with the general principle of law that prevails in the British dominions that none of Her Majesty's subjects should be incriminated or suspected of a criminal act without due inquiry into the case. As many members of the council are opposed to the Bill, the paper advises Government to postpone the consideration of the Bill in question.

An advice to Government regarding the Bill amending the Police Act.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 9th, 1895.

39. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 9th March 1895, referring to the new Police Bill, which has just been passed by the Viceregal Council, observes that this Bill, like the Tariff and the Excise Bills, has been forced through the council in spite of protests from the outside public and from within the council itself. It asks—What is the good of these Legislative Councils if no weight is attached to the opinion of the public? People thought that the days of sham Legislative Councils were over, but they find they were mistaken. During the past two years, every measure brought before the council has been passed without the slightest attention being paid to public opinion. It adds that, with the passing of the Police Act, absolute government may be said to have reached its climax.

The new Police Bill.

The *Sasilekha*, of the 8th March 1895, referring to the same subject says that the Act invests Collectors with irresponsible powers and places people at their mercy and that many declare that such an iniquitous measure has never been known or heard of at any time in any part of the world.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 11th, 1895.

40. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th instant, remarks as follows:—We cannot but regret that the Supreme Legislative Council did not adopt Mr. Mehta's amendment regarding the enforcement of decree for the restitution of conjugal rights. The amendment was based on a weighty consensus of Indian opinion and was in accordance with a suggestion made by the two Hindu Judges of the Calcutta High Court. Sir Anthony Macdonnel and His Excellency the President concurred in thinking that the amendment was theoretically good, but opposed it because Bengal opinion was against it. Bengal is the land of

Imprisonment for refusal to comply with a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights.

Kulinism and baby marriage, and there is no reason why to conciliate that province a barbarous custom should be retained.

## IV.—Native States.

41. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd February, is glad to learn that the Government of India has appointed the Maharani of Mysore a regent during the minority of the Maharaja and constituted a council to help the Maharani not only to advise but also to take part in the administration of the State. The paper adds that the council consists of Sir Seshadri Aiyar, the Diwan and the President of the Council, and of Messrs. T. R. A. Thambu Chettiyar, the Chief Justice of Mysore, B. N. Krishnamurthi, one of the Judges of the Chief Court of Mysore and Abd-ur-rahiman Sahib Khan Bahadur, the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, representing the Christian, the Brahman and the Muhammadan communities of Mysore respectively. The paper rejoices to hear that the Maharani takes much interest in the management of the various departments connected with the palace and evinces much ability in administrative matters.

Reflections on the Maharani of Mysore being made a regent.

Swadesamitran *Madras*, Feb. 22nd, 1895.

42. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th instant, is very indignant to hear that a European is to be appointed as First Judge in the Chief Court of Mysore and says that such a step would be a retrograde one, and, as for some years past the court has been presided over by a native and has given entire satisfaction, there is no reason whatever why the idea of appointing a European should have ever entered into the heads of the authorities. The paper further says that in no Native State, not even in backward Hyderabad, is the Chief Judge a European, and there cannot be even a shadow of reason why Mysore should be made an exception, or why the Second Judge, Mr. Ramachandra Aiyar, should not at once be promoted to the Chief Judge's place.

A European First Judge for the Chief Court of Mysore.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Mar. 11th, 1895.

43. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 25th February, *anent* the departure of Colonel Henderson, C.S.I., on the evening of Wednesday last, observes that several native and European gentlemen and ladies, who thronged the city railway station, bade the Resident an affectionate farewell, and their demeanour clearly indicated their regret in being called upon to part with a beloved friend, whom all have learnt to respect. The paper further observes that Colonel Henderson, during his three years' stay in Mysore, has won the golden opinion of its inhabitants for his tact, wisdom and sympathy. His memory will be cherished in honoured and affectionate remembrance for the prompt manner in which he proceeded to allay excitement and to remove any misapprehension which, in the confusion caused by the demise of His Highness the Maharaja, might have arisen in the minds of many by the establishment of the new *regimé* in Mysore. Colonel Henderson's name will long be remembered by Muhammadans for the debt of gratitude they owe him for nominating a Muhammadan gentleman of proved abilities, probity and judgment as one of the councillors of the regency.

Departure of Colonel Henderson.

Khasim-ul Akbar, *Bangalore*, Feb. 25th, 1895.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

44. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th February, informs that, at the last meeting of Parliament on Sir Henry James, a Member of Lancashire, moving a proposition condemning the Government of India for including cotton goods in the tariff, Mr. Fowler, the Secretary of State, addressed the Parliament to the effect that the financial crisis of the Indian Government drove it to the necessity of levying duties on cotton goods, that Government, by imposing this duty, has done no injustice to the Lancashire merchants, and that, if in the interest of Lancashire merchants, the proposition be passed, it would surely prove dangerous to the British rule. It adds

The philanthropy of the House of Commons.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 26th, 1895.

that, when the proposition was put to vote, 109 were for it while 304 were against it, and that the proposition was therefore lost by a majority of 195. The paper concludes with the remark that this is one of the many instances showing that the House of Commons in matters of public concern always aims at public weal and does things accordingly although in some matters it tries to gratify the selfish motives of some of its influential members by deciding matters in their favour.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 22nd, 1895.

Three kinds of subjects under the rule of Her Majesty.

45. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd February, divides Her Majesty's dominions into three classes, viz., British Isles, British Colonies and British India, and discribes the nature of government prevailing in each of them as follows:—In the British Isles the government is vested in Parliament which consists of Her Majesty, the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and, as Her Majesty cannot exercise the sovereign powers without the concurrence of the Upper and Lower Houses, Her Majesty stands like a puppet in administrative matters. In the British Colonies the government of each colony is vested in the Colonial Parliament of its own which has nothing whatever to do with the British Parliament, and the only authority which Her Majesty exercises in respect of these colonies is the right of nominating a Governor or a Governor-General to represent Her Majesty in the Colonial Parliaments. Thus in both cases the subjects play a very active part in the administration of their country. Whereas in British India the subjects have no voice in the government of the country. The representatives of the Queen exercise absolute powers over the subjects. Governors, Governors-General and Civilians are being selected from among the people of England alone. Laws and regulations are passed in India with the consent of the Secretary of State and not with the consent of the people. India is obliged not only to send at her own cost troops to England to meet every kind of emergency, but also to pay out of her revenues large salaries for the Governor-General, the Governors, the Military officers, the Civil servants and the officers in the Police, Forest and other departments. The people have no right to question either the legitimacy of their appointment or the adequacy of their salary. Assemblies like the British Parliament and the Colonial Parliaments there are none in India. The government of the country is in the hands of the representatives and of the ministerial officers of Her Majesty.

Again in British Isles the people have a right, through their representatives in Parliament, to appoint or dismiss a Prime Minister, to levy or abolish a tax, and to make or repeal laws. In the colonies the people have a right to form representative assemblies and to discuss therein the administrative affairs of their colonies. In British India, on the other hand, the people have the only right if it be called a right to pay the tax in time, but have no right whatever to discuss the expenditure of the Indian revenues.

Thus there are three kinds of subjects under the rule of Her Majesty and it is left for the numerous readers of this paper to infer which of these enjoys the greatest privileges under the British administration.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 5th, 1885.

Opinion regarding the speech of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji made before Parliament.

46. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th March, while announcing that the newspapers that came from England by the last mail containing the speech of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji made before Parliament, giving an account of the wretched plight of the people of India, says that the true representation of Mr. Naoroji excited the wrath of Mr. Fowler, who denounced him and said that it was wrong on the part of Mr. Naoroji to allege that the people of India suffered much under the British rule and that it was really uncharitable that persons of Mr. Naoroji's stamp should speak ill of the British rule, and promised that he would see a commission appointed to test the truth of Mr. Naoroji's statement. The paper, supporting the remarks of Mr. Naoroji that Government spends the revenues of India in giving large salaries to European public servants, in keeping up a large military establishment and in many other ways, exhorts the people of India not only to be grateful to the venerable Naoroji but

also to join in unanimous prayer that God should spare him health and long life to work for the good of India.

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, Mar. 9th, 1895.

47. A correspondent to the *Vartadarsani*, of the 9th March 1895, writes thus (in English) on the incidence of income-tax in Nellore:—"In these days when we are clamouring for the increase of the taxable minimum income, if that very act is made the means of torturing the poor who are already bearing in the shape of salt-tax and such other taxes more than their proportionate share to meet the expenses of their Government, the executive authorities will stand impeached. Their conduct in our district on these grounds needs thorough and wholesale condemnation, for no law, no principle seem to guide these people. Everywhere we have to hear of heart-rending stories told by the poor about the taxes imposed on them. We cannot deny the fact that these accounts are to some extent garbled. The executive authorities have no doubt to undergo the greatest difficulty possible before they can estimate the real income of a man, especially in these days of fraud and dishonesty. Yet one who studies the statistics prepared in your journal a few weeks back cannot but come to the conclusion that the very object of Income-tax Bill has been frustrated and the system adopted by our officials is an anomaly, a nuisance, and a real danger to the honesty and sincerity of the British Government. The enormous difference between the last year's assessment and the present year's reveals to us alarming facts. The question naturally suggests itself to us whether the income of the individuals concerned or of the country at large has proportionately increased. The answer to this question cannot but be an emphatic 'no.'

The Income-tax.

"Is it not possible to prevent such alarming state of things? Our Collector, in whom we have at first placed full confidence, is rumoured to call in question the conduct of his subordinates who imposed taxes at reasonable and moderate rates! What can be expected from a Collector, who misbelieving the accounts produced by the tax-payers seems to believe as gospel-truths the words of our Head Quarter Deputy Collector, who by-the-bye is also spoken of as probably having recourse to this novel procedure of imposing enormous taxes and increasing the revenue of the Government at the expense of the people to get his acting appointment made permanent. Be the fact in all this what it may, the present assessment needs emphatic protest from the public. The Board of Revenue, which is the final appellate body in this matter, mostly sends an endorsement to the petitioners printed in bold types: 'The Board sees no reason to interfere' or any such. The Board has probably in view to meet the enormous deficit in our revenue by this means also.

"The question of income-tax is causing grave anxiety in some quarters. This grievance needs earnest redress. Where are our leaders now? Do they not see the occasion to convene monster meetings and appeal to the rulers of our country for their immediate interference and redress. Let them boldly come forward, as on occasions previous, and be true to the trust we have reposed in them."

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 11th, 1895.

48. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th instant, says:—We are glad to hear that at last it has been settled that the money spent on the Opium Commission is to come out of the English treasury, and this is only right. It would have been a monstrous injustice to have charged this country with the amount required. This country did not ask for the commission; it was thrust upon them by the anti-opiumists at home. So the English Government has decided that it ought to pay and this is just what ought to be. We think this is a good omen for the future, and the relations between the two countries may in future be better than they have been in the past.

India at last relieved from the burden of paying the cost of the Opium Commission.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Mar. 9th, 1895.

49. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 9th instant, says that three Europeans, while hunting in Patiala lately, shot two natives dead and wounded several others.

Murder of some natives by three Europeans.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Feb. 25th 1895.

50. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 25th February, while disapproving of the Government order reprimanding the conduct of the Eralpad Raja of Calicut, observes that the order that the malikhana of Rs. 15,000 which the Government has agreed to pay the Raja at the time of the annexation of his territory will be stopped whenever the Government is displeased, does not at all commend itself to the editor. The Government order says that his (Raja's) conduct deserves to be noticed more severely as he is in receipt of a malikhana of Rs. 15,000 granted to him as an incentive to his good behaviour and loyalty to the Government; but the malikhana and the large landed properties are, it is remarked, intended for maintaining the exalted position and dignity of the Raja and not for dancing to the tune of Government. The paper says that, by the expression "good behaviour and loyalty to the Government," it is to be understood that he should study to give a hearty reception to every European, but it would have been better if the Government had ordered that the above interpretation would be enforced only on occasion of a riot among the Mappilas. This order will ensure for the Europeans a reception to their heart's content.

Comments on the Government order reprimanding the conduct of the Eralpad Raja of Calicut.

The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st March, says that the order was very severe and goes on to say that, granting that the Eralpad Raja showed discourtesy to Mr. Knapp, it was not done intentionally.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 2nd, 1895.

51. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd March, says that, when the temples, charitable institutions and other properties belonging to the Bettattnad Raja's family, which became extinct in 1793, were made over to the Zamorin by the East India Company under letter, dated 20th November 1841, a sum of Rs. 3,579 belonging to the Nedungkayita kotta temple (one of the temples so made over) was, instead of being returned to the Zamorin, deposited in the huzur treasury. On the 5th February 1842 a letter was sent from the huzur cutcherry to the Zamorin, of which a copy is published in the paper, stating that the above sum would be paid whenever the Madras Government should give orders to that effect. Now the Zamorin is said to have applied to the Collector of Malabar to give back the money, and so the editor hopes that Government will, without any hesitation, order the payment of the amount together with the interest accrued thereon.

Government to return to the Zamorin the money deposited in the huzur treasury in 1841.

[Issued 30th March 1895.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 31st March 1895.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 15th Mar. 1895. |
| 2 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 3 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 60 | 20th ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Vidya Bhanu" .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 250 | 1st and 15th Mar. 1895. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 230 | 11th and 20th Mar. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 16th Feb. and 9th Mar. 1895. |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 24th ,, and 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th Mar. 1895. |
| 8 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 23rd ,, and 2nd, 9th and 16th Mar. 1895. |
| 9 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 400 | 6th, 13th and 20th Mar. 1895. |
| 10 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 18th and 25th Mar. 1895. |
| 11 | "Tanjai Janamitran" .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 1,000 | 9th Mar. 1895. |
| 12 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 370 | 10th and 17th Mar. 1895. |
| 13 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 200 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Bhaskara Gnanodayam" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 300 | 22nd Feb. and 1st Mar. 1895. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 8th, 12th and 15th Mar. 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Nyayabodhini" .. .. .. | Ongole .. .. .. | 250 | 15th Mar. 1895. |
| 17 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 26th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 10th, 17th and 24th Mar. 1895. |
| 19 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 9th, 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 15th and 22nd Mar. 1895. |
| 21 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 9th ,, 16th ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 16th and 23rd Mar. 1895. |
| 23 | "Vartadarsini" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 200 | |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | Nov. and Dec. 1894. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 18th and 25th Mar. 1895. |
| 26 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 21st ,, 28th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 21st Mar. 1895. |
| 30 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 11th and 20th Mar. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 690 | 16th and 23rd Mar. 1895. |
| 32 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 13th, 20th and 27th Mar. 1895. |
| 33 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 475 | 18th and 25th Mar. 1895. |
| 34 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 900 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 35 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 11th Mar. 1895. |
| 36 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Do. do. .. | 50 | 5th and 15th Mar. 1895. |
| 37 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

Arya Jana Priyan, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1895.

1. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th March, announces with surprise that the Afghans are manufacturing soap and are exporting it to India for sale, and is at a loss to know why the natives of India, who are more refined and civilised than the Afghans, are not in a position to enrich their country by means of local industry. The paper asserts that commerce will never thrive in India so long as Government is trying to favour foreign merchants and act in their interest.

Soap manufacture in Afghanistan.

Khasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Mar. 14th, 1895.

2. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 14th March, *anent* the Amir of Kabul's visit to England, writes that Dr. Leitner of London, who has direct correspondence with that potentate, says, since the Amir is the staunchest ally of the British Government, his visit to England to witness the progress in the English civilisation is quite unnecessary. No doubt such visit will be made if the Amir's health and the affairs of his State permit. He may decline on grounds of indisposition and the disorganised condition of his government. His visit would only produce bad results. Russia, taking advantage of his absence, may either encroach upon Afghanistan or send Ishaq from Samarkhand. Though Habib-ullah Khan may handle the affairs of the State in an excellent manner and keep a firm hold over his subjects, still the Amir's absence would be harmful. If he is really bent upon visiting England, then the buildings of Working Institute with the mosque should be set apart for his and his retinue's accommodation.

The Amir's visit to England.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

Pariyan, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1895.

3. The *Pariyan*, of the 16th March, does not like that natives should be appointed as Superintendents of Police on the ground that they will prove very dangerous to the people. The paper is of opinion that Europeans alone are best suited for the post.

A protest against natives being appointed Superintendents of Police.

Sanmarga Bodhini, *Bellary*, Mar. 9th, 1895.

4. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of the 9th March 1895, referring to the Tiruvallúr dacoity case and the Killanúr case, remarks that no part of the country is free from robbers. It thinks that the danger arising from them will certainly cease to exist if the police only perform their duty with due care and diligence.

Robbers and the police.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Mar. 9th, 1895.

5. A correspondent to the *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 9th March, requests the District Munsif of Tirukkóyilúr to enforce the rule passed by his predecessor forbidding petition-writers from conducting cases like pleaders and preventing them from even entering the court compound as they cause worry to parties and make an abuse of the procedure of the court.

A request to the District Munsif of Tirukkóyilúr.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Mar. 22nd, 1895.

6. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 22nd March 1895, states that the people will be put to great inconvenience if private vakils are not allowed to practise in those courts of Deputy Tahsildars and Stationary Sub-Magistrates which are at a distance from towns and where in consequence there are no certificated pleaders. He therefore suggests that private vakils may be allowed to practise in those places only where certificated pleaders cannot be procured.

Private vakils.

Nyayabodhini, *Ongole*, Mar. 15th, 1895.

7. The *Nyayabodhini*, of the 15th March 1895, notes in English that "if there is no good forthcoming from the establishment of a court at Kánigiri, it is better to remove it altogether and divide the jurisdiction

A proposal to abolish the District Munsif's court at Kánigiri.

of the court between the Kávali and Ongole Munsifs' courts. If, however, the court is removed to Kandukúr, there will then be three District Munsif's courts at a distance of only 20 miles between one court and another. Even if the file of the courts is considered, there is hardly six months' active work for a young and energetic District Munsif in each court. Without necessity and without any useful end to attain, why should a court and its establishment be maintained?"

8. *Tilism-i-Hairuth*, of the 15th March. The contemporary *Rahbar-i-Hind* (place of publication unknown) writes that the Government of India has forwarded a confidential circular to the Government of Bengal to the effect that European and American foreigners accused of crimes should be committed to such courts as are conversant with the ways and habits of the accused and thus are capable of doing justice in such cases. The Calcutta press states that the issue of this circular casts an indelible blot upon British justice.

TILISM-I-HAIRUTH, *Madras*, Mar. 15th, 1895.

Trial of foreign convicts by special courts.

### (*d*) *Education.*

9. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th March, referring to the publication of the new Grant-in-aid Code, says that, under the new regulations, schools, which have been getting grant of Rs. 200, will get Rs. 10 only in future and the grant of such paltry sum will greatly discourage the diffusion of primary education in Southern India. He adds that Mr. Grigg's directorship was more favorable to the spread of primary education than that of Dr. Duncan and hopes that His Excellency Lord Wenlock will, before he leaves the shores of Madras, adopt proper measures to place primary education on a more substantial basis.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 8th, 1895.

The new Grant-in-aid Code and the dangers threatening the spread of primary education.

10. A correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of the 17th March 1895, referring to the Government notification that those who have passed the Middle School test in the first class are not after June 1894 eligible for Government appointments carrying salaries of Rs. 15 or upwards, remarks that the Government has acted very unwisely and unjustly in the matter. The Government seems to have thought that passing the Middle School examination in the first class is easier than passing the Matriculation examination in the second class. If so, it is greatly mistaken. For, if the cases of those candidates, who appeared for both examinations in the same year, were considered, it would be found that most of them passed the Matriculation examination, but were unable to secure a first-class pass in the other.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Mar. 17th, 1895.

The Middle School first-class passed men and Government service.

Again, many of those that passed the Middle School test in the first class have also passed Special tests like the Pleaders' test and the Criminal Higher test and are now occupying high and responsible posts under Government, while many matriculates are now found unfit even for a post of Rs. 15. Further, there are many Middle School first-class passed men who acted as clerks on Rs. 15 before June 1894 and are now disqualified for the same by the new regulation though they possess very valuable testimonials from their superior officers. The correspondent therefore requests the Government to cancel the recent notification on the subject, or, if it is unwilling to do so, to at least declare that those, who have once acted as clerks on Rs. 15 or upwards, should not be disqualified for such appointments. He also hopes that this question being of general importance to the public, the Honourable Mr. N. Subba Rao will do his utmost to better the condition of the unfortunate men in question.

11. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 25th ultimo, attributes the large number of failures at the last Matriculation examination of the Madras University to the bad method of teaching English in schools. It says

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 25th, 1895.

The method of teaching English in schools.

that English is taught now as a dead language, *i.e.*, not by actual practice in speaking and writing, but simply from books in a mechanical way. This is due to the fact that the worst teachers, whose own knowledge of English is very poor, are set to instruct the smallest children. This is a very bad mistake. The failure of the boys in other subjects must also be attributed to their imperfect knowledge of English because they cannot understand what they read and cannot express themselves properly even if they do. The paper recommends that the whole system should be changed in such a way that English may be taught as a living language or as a child learns to speak its own mother tongue.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 27th, 1895.

Nomination of Fellows of the Madras University.

12. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th March, congratulates Mr. O. Chandu Menon, Sub-Judge of Mangalore, upon his nomination as a Fellow of the Madras University. The paper, while dilating upon the literary attainments of Mr. Chandu Menon both in English and Malayalam and approving of his nomination, regrets to observe that, as he is away from Madras on account of his official duties, he will not be able to attend the Senate meetings or take part in the deliberations. The selection of Malayalam text-books for the University examinations and the nomination of examiners in that language are now very unsatisfactory, and will not the Koil Tampuran and Messrs. Sankaran Nayar and Chandu Menon effect the necessary changes in the present system? Out of the five Europeans nominated as Fellows, all are either missionaries or professors in missionary schools. When there is a talk that the Madras University is entirely controlled by the Professors of the Christian College, a further nomination of more missionary Fellows was, in the opinion of the paper, inadvisable. Of the eleven Fellows nominated this year, the nomination of Mr. Seshadri Chariar, First Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, is said to be a very hasty and ill-considered measure.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Feb. 24th, 1895.

Editor of the *Madura Mail* and the Chairman of the Madura Municipality.

13. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th February, reports that the Chairman of the Madura Municipality has given a notice to the editor of the *Madura Mail*, declaring that the indulgence which the chairman has hitherto given him for attending the municipal meetings will no longer be allowed. The paper remarks that, if secrecy in respect of municipal proceedings and other public matters be allowed or tolerated, it would work like contagious disease, and concludes by encouraging the editor not to give up his hold until he realises the object which he is fighting for in the interest of the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 8th, 1895.

An appeal to Government not to enhance the rate of land assessment in the town of Villupuram.

14. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th March, on behalf of the people of Villupuram, referring to the order of Government to enhance the land assessment of the town of Villupuram from half to the full rate, appeals to Government urging that the people are very poor and that the enhancement of the rate of the assessment is therefore inadvisable.

Watering the Guindy road from out of the road fund collected in the district of Chingleput.

15. The same paper, hearing that the Local Board authorities at Chingleput have sanctioned the watering of the Guindy road from out of the road fund collected in the district, is desirous to know how the board authorities have managed to make a provision for watering the road that is frequented by His Excellency the Governor, while they have all along been pleading want of funds in response to the countless memorials made by the people praying for the construction of a road from Vandalúr to Tirupporúr and from Chingleput to Srípérumbúdúr, &c.

16. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 9th March, rejoices to hear that the members of the Salem Municipal Board raised serious objection to the suggestion of the Collector that the chairman for that municipality should be a Government nominee and should be paid Rs. 250. It adds that, inasmuch as the chairman is to be paid from out of the people's money, either the people or the councillors representing the people have a right to elect a chairman and that, as many retired public servants of note could be got for a less sum than Rs. 250, the Collector is not justified in desiring that the salary of the chairman should be Rs. 250.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Mar. 9th, 1895.

The Collector and the Salem Municipal Board regarding the nomination of a chairman for that board.

17. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th March, informs that rumour has it that Sembiyam Union, which has jurisdiction over six villages, namely Sembiyam, Siruvallur, Peravallur, Sinna Sambarampakkam, Kolathur and Ayanavaram, has spent about Rs. 1,000 on Kolathur without attending to the other villages and that it is intending to utilise the sum of Rs. 400, which has been sanctioned for metalling Rangasayi Nayudu street, in constructing the Union office. He hopes that Mr. Tillaynayagam Pillai, President of the Saidapet Taluk Board, will take pains to place the administration of the several unions falling within his jurisdiction on a satisfactory basis so that they may prove really beneficial to the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 15th, 1895.

Rumours regarding the Sembiyam Union near Perambúr.

18. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 23rd March 1895, writes thus (in English) regarding the vacancies in the Kávali Union: "Three seats in our Union Panchayat have fallen vacant so long as October 1894 and they were offered to three of the local pleaders who readily and cheerfully accepted them. All these formalities were observed, as I remember, in the month of November. Is it not surprising to know that the vacancies are not yet filled up? Is it not more so when the chairman is obliged to adjourn the meetings for want of quorum? Who is responsible for all this delay? Is it the chairman or the president? Perhaps this is the way in which the affairs of the Local self-Government are destined to be transacted!"

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, Mar. 23rd, 1895.

Vacancies in the Kávali Union.

19. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 16th March 1895, argues, in reference to the endeavours of the Collectors and the Government to appoint paid municipal chairmen, that, under section 16 of Act IV of 1884, such a procedure without the consent of the municipalities is both unjust and unauthorised. It quotes sections 35—37 of the same Act to point out how it is illegal for Government to spend municipal funds without the sanction of the municipalities and asserts that it is quite within the legitimate province of the municipalities to refuse to accept any paid chairman appointed by the Government.

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, Mar. 16th, 1895.

"Local self-Government in peril."

20. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of the 23rd March 1895, complains that municipal carts (with night-soil) passing along the streets by daytime give rise to many diseases, and that the Sanitary Inspector, instead of looking after the sanitation of the town, is engaged in collecting taxes. It requests the Sanitary Commissioner to examine the streets himself without being accompanied by the chairman. It regrets very much that the Registrar of Births and Deaths is spending his whole time in issuing warrants, and states that the peons are doing the work of bill-collectors. It hopes that the Government will improve the sanitation of Bellary by ordering each municipal official to attend to his duty and believes that people will then pay their taxes regularly.

SANMARGA BODHINI, *Bellary*, Mar. 23rd, 1895.

Officials on other duties.

21. The *Sasilekha*, of the 22nd March 1895, remarks that the public will not be in a position to judge of the acts of the District Boards unless their proceedings are published *verbatim* in newspapers. It therefore suggests that each District Board should be asked to engage a short-hand reporter for the purpose.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 22nd, 1895.

District Boards.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Mar. 18th, 1895.

22. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 18th March, says that, when Mr. Chappu Menon was the President of the Malappuram Taluk Board, it was resolved by the board in its budget meeting that the (A) system of repairing roads should be abolished and that the roads under the Taluk Board should be divided into groups and given on contract for repair. The President of the District Board, considering that the Taluk Board should not differ from the District Board, wrote to the Taluk Board, which was then presided over by a European, to reconsider its resolution, and a meeting was subsequently held in which the previous resolution was cancelled and a resolution commending the (A) system was passed though one member, the Elya Tirumalpad of Nilambúr, emphatically expressed his disapproval of the (A) system and protested against the cancelment of the previous resolution. The paper remarks that it is very disgraceful for the Taluk Board to have cancelled its former wise and reasonable resolution simply to please the President of the District Board and to have adopted a resolution advocating the continuance of the (A) system which has been universally condemned and against which so much hue and cry is raised throughout Malabar. The hope is expressed that Government will inquire into the irregularities caused by the (A) system and do away with that system altogether.

The Malappuram Taluk Board and the (A) system.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th March, also refers to the same subject. The paper disapproves of the cancelment by the Taluk Board of its previous resolution abolishing the (A) system and remarks that the conduct of the Elya Tirumalpad of Nilambúr, who fought tooth and nail against the resolution, which was to cancel the previous resolution, is very praiseworthy, and that, as the matter is one deserving the attention of Government, it is confidently hoped that Government will call for and peruse the Tirumalpad's minute of dissent and the replies of the Taluk Board President thereto.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 20th, 1895.

23. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th March, says that the replies of the official members to questions put by the non-official members in the Legislative Council are generally very unsatisfactory. It remarks that Government evades the questions by replying—"Government does not know anything about the matter" or "Government does not propose to interfere in the matter"—and observes that such replies are not only calculated to shake confidence of the public in Government, but also give occasion to increase the number of questions in future. To the questions put by an honourable member regarding the (A) system, no one would have ever thought that Government would give the reply that it has no power to interfere in the decision of the District Board. The replies of the Honourable Mr. Bliss to the questions regarding the letter written by Mr. Moberly to the then Acting Special Assistant Collector, Mr. Chappu Menon, regarding the misconduct of a person in an assault case then being tried by the latter officer, are said to be quite unsatisfactory and the remark is made that both Mr. Moberly and the Government are entirely mistaken—the former in having written such a letter and the latter in having supported it.

Remarks on the replies to questions put in the Legislative Council regarding the (A) system.

Referring to the same subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th March, expresses a similar opinion. The paper says that it is absolutely necessary to assert and maintain the independence of the District Board, but it is not proper on the part of Government to support the unjust actions of the board. The public have not in the least degree been benefited by such a reply given by Government, but, on the other hand, the reply has served to give ample room for Mr. Moberly and his compatriots to exercise their powers in a still more arbitrary manner. If Government had the remotest conception that it is the people that will have to suffer the loss and inconvenience arising from such an unwise decision of the board and had the least sympathy for them, a reply of this sort would not have been given. Government should specially bear in mind that to assert unduly the independence of a public body or an officer that gives occasion for dissatisfaction to the people is the same as oppressing the people.

24. The same paper says that the Chairman of the Calicut Municipality recklessly wastes the municipal funds. The contract for building the municipal hospital was given to one Armugam Chettiyar, but for reasons best known to the chairman this contract was cancelled and given to another man. Whereupon Armugam Chettiyar filed a civil suit for damages and obtained a decree for Rs. 1,253–0–11. This took place in December 1891. A few months after, the chairman compromised the matter by agreeing to pay the principal together with the interest at 12 per cent. within four months from the date of the agreement, but, as he did not do so, the Chettiyar took out execution for the decree. On the 9th February 1895 the chairman paid Rs. 1,974–14–0 in the court, being the amount of the decree. If the chairman had paid the amount according to the agreement, the municipality would not have been put to an additional expenditure of Rs. 721–13–5. Is it because the chairman is convinced that his actions as those of the President of the District Board are not liable to be questioned that he was bold enough to do this inconsiderate action? If the Collector and the Government, who have power to take the necessary steps regarding the above action, which has entailed a loss of public funds, neglect to take notice of this, the councillors will only be emboldened to do acts still more unjust and imprudent.

Reckless expenditure of Calicut municipal funds.

Referring to the same subject, a correspondent in the same issue of the paper makes similar remarks. He adds that, if the elective system be restored, there will be an end to the mal-administration of the municipality.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

25. The *Bhaskara Gnanodayam*, of the 22nd February, speaking of the unsatisfactory nature of agriculture in Southern India and of the impecuniosity of the mirasidars, advises Government to follow the example of the Mysore Government in opening agricultural banks in different parts of the country and thus give an impetus to agriculture.

BHASKARA GNANODAYAM, *Negapatam*, Feb. 22nd, 1895.

An advice to open agricultural banks in Southern India.

26. The *Janamitran*, of the 9th March, referring to the imposition of the village cess for the upkeep of the village establishment in the district of Tanjore, is at a loss to know why the poor mirasidars, who are already groaning under heavy and numerous taxes, should pay for the upkeep of the village establishment that collects revenues for Government and why Government could not pay them as it has done hitherto from the revenues collected in the district. The paper ascribes the imposition of this tax to the despotic rule of the authorities and asks why do the people of India suffer every minute from misfortune and poverty notwithstanding the solemn pledges of Her Majesty.

JANAMITRAN, *Tanjore*, Mar. 9th, 1895.

Comments on the imposition of village cess in the district of Tanjore.

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th March, regrets to observe that Government demands nanjai rate in respect of punjai products reared on nanjai lands with the water of the wells sunk by ryots with the help of the money lent by Government. The correspondent, while being at a loss to know how such wells are said to belong to Government, concludes with the remark that Government is very relentless towards its poor subjects.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 12th, 1895.

A complaint for demanding nanjai rates on punjai products reared on nanjai lands.

28. The *Desopakari*, of the 10th March 1895, referring to the notification in the *Gódávari District Gazette Extraordinary*, dated 20th February 1895, in supersession of the notification regarding the enhancement of the water-cess which appeared in the *Gódávari District Gazette Extraordinary*, dated 15th August 1894, remarks that, in the original notification, the Government had exempted from the imposition of the enhanced cess all lands not used for wet cultivation for five consecutive years. Now the Government, while postponing the introduction of the enhanced rate for fasli 1305, have withdrawn the concession originally made in the case of the aforesaid lands.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Mar. 10th, 1895.

Water-cess in the Gódávari district.

The paper regrets that this is a great hardship to the people and that the unfortunate ryots have been thus greatly disappointed.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 8th, 1895.

A request to the Honourable Mr. Kalyanasundara Aiyar to question Government regarding certain forest rules.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th March, desires the Honourable Mr. Kalyanasundara Aiyar to question Government regarding some of the forest rules which inflict double punishment on the owners of cattle that trespass the forest reserves and render permits obtained for certain forest reserves in a village inapplicable to the other reserves in the same district.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1895.

Advisability of furnishing railway porters with a badge bearing a certain number.

30. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 16th February, referring to the frequent complaints made by railway passengers that their luggage has been carried away by railway porters, whom they are unable to identify, thinks that porters should be furnished with uniform and badge bearing number for the purpose of easy identification.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Mar. 2nd, 1895.

Commotion caused by the workmen in the Perambúr workshop.

31. The *Pariyan*, of the 2nd March, giving a short account of the commotion caused by the workmen in the Perambúr workshop in consequence of the recent order of the railway authorities to close the shop on Saturdays, says that, if the railway authorities had been pleased to give them an anna extra, matters would not have taken such a turn and that the dismissal inflicted on some of the workmen, who were deputed by the gang to represent their grievances, is far from reasonable.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 15th, 1895.

Sufferings of the third-class passengers in the South Indian Railway Company.

32. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th March, complains that the South Indian Railway authorities fill the third-class compartments with more than eight passengers each and sometimes compel them to get into goods trucks. Taking Kumbakónam and Trichinopoly railway stations as examples, the correspondent further complains that the booking clerks begin to issue tickets only a few minutes before the arrival of the train, and third-class passengers, who are generally numerous, in their haste to get the ticket, crowd in large numbers at the booking office and get tickets with a difficulty which no words can adequately describe. He desires the company to take steps to secure comfort and convenience for the third-class passengers as they contribute a very great portion of the income of the company.

Mischief of the railway authorities at Rénigunta.

33. A correspondent to the same paper regrets to report that a certain person, probably the stationmaster, shut the passengers that were waiting on the platform of the Rénigunta station to catch the 4 A.M. train in a closed room and that they would have shared the fate of the victims of the People's Park catastrophe if the train had arrived ten minutes later than the usual hour. He hopes that the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company will inquire into the matter and adopt measures to prevent its recurrence in future.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Mar. 10th, 1895.

The East Coast Railway.

34. The *Desopakari*, of the 10th March 1895, regrets that the railway authorities have not made suitable arrangements with regard to the waiting rooms at the Ellore station. It hopes that Mr. Pope, the Traffic Manager, will consider the matter and make the necessary arrangements.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Mar. 28th, 1895.

Sale of eatables on railway platforms.

35. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 28th ultimo, adverting to a question asked by the Honourable Maharaja Pratap Narayana Simha, says that, owing to the heavy tax imposed by the railway authorities on sellers of edible things in railway stations, these things are sold very dear and that no care is taken to see that the things sold are wholesome.

36. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 7th March, concerning railway accidents, observes that, though disasters occurring on Indian railways are not of frequent occurrence, still serious accidents occur sometimes which imperil the lives of travellers and railway servants. It was not long ago since rowdies boarded the Rangoon train, killed the guard and plundered the treasure. It had often transpired that some miscreants, with a view to derail trains, place stones on the rails, but no serious accidents have happened owing to the vigilance and alertness of the drivers.

Indian railway disasters.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Mar. 7th, 1895.

The same paper writes that, on the night of Friday last, a most dastardly and diabolical attempt was made by some unknown persons to derail the mail train two miles out of Jubbulpore. These miscreants had removed the rail at a spot where the train usually passes at full speed. As might be expected, the result of this villainy was most disastrous. The European driver, a native fireman and a European guard were seriously injured. The telegraph wires between Jubbulpore and Deoree were found to have been severed and communication with Jubbulpore was thus cut off. It was not until some one had been sent to Deoree that intimation was received at Allahabad of this terrible disaster, when an express was sent to bring along the mails and passengers. The paper says that the above incident evinces lack of attention and vigilance on the part of the line watchmen and other railway employés, and expresses a desire that railway authorities should adopt effectual and precautionary measures to insure the safety of the lives of passengers and should see that railway employés perform their legitimate duties properly.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

37. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th March, complains that the causeway, which was constructed at a cost of Rs. 50,000 on the river Pálár in Chittoor, is in a wretched condition, causing injury to carts and people passing thereon. He desires the authorities not only to repair it, but also to adopt measures to keep the road even and smooth always.

Wretched condition of the causeway on the Pálár in Chittoor.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 8th, 1895.

38. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th March, complains that the dilapidated condition of the bridge lying in the twenty-fourth mile of the Thondithenipattanam road in Madura causes much injury to carts and people passing thereon, and hopes that the authorities concerned will expedite the restoration of the bridge in the interest of the people.

Necessity for repairing a certain bridge in Madura.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 12th, 1895.

39. The *Desopakari*, of the 17th March 1895, referring to the recent order of the Ellore Municipality forbidding the passage of men, beasts and vehicles across the Kistna canal bridge, regrets that the discovery of the tottering condition of the bridge was not made earlier. The bridge was built some thirty years ago and is very narrow. The paper suggests that, when reconstructed, the bridge should be made at least ten yards wide, so as to admit of easy passage to men, beasts and vehicles. It also exhorts the people of Ellore to petition the Government and the Public Works Department to the same effect.

The Kistna canal bridge at Ellore.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Mar. 17th, 1895.

40. *Tilism-i-Hairuth*, of the 5th March, in writing that latterly the Muhammadans of Madras, in view to encouraging Muhammadan education, convened a meeting under the presidency of the Honourable C. S. Crole, which resulted in Government making an allotment of Rs. 25,000 this year towards the erection of a good building for the location of the Madrasa-i-Azam and that the ground near the beach has been selected as a site for the Madrasa's new building, remarks that the newly-selected site is an object of general complaint inasmuch as the building will be constructed far from the centre of the town—a location which will cause much annoyance and trouble

Erection of a building for the location of the Madrasa-i-Azam.

TILISM-I-HAIRUTH, *Madras*, Mar. 5th, 1895.

to the Muhammadan children. Hence a site near Triplicane or near the Gymkhana opposite the Gosha hospital is preferred.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Mar. 7th, 1895.

41. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 7th March, writes that, on Wednesday morning, Mr. Lee-Warner, accompanied by the Assistant Resident, Major Ravenshaw, inspected the Hessarghatta works, and remarks it is certain that the Resident will be quite satisfied with the promptitude and unflagging zeal of the Mysore Darbar in carrying out the Bangalore water-supply scheme, and it is hoped that he will take to heart the utility as well as the practicability of the water-supply of the Bangalore Civil and Military Station along with the Hessarghatta water-works.

Bangalore water-supply scheme.

### (j) *Salt and Abkári.*

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 13th, 1895.

42. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th March, says that the increase in the number of abkári crimes is due to the system of giving rewards to the abkári officers, to the injudicious remarks made by the circle inspectors in the weekly diaries submitted to them by the sub-inspectors and petty officers and also to the compulsory conviction of abkári offenders by the magistrates much against their conscience. The paper says that, as the reward system is an inducement for the abkári officers to concoct cases, it should be abolished, rewards being given only to the informants and not to the abkári officers detecting cases.

Abkári rewards to be abolished.

### (k) *General.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1895.

43. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 16th February, deeply sympathises with the postal delivery peons of India for the pittance received by them for their hard work and for not enjoying the privileges, such as holidays, &c., which other public servants enjoy. Saying that in Ceylon the postal delivery peons enjoy all privileges and that on Saturdays they are allowed to work from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. only, the paper thinks that, if some such concession is granted to the over-worked peons of India, it would be a great consolation to them.

Reflections on the overwork of postal peons.

BHASKARA GNANODAYAM, *Negapatam*, Feb. 22nd, 1895.

44. A correspondent to the *Bhaskara Gnanodayam*, of the 22nd February, complains that one of the residents of Negapatam, on missing a book-post sent from Madras, applied to the postmaster of that place for explanation and got a reply that the postmaster holds no responsibility for articles not despatched by V.P.P. or under registered covers. He adds that, as such an exoneration, subjects people to frequent loss, it is prayed that Government will adopt adequate measures for the safe delivery of articles entrusted to the post office.

A request to Government regarding articles sent by book-post.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Feb. 23rd, 1895.

45. The *Pariyan*, of the 23rd February, complains that the Chief Secretary to Government always delays the disposal of applications, petitions, &c., that are submitted by the people for a considerable length of time and that the delay tends to subject the applicants to loss. It further complains that Government, whenever it sends its reply to the application, it always uses thick papers and encloses them in thick covers so as to make the applicants liable to pay extra postage. The paper desires that Government should, in sending replies, use post-cards or such letters and covers as do not require more than a half-anna label and that it should take steps for getting the applications disposed of as early as possible.

A complaint that Government does not dispose of applications of the subjects then and there.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 8th, 1895.

46. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th March, says that there are two choultries in Vriddháchalam and that one of them is occupied by the Tahsildar and the other by the Serishtadar and by the Union office, and asks where are travellers to go for lodging?

A complaint for locating the Vriddháchalam Tahsildar's cutcherry in a choultry.

47. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 9th March, regrets to learn that there is much discontent among the workmen in the Gun Carriage Factory owing to the recent order to them that they will not get monthly salary in future but only wages for work done, and says that the misfortune that has come upon the workmen was solely due to the increase of pay given to the overseer from Rs. 300 to 450 and that it is highly necessary that the Inspector-General of Ordnance should pay heed to the grievances of the workmen.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Mar. 9th, 1895.

Discontent among the workmen in the Gun Carriage Factory.

48. The same paper writes as follows:—Whenever there is pressure of work in the Government Press, it is usual with the various departments under Government to get their printing work done elsewhere and submit the bill to Government. At present the compositors engaged in "piece work" complain that they hardly get Rs. 10 or 15 a month owing to the small amount of work in the press, thereby implying that the Government Press is in a position to execute all the printing work of the departments, and it is unaccountable why the departments still continue the old practice of getting their work done elsewhere. It is very desirable that Government should decline to accept the bills submitted by the departments unless they are attested by the Superintendent of the Government Press to the effect that the bills could be passed as he was not able to execute the work owing to pressure of work in the press.

A hint to Government regarding the execution of printing work.

49. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th March, informs that the postmaster of the experimental post office at Konnur, a place four miles from Madras, does not deliver letters in time, and, when asked for explanation for late delivery, he says that he does not care for his post and that the people may safely refer the matter to the higher authorities. He remarks that it is better to have no post office at all than have one with a postmaster so indifferent in the discharge of his work.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 15th, 1895.

Indifference on the part of the postmaster at Konnur, third station from Madras.

50. A correspondent to the same paper draws the serious attention of Government to a class of gamblers, who have newly taken residence in Nagaravattakai in the district of Madura, and desires it to order the police to be on the alert to prevent them from gambling with the people. He says that these are notorious gamblers living in the suburbs of Pudukkóttai who reduced many affluent Nattukkottai Chetties to the condition of paupers and that their migration was due to the enactment of the State forbidding the practice of their nefarious art within its precincts.

Gamblers at Nagaravattakai in the district of Madura.

51. The *Pariyan*, of the 16th March, alluding to the question raised at the last meeting of the Legislative Council regarding the forest cases in Kurnool, remarks as follows:—The non-official native members of the Legislative Council are always bent upon finding fault with European officials, forgetting that the real mischief is done by native subordinates and not by their European superiors. Should the native members of the council expose the misdeeds of their countrymen, then there would be a loud clamour for the abolition of the Legislative Council, nay even for the dissolution of the Congress.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1895.

A hint to the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

52. The *Sasilekha*, of the 15th March 1895, stating that the German Government have appointed a commission to devise means for relieving the general distress that has resulted from the failure of crops in the country, regrets that the Indian Government cares very little for the grievances of the people. The ministers of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress regard the words of the Anglo-Indian officials as

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 15th, 1895.

Indifference of the Indian Government to the grievances of the people.

gospel truths, and, though the people complain that India is becoming poorer and that the Government is spending vast sums of money on useless purposes and though they press for a commission to inquire into the above facts, no regard is paid to those complaints.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Mar. 10th, 1895.

53. The *Desopakari*, of the 10th March 1895, contrasting the past with the present condition of the Kolair lake, remarks as follows:—"Numerous drains now empty themselves into the Kolair lake, but the outlets that carry off the waters of the lake into the sea are all blocked up. The result of this is that the lake very often overflows its banks, lays the adjoining fields under a flood, and causes great damage to the crops. When in the year 1884 the right of fishing in the lake was leased out, the fishermen planted water weeds to help them in their operations. The lease was abolished in the year 1889, but the weeds planted have not been since cleared away. They are now spreading rapidly all over the lake. It further appears that in the year 1876 the Government issued an order that the lake should be dried up, but nothing has been done to carry it out." The paper therefore respectfully prays that the Government will make some arrangements to put a stop to the nuisance arising from the Kolair lake. (*A true translation.*)

The Kolair lake.

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, Mar. 16th, 1895.

54. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 16th March 1895, notes a rumour to the effect that Mr. Brodie prefers remaining a Judge for some time longer to being made a Collector at once and observes that such frequent transfers from the Judicial to the Revenue Department and *vice versâ* are productive of much evil. It regrets that the transfer of this able, patient and popular official will be sadly felt by all.

"Mr. Brodie."

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, Mar. 23rd, 1895.

55. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 23rd March 1895, points out the advisability of village officials looking after the sanitation of their villages and remarks that the revenue inspectors and vaccinators may be asked to report about their work.

"Village sanitation."

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 22nd, 1895.

56. The *Sasilekha*, of the 22nd March 1895, hears that the Government intends to remove the lime-kilns at *Mulakottalam* (the basin) to some distant place on account of the construction of the East Coast Railway. This entails many hardships on the people of Madras. Almost every day new houses are being built and therefore chunam is always wanted. In case the lime-kilns are removed to a more distant place, the cost of carriage of the chunam will exceed the cost of the chunam itself. These kilns have been in *Mulakottalam* (the basin) for a century. If at all it is necessary to remove them from their present position, they may be removed to some other quarter in *Mulakottalam*. Certain merchants in Madras seem to have petitioned the Madras Deputy Collector praying for permission to remove the kilns to the piece of land which bears survey No. 40, Perambúr division (on the banks of the Buckingham canal). If the Deputy Collector grants their request, he will be conferring a boon on the Madras public.

Lime-kilns at *Mulakottalam*.

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, Mar. 16th, 1895.

57. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 16th March 1895, writes that the applications of M.R.Ry. Kristnasami Pillai, the headmaster of the Nellore Mission school, and of two of his students, for 300 acres of land situated in the village of Pedaputtedu were sanctioned, while the claims of the ryots of the village, whose cattle had long been grazing on the land and who had spent about Rs. 2,000 for demarcation and other purposes and who had been applying for the land for the last seven or eight years, were overlooked. It says a rumour is prevalent that Mr. Bhagavantarayalala and the manager in the office of the Head Quarters Deputy Collector and a few other officials have shares in the lands so sanctioned. It hopes that justice will be done by the Collector, to whom an appeal will be made through Mr. Maskell.

Official high-handedness.

58. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 18th March, says that Kunjunni Menon, head accountant of the Badagara taluk cutcherry, is dismissed from the Government service and the reason for the dismissal is his not returning to duty on the date on which the privilege leave granted to him expired. Kunjunni Menon took one-and-a-half months' privilege leave and went on a visit to Rámésvaram and other places of pilgrimage. He posted a letter from Rámésvaram, stating that he would not be able to return to duty at the end of his privilege leave and that, as he was entitled to a further period of leave, he should be given an extension of leave. Kunjunni Menon's application for an extension of leave reached the authorities concerned a day or so previous to that on which he ought properly to have returned; but his application was rejected and he was dismissed for overstaying the leave. It is some comfort that he was not dismissed for any misconduct, such as taking bribes, insubordination, indebtedness or shooting an insane. Kunjunni Menon has put in a service of twenty-three years and his dismissal, when the time for taking pension has very nearly approached, is considered very unjust and cruel. The paper remarks that, if the rule regarding the dismissal of public servants not returning to duty at the end of leave granted to them had been so administered by the superiors as it was done in the present instance or interpreted by Government in the same light, the majority of the Civil Servants now in the service would have long ago been dismissed.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Mar. 18th, 1895.

Remarks on the dismissal of the head accountant of the Badagara taluk cutcherry.

59. *Tilism-i-Hairuth*, of the 15th March, *anent* certain irregularities in the office of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras, writes that the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, in reply to the petition submitted last year by the daughters of the late Mirza Mahmud Bakht Bahadur, writes that the petition is not deserving of consideration since the application for pension was not made on the due date, whereas the petitioners' statement is that several applications were made on the due date after the death of their deceased father, but were left unnoticed by the members of the Paymaster's office. With reference to this, the *Tilism* remarks, if it is certain that the petitioners have submitted their petitions at a late hour, then is it not possible for the Paymaster to give their matter consideration. The *Tilism* remarks on several occasions pensioners were granted pensions with the help of the members of the Paymaster's office even after a lapse of several years.

TILISM-I-HAIRUTH, *Madras*, Mar. 15th, 1895.

Irregularities in the office of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.

60. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 11th March. *Anent* the Hindu and Muhammadan riots, a contemporary of Meerut writes that the jails are full of prisoners and the treasury is overflowing with fines. These riots which are grotesquely incongruous in these days of general progress and enlightenment are on the increase everywhere. There is no fixed time or season for such outbreaks and this no doubt may be ascribed to the advantage taken of the religious freedom given to the natives by our sagacious, powerful and imperious British Government. Lord Macaulay says "that to vouchsafe religious freedom is the work of a just government and to safeguard it is the work of enlightened and loyal subjects." If the natives are in reality the loyal subjects of the British Government and act up to its commands, rival mobs of Hindus and Muhammadans both fired by religious hate and frenzy would not fall upon one another with ferocity, trouble Government, disturb the public peace and be chastised for their infidelity and ingratitude. The Hindus hold the Muhammadans as aggressors and the Muhammadans the Hindus. The fault lies with the Muhammadans who lack foresight. Government does not wish to adopt measures to bring matters to an amicable settlement between the contending factions, but simply wishes to maintain its integrity and power, *i.e.*, in other words it makes its subjects understand that, when one section of the community arrogates to itself the right of coercing and restraining another section in the exercise of its rights, it practically commits an act of rebellion

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Mar. 11th, 1895.

Hindu and Muhammadan riots.

against the law of the land, but for private persons to band together and avenge by violence their own wrongs, real or suspected, is to defy the authority of Government. In conclusion, it is suggested that Government should establish committees everywhere and select peaceful and cautious persons as members thereof who may bring about an amicable settlement between the contending factions.

## III.—Legislation.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 12th, 1895.

Passing of the Bill amending the Police Act and the dangers expected therefrom.

61. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th March, referring to the passing of the Bill amending the Police Act, remarks that, as the authorities themselves purposely cause disaffection among the several religious sects of India by inciting one to rise against another and thus prove instrumental in causing riots, the Act in question will simply facilitate the frequent outbreak of riots rather than prevent them.

Mr. Mehta's remarks regarding certain section in the Civil Procedure Code.

62. The same paper says that, at the Imperial Legislative Council, Mr. Mehta strongly objected to the provision in the Civil Procedure Code empowering the magistrate to imprison parties proved guilty in a case of restitution of conjugal rights on the ground that it looks unnatural that parties disliking one another should be artificially united together by sheer force. The paper supports the opinion of Mr. Mehta and is surprised to find the existence of the said provision in the British Legislature.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 15th, 1895.

Singularity of the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council.

63. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th March, writes as follows:—Last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council needs special note as it was the first meeting where the non-official members triumphed over the official in carrying out their resolutions. When the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Bill came before the council, the Honourable Mr. Ramasubbaiyar moved a proposition that, as six days' notice had not been given to the members, the consideration of the Bill should be postponed. The Honourable Messrs. P. Rangayya Nayudu, N. Subba Rao, V. Bashyam Aiyangar, and Crole, one of the official members, spoke in favour of the proposition and got it passed notwithstanding the vigorous protests of Mr. Bliss and Mr. Grose. Hitherto Government, in virtue of the majority it had in the council, treated the non-official members with indifference and carried out its object as it pleased; but the proceedings of the last meeting make one infer that Government has come to learn that it should respect public sentiment and the opinion of the non-official members and yield to their wish whenever it is deemed necessary.

Nyayabodhini, *Ongole*, Mar. 15th, 1895.

"The new Police Act."

64. The *Nyayabodhini*, of the 15th March 1895, criticises one of the proposals to be introduced into the Police Act that is being discussed in the Viceregal Council, viz., that the person or persons, whom the Collector may decide as the prime-movers of a sedition, shall be liable to pay the cost of restoration of order by the police and that no appeal lies against his decision, as follows:—"The police are to preserve order. It is unjust that the originators of a disturbance should be made to pay the expense of the police coming to the place. If they are to pay it, it then follows that in the great festivals in temples the visitors and pilgrims should bear the cost of preserving order by the police. If this be agreed to, since offenders will not be allowed to escape with immunity, a double punishment is (thus) inflicted on them. Moreover, it is unfair that, when any poor man takes part in a disturbance, his movable and immovable property, upon which his posterity has to depend, should be seized to defray the expenses of the police. The rule which makes a royal offender personally responsible for his crimes, without interfering with the devolution of his estate to his sons, may graciously be extended to these poor criminals. The elaborate attempts made to improve the Act have had the effect of

making it worse. It is very disappointing that no appeal should be permitted against the decision of the Collector. Since we cannot submit to this yoke, it is better for us to come forward with our objections. There are many examples which show that the English are governing us with the pure motive of protecting us. Our complaints, if made in time, will be properly attended to. We need not be despondent over the fruitless efforts of the Honourable Pherozeshah Mehta and the Maharaja of Darbhanga. We are not to shut the stables after the horse has been stolen. Meetings should be held in various parts of the country to ask the Government not to pass the Bill without taking advice from the local Governments and Legislative Councils, to point out the injustice of granting no appeal against the Collector's decision, and to request that, in any case, an appeal should be permitted to the Civil Judge. The municipal councillors should exert their influence for convening large meetings in towns for supporting the Honourable Mehta's views and procuring the veto of the universally hated Bill." (*A true translation.*)

Great injustice in courts of justice.

65. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of the 16th March 1895, regrets to refer to the practice of persons sentenced to imprisonment being made to undergo the punishment before an appeal is considered, and suggests that this deplorable state of things can be remedied if the Appellate Judge releases the criminals on bail when he is satisfied that a *primâ facie* case has been made out for reversing the conviction, instead of, as has hitherto been the case, directing the lower court to show cause why the conviction should not be reversed. It concurs with a Calcutta paper in the opinion that it is the duty of the legislators to take steps to remedy the evil and hopes that Government will provide rules against the continuance of such a practice in future as life is short, while one's character is all important.

SANMARGA BODHINI, *Bellary*, Mar. 16th, 1895.

The Police Act Amendment Bill.

66. A correspondent to the *Rajayogi*, of the 16th March 1895, writes thus (in English) regarding the Police Act Amendment Bill:— "This Bill is intended to vest the executive with extraordinary powers in the matter of the special police and its expense during public disturbances. The *Pioneer*, which has nothing but unqualified admiration for whatever the Government proposes or does, said on the 12th February: 'Opposition to the Police Bill also is becoming more intense, and no doubt Muhammadans and Hindus look upon it with alarm as trenching on religious matters. Muhammadans were at first in favour of the Bill as they thought it would operate against Hindus, but they now see that applies equally to themselves and their opinions are changed; but the fact that one section should have hailed the measure as a means of annoyance to the other shows the dangerous character of the Bill . . .' Comments on the above are redundant. May we now ask whether it is not mere waste of public time and energy that the Supreme Legislative Council should still persist in proceeding with this Bill which is condemned by all sections of the public of India? Evidently the cry against this does not emanate singly from the Babus."

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Mar. 16th, 1895.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Necessity for a well in Thittuvilai, a village near Nagerkoil.

67. A correspondent to the *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 20th March, speaking of the importance of Thittuvilai, a village near Nagerkoil, says that the villagers greatly suffer from scarcity of water and desires the Peishkar to sink a well in the village.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, *Nagerkoil*, Mar. 20th, 1895.

The trip of the Maharani-Regent of Mysore to Ooty.

68. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 18th ultimo, says that the people of Mysore are very much against Her Highness the Maharani going to Ootacamund every year as the trip is very costly and withal unnecessary, there being many cool places in Mysore itself, for instance, Nundidrug, at which the government can spend the hot weather.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 18th, 1895.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Mar. 21st, 1895.

Chief Judgeship of the Mysore Chief Court.

69. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 21st ultimo, says that, as it is impossible for Mr. Thambu Chettiyar to do the work both of Councillor and Chief Judge, a Chief Judge must sooner or later be appointed. The people wish that the place should be given to a European, and, after the decision lately given by Mr. Ramachandra Aiyar, the Second Judge, it seems that he is not the best man for the responsible office of Chief Judge. If, however, he is promoted, it is necessary that there should be one Christian Judge in the court, and nobody is better qualified, in the opinion of the people, than Mr. Cress.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Mar. 21st, 1895.

The unsatisfactory condition of roads and bridges in the Cochin State.

70. The Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st March, complains that the condition of some of the roads and bridges, especially the Shoranur-Karupatana road and the Karuvannur bridge in the Cochin State, is very deplorable. It is remarked that, if the Sirkar had taken the necessary steps to scrutinize how the large funds annually allotted under the head of Public Works were expended, the condition of roads and other communications would not have been so unsatisfactory.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Mar. 1st, 1895.

Comments on a suggestion to extend railways in India.

71. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st March, referring to the article contributed by Sir Juland Danvers to the *London Times* on the extension of railways in India, remarks that mere extension and improvement of railways will only facilitate the export of the agricultural produce of India to foreign countries so as to leave nothing for the indigent sons of India to live upon and would also tend to discourage indigenous industry by the large supply of foreign goods, and, therefore, the suggestion of Sir Juland will do no good to India. It adds that, if railways are extended and improved by taking loans from the people of India and local industrial arts are also assiduously cultivated and encouraged, the suggestion in question may contribute to the material prosperity of India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 8th, 1895.

Advice of Sir Lepel Griffin to curtail the liberty of the Native press.

72. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th March, remarks that Sir Lepel Griffin and such other Englishmen do not like that the people of India should be enlightened by means of the Native press and therefore advise Government to curtail the liberty of the press by legislation. The paper is of opinion that, as the Native press serves not only to dispel the ignorance of the masses, but also to represent the grievances of the people to the authorities for redress, it is proper that Government should lend its staunch support to it rather than attempt to curtail its liberty at the instance of sinners like Sir Lepel Griffin who are virtually the enemies of the British Government.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 12th, 1895.

Nomination of a person in the place of Sir Charles Pritchard, a member of the Viceregal Council.

73. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th March, announcing that Sir Charles Pritchard, a member of the Viceregal Council, intends taking furlough from the month of May, says that it is very desirable that a representative of either the Madras or the Bombay Presidency should act for him during his absence. It adds that the Honourable Messrs. Bliss and Grose may not be willing to go to Simla and that, if the Bombay Presidency also fails to send a representative, then the Government of India, as suggested by the *Pioneer*, will be obliged to nominate one of its own secretaries to act for Sir Charles Pritchard.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Mar. 9th, 1895.

A District Magistrate.

74. The *Rajayogi*, of the 9th March 1895, writes thus (in English):—"Rank prejudice and rare sympathy are the main features of Anglo-Indian officialdom. The Anglo-Indian officials imagine themselves, in their dealings with the Indians, to be something very near gods whom we are expected to regard in a similar manner. The worst days of the Mogal empire were characterised by a

relation of mutual hatred between the rulers and the ruled, but that has now given place to one of scorn and contempt. Mr. Webb, M.P., was painfully aware of the fact when, as President of the Congress the other day, he said that our rulers have a 'brutal contempt' for us. Brutal contempt —that is the spirit which is practically the principle governing their actions in regard to us. But on the other were never indifferent to the smiles and frowns of the people whom it has pleased Providence to place over us. We lost no opportunity, nay, we created every opportunity, of winning over their sympathy. We praised them for their literature and showed them our own; we admired them for their arts and sciences and hastened to learn them ourselves; we adopted what of their customs and manners is good and fell upon what of them is bad. The best part of us we ascribed to their influence and declared the National Congress to be but the triumph of *their* education. But all these our efforts are powerless to make our rulers love us. We are thus thrown upon the only course left, to oppose contempt to contempt and answer scorn by scorn.

"Instances can be cited by the hundred where big officials have acted in a way suggestive of nothing but despotism. Performing ablutions at a tank was regarded by Mr. Wolfe-Murray, the District Magistrate of Vizagapatam, as an offence when punished by a fine of Rs. 15! A gentleman whose house was building happened to have the materials on the road side and was served by the same magistrate, in addition to fine with the worst form of Billingsgate, of which our magistrates are generally masters. Having been to Vizianagram the other day to enjoy the recreation of horse races provided by the Maharaja and having been unfortunately lodged in the Daba Gardens, he sought to improve his accommodation by closing the thoroughfare running beside the bangalow during all the days that the races went on. It can be easily imagined what amount of inconvenience people are thus put to. But it is not so much the inconvenience, great as it is, that we complain against as the tone of utter disregard for the feelings of the people, in which the order is conceived. It was his assumption that his orders, however arbitrary or however largely characterised by individual caprice, would be obeyed by the people without an open murmur. What is this but utter disregard for public convenience and public opinion? And a Principal Assistant Collector of Vizianagram, Mr. Scott, whose tenure of office was regarded as nothing less than a visitation, has even gone the length of saying, in connection with an arbitrary and equally jealous procedure of his own, that he did not care 'if it is published in the papers all over the world!' But what was the occupation, by the by, of Mr. Wolfe-Murray in the Daba Gardens that demanded so much silence and seclusion? We cannot guess it. They were evidently recreation days, recreation days that should not be confounded with the days of the honey-moon. If indeed his ordinary business requires so much silence, how could this God of an Indian Magistrate have been able to pull on in England? Surely, the streets of London are not to be closed for the convenience of a Mr. Wolfe-Murray! These people put on all kinds of airs as soon as they find themselves on the Indian soil. Of course, there are honourable exceptions. Mr. Turner, among others, is one who loved his people and still loves them to a remarkable degree. But the general run of Anglo-Indian officers is of the Scot-Wolfe-Murray type whose high-handedness we lose no opportunity of denouncing."

75. The *Rajayogi*, of the 16th March 1895, writes thus in (English):— "Gup and Gossip unanimously consider that the use of stones in lieu of the authorised weights should be at once put a stop to as it is not only against the standing Government orders, but leads to many a dispute betwixt vendors and buyers, oft times ending in a 'free fight,' and the unlucky buyers have also to put up with sarcastic remarks from 'Missus' as to why the proper quantity has not been supplied, and furthermore be charged with having bought less than was ordered and money paid for owing to this illegal practice on the part of cunning butchers and vegetable-sellers."

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Mar. 16th, 1895.

Using stones as weights.

SANMARGA BODHINI, *Bellary*, Mar. 9th, 1895.

76. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of the 9th March 1895, objects to the use made of the two public choultries in Vriddháchalam. One of them is occupied by the Tahsildar and the other by the Serishtadar and the Union office. The two choultries being thus occupied and no lodgings being obtainable elsewhere in the town, passengers are put to very great inconvenience.

Misuse of public choultries.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 15th, 1895.

77. The *Sasilekha*, of the 15th March 1895, referring to Mr. Dadabai Naoroji's speech in the House of Commons regarding the poverty of India and Mr. Fowler's reply thereto, sees no reason why the Secretary of State for India should be offended with Mr. Dadabai Naoroji for representing to the Parliament the real state of the distressed Indian people. It asks: "Are not enormous sums of money being spent on the military and other departments? Are not Anglo-Indians receiving handsome salaries and living in princely splendour, while their fellow-men, the natives of the country, are starving in misery? Can any one deny that England is not benefited by its connection with India? To take another instance, the Opium Commission was appointed not at the request of the Indian people but at the suggestion of some Members of Parliament, and yet the Indian people are required to bear the charges of the commission. If this is the way in which the taxes collected from the poor Indians are spent, how long can India bear her financial burden? All these are facts and Mr. Fowler cannot deny them. Yet, when Mr. Dadabai Naoroji represented them to Parliament, Mr. Fowler was angry with him."

Mr. Fowler's reply to Mr. Dadabai Naoroji.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 22nd, 1895.

78. The *Sasilekha*, of the 22nd March 1895, speaking of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, remarks that the Members of this Council are always intent upon doing as much mischief as they can to India. One of them, Sir Henry Rawlinson, is dead, and another, Sir John Strachey, has to vacate his seat in July next. These two vacancies need not be filled up, for the remaining ten members are enough to do any amount of mischief to India.

The Council of the Secretary of State for India.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 15th, 1895.

79. The *Sasilekha*, of the 15th March 1895, adverting to the attitude of certain Anglo-Indian officials as regards the liberty of the Native press, remarks as follows: "The Native press dispels the ignorance of the people, widens their intellectual sphere, and enables them to detect flaws in the administration of India by English rulers. Some of the Anglo-Indian officials, being afraid that their vagaries will thus be brought to light, try to undermine the liberty of the press under some pretext or other. Sir Lepel Griffin, who retired after occupying high and responsible places in India, denounced the other day the Indian people's right of interpellation in the Legislative Councils as well as the liberty of the Native press.

Anglo-Indians and the Native press.

"It hopes that the Indian Government will not pay any heed to the opinions of persons like Sir Lepel Griffin and thinks that such men ought not to be appointed Residents in Native States, as they must surely give rise to misunderstandings and even hostile feelings between the native princes and the British Government. Many people think that the Indian mutiny of 1858 was chiefly brought about by persons like Sir Lepel Griffin. Such persons totally misunderstand the objects of the newspapers. The newspapers expose defects in the administration not with the object of effecting estrangement of feeling between the rulers and the ruled, but in the hope that the Government will try to remedy the evils pointed out. The Government enhanced the water-tax in Kistna and Gódávari deltas. When the people complained of the injustice of the measure through newspapers and other means, the Government have postponed the introduction of the enhanced tax for the current year. Such being the objects of the newspapers, the Anglo-Indians ought not to view them in a hostile spirit. It is only when these persons respect the newspapers and understand the wants of the people that the people will enjoy peace and happiness, which will greatly redound to the credit of the Government."

80. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 18th ultimo, takes the following from the *Patrika*:—Let it be borne in mind that a distinct pledge was given by the Secretary of State in 1879 to the effect that all posts carrying Rs. 200 and upwards in special departments would be given to none but the natives of India. In the face of such a ruling how can the Viceroy empower the Local Governments to create temporary appointments of Europeans? The matter ought to be taken up earnestly by the public bodies in the country.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 18th, 1895.

Appointment of Europeans to posts of above Rs. 200 per mensem.

81. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 21st ultimo, says:—It having been elicited by means of interpellation in the Supreme Legislative Council that the Government and other local bodies of the North-western Provinces are in the habit of paying a subsidy to some of the newspapers published in those provinces, the newspaper editors' association of Panjab have resolved to memorialise the Secretary of State to stop the practice.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Mar. 21st, 1895.

A resolution of the association of newspaper editors in Panjab.

82. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd March, says, on the authority of the *Malabar Spectator*, that the Mappilas are said to have burnt a temple near Amarambalam. As the paper is not in possession of the exact particulars regarding the incident, it defers any comment upon the matter. The remark is made that, when the actions of Mr. Moberly in connection with the late outbreak at Pandikatt are considered, it ought to be supposed that there is every chance of the Mappilas committing a more serious outrage than this. It appears that the Collector himself distributed *pan supari* to the Mappilas, and this is, in the opinion of the editor, a great blunder committed by Mr. Moberly. Whatever may have been the Collector's intention in doing so, the result has, it is alleged, been very disastrous to the country at large. There is a talk among the Mappilas that, whatever they may do, the Government is in their favour and that Government has not the courage to do anything otherwise. The action of the Collector has also gone a good way to confirm the impression, and so there is nothing strange if the Mappilas have burnt a temple. When force should be resisted by force can there be anything more foolish than to think that the Mappilas could be won over by cunning means. If the incident referred to in the *Spectator* be true, then it is undoubtedly a sign of an impending outbreak. The matter ought to be inquired into and remedial measures adopted speedily. If the evil is not nipped in the bud, both Government and the people will have to suffer greatly. The paper therefore hopes that the Collector will make the necessary inquiries into the affair.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 23rd, 1895.

Apprehending a Mappilla outbreak in Malabar.

83. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th March, says:—The cordial feeling formerly existing between the landlords and tenants is now entirely a thing of the past. When the landlord is in pecuniary difficulties there is nothing which he will not do. The system of letting lands on melchart (overlease) by the landlords gives rise to various evils. If Government do not somehow or other put a stop to this unjust system, we cannot say what will not happen in future. It is a matter for regret that a weapon, which is so destructive to the tenants' interests, has been given in the hands of the landlords. Melcharts give rise to quarrelling, outbreaks, murder and suicide. Is it proper on the part of Government to remain quiet without taking measures to put a stop to this pernicious custom?

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 27th, 1895.

Government to put a stop to the melchart (overlease) system in Malabar.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th April 1895.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st Apr. 1895. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 1st Apr. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 2nd, 16th and 23rd Mar. 1895. |
| 4 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 16th, 23rd and 30th Mar. and 6th Apr. 1895. |
| 5 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 1st Apr. 1895. |
| 6 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 23rd and 30th Mar. and 6th Apr. 1895. |
| 7 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 400 | 27th Mar. and 3rd Apr. 1895. |
| 8 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 1st Apr. 1895. |
| 9 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 200 | 30th Mar. ,, |
| 10 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | 30th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 11 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Mar. and 2nd Apr. 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 12 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | Mar. 1895. |
| 13 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,500 | Apr. ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Nyayabodhini" .. .. .. | Ongole .. .. .. | 250 | 1st Apr. 1895. |
| 16 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrug .. .. | 200 | 10th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 30th Mar. 1895. |
| 18 | "Vartadarsini" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 200 | 30th ,, and 6th Apr. 1895. |
| 19 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 29th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 30th ,, ,, 6th ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 31st ,, 1895. |
| 22 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 23rd ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 1st, 8th and 15th Apr. 1895. |
| 24 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 30th Mar. and 6th and 13th Apr. 1895. |
| 25 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 500 | 10th Apr. 1895. |
| 26 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 4th and 11th Apr. 1895. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 1st Apr. 1895. |
| 28 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 30th Mar. ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 690 | 30th Mar. and 6th Apr. 1895. |
| 30 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 3rd Apr. 1895. |
| 31 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 475 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 900 | 30th Mar. and 6th Apr. 1895. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 33 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 1st Apr. 1895. |
| 34 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 16th and 23rd Mar. and 6th Apr. 1895. |
| 35 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th Mar. 1895. |
| 36 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras.. | 500 | 17th, 24th and 31st Mar. 1895. |
| 37 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 18th, 21st and 25th Mar. and 1st and 4th Apr. 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Sasilekha*, of the 5th April 1895, states that English statesmen entertain various views about the administration of India. Russia is eager to annex India, but her dominions are separated from India by the Muhammadan State of Afghanistan. One section of Her Majesty's ministers advise her to conquer and hold Afghanistan as a menace to prevent Russia from making encroachments upon India. Their views have so far prevailed that the alliance of the Afghan Amir is now secured by an annual subsidy of several lakhs of rupees. Another set of politicians hold that, if England governs India well, affording security, imparting education and granting liberty to her subjects and lightening the burden of taxation, she will so loyally and gratefully attach herself to England that no precautions against foreign invasion need be taken. A third view is that every neighbouring power should be crushed and that England should interfere in every petty dispute that arises in the neighbourhood of India. It was with this view that Burma was annexed and the expenditure thrown upon the poor Indian ryots. A war was kindled with the Chin State near Burma and with Manipur. Twenty lakhs of rupees were spent last year in fighting against the Waziris, and more than ten lakhs have already been expended on the war that is now being waged against Chitral. In vain did Mr. Dadabai Naoroji and others argue that, since these wars were waged for the enhancement of the glory of England, their cost must be borne by her. The paper thinks that the country seems therefore to be on the verge of ruin.

"Our petty wars."

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Apr. 5th, 1895.

2. The *Sasilekha*, of the 29th March 1895, after observing that Government is fighting against Umra Khan of Chitral and that it is spending on such petty wars a large amount of the revenue collected from the poor ryots, expresses its regret that no one can prevent such improper expenditure.

War in Chitral.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Mar. 29th, 1895.

3. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 30th March 1895, thinks it improper that the Amir should again be asked to visit England when he had already failed to comply with a similar request. It states it, as the opinion of some, that the repeated requests of Her Majesty's representatives and the Amir's non-compliance with them on some pretext or other indicate that the Amir entertains some suspicions. The paper thinks that the Amir cannot with prudence cross his threshold and throw the responsibility of governing the country upon another. It writes to say that some hold with seeming reason that it is improper to ask the Amir to leave his country when he is afraid he would lose his crown if he should make bold to do so.

The Amir's visit to England.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Mar. 30th, 1895.

4. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 30th ultimo, says:—China's negotiations for peace are evanescent; her crumbled and tumbled down position renders her both pitiable and abject. Victorious Japan has yet to count upon her host. She will find to her cost, at no distant date, Russia making demands so as to bring her to her senses. The crisis has now arrived. Japan will not yield except on her own terms. China is determined to give so much and no more. It is now quite clear that, as both parties are stubborn, the great powers will have to intervene and bring about a pacific solution of the question.

The Chino-Japanese war.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, *Bangalore*, Mar. 30th, 1895.

5. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 8th instant, says that the Chinese special envoy has persuaded the Czar to object to the transfer of Manchuria lest it lead to new complications. China has offered to make concessions to Russia.

Russia in the war in the East.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Apr. 8th, 1895.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Apr. 3rd, 1895.

6. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd April, after giving a detailed account of the Chitral expedition, concludes with the remark that Umra Khan cannot possibly do any serious injury to the British for the Amir is on our side. So also is the Emperor of Russia. Although this expedition will entail a loss of some money and men to the British, yet it will afford opportunity to the British to annex some more territory.

The Chitral expedition.

The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st April, also refers to the same subject, but makes no comment.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Mar. 23rd, 1895.

7. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 23rd March, concerning the Armenian atrocities, remarks:—It is surmised that Armenia will be taken away from the Sultan of Turkey and will be changed into a little independent State which will never maintain its independence for long since Russia will undoubtedly pounce upon it. In such a case as this Russia will try to obtain possession of Turkey, and all roads from the Black Sea to Persia will be under her immediate power and she will also claim possession of the Euphrates. England's trade in Asia will in consequence be eclipsed and that of Russia developed.

Armenian atrocities.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (*a*) *Police.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 29th, 1895.

8. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th March, desires the authorities to open a police station at Tirukkottiyur, a sacred shrine in the district of Madura, to prevent the commission of theft which is frequently complained of by the devotees that crowd in that place in large numbers throughout the year.

Necessity for a police station at Tirukkottiyur in the district of Madura.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Mar. 30th, 1895.

9. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 30th March, speaking of the daring theft of two chests of the taluk treasury, committed on the 22nd March in the Perambalúr taluk, Trichinopoly district, in spite of the police guard, observes that the constables themselves connive at the commission of offences which they are bound to prevent, and the security of the person and property of the people under such circumstance can be better imagined than described. He desires the authorities to transfer to other stations the whole batch of constables in that taluk and have their places filled by a new set of constables who are quite strangers to the taluk.

A case of theft in the taluk of Perambalúr in the district of Trichinopoly.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Mar. 31st, 1895.

10. The *Desopakari*, of the 31st March 1895, notes a rumour to the effect that the Tanuku taluk is infested with robbers and mentions a report that a gang of more than ten robbers did much mischief during the night on Friday, the 29th of March, in the village of Mandapaka, two miles distant from Tanuku. It regrets that robbery, hitherto unheard of, should have been thus committed in the very vicinity of the police station.

Robbers in Tanuku taluk.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Apr. 6th, 1895.

11. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th April, referring to the notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 2nd April 1895, regarding the employment of additional police force in the Ernád and Walavanád taluks of the Malabar district and the cost thereof to be levied from the inhabitants of the said taluks, remarks that, if Government had defined the word "inhabitants," it would have removed all doubt as to whether that word included "Hindus." The paper warns the District officers and Government not to annoy the people too much by means of unbearable taxes.

Remarks on the proposed employment of additional police force in Malabar.

(*b*) *Courts.*

12. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 2nd March, regarding the rule that now obtains at Rangoon that the decrees of the Court of Small Causes on sums below Rs. 10,000 cannot be appealed against in the High Court of Bengal, says that this rule frequently drives discontented parties to the necessity of making appeals to the Privy Council at a great cost and thus proves a source of hardship to the people.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Mar. 2nd, 1895.

A strange rule regarding appeals against the decrees of the Court of Small Causes at Rangoon.

13. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th March, remarks that the appointment of Stationary Sub-Magistrates, while proving beneficial to the people of the taluks without sub-divisions, proves a source of great hardship and personal inconvenience to the people living in the taluks having divisions in them in attending the court of an itinerant magistrate.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 19th, 1895.

A remark on the appointment of Stationary Sub-Magistrates.

14. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 1st instant, says:—The practice of sending several persons to the gallows for the murder of one is becoming more and more common in India. The latest instance is supplied from Oudh. We are told that, in the Moulaviganj murder case, the trying Sessions Judge sentenced five out of six accused to be hanged for the murder of one. This may be the law of the land, but there can be no doubt that it is shocking to all sense of humanity.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Apr. 1st, 1895.

The practice of hanging several persons for the murder of one.

15. The same paper says:—A decision has been given by the High Court of Madras that complaints about insult to females should be presented into courts by the females themselves and not by their fathers, brothers, husbands or any other relations or friends. This decision, however conformable to the customs of the Western nations, is a serious interference with those of the people of India. No respectable woman in India would voluntarily go into court, and to require their personal attendance in court to prosecute any insultor would amount to the encouragement of bad characters to insult respectable women of the Hindu and Muhammadan races.

A decision of the High Court of Madras that complaints on behalf of females should be presented by the females themselves and not by any of their relations.

(*d*) *Education.*

16. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 16th March, observes that some of the pieces in Tamil poetry prescribed for the ensuing F.A. examination are translations of English poems, and without annotations pandits and pupils find considerable difficulty in understanding them. The paper advises the Madras University to be careful in prescribing text-books for the different examinations of the university.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1895.

An advice to the Madras University.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th March, says that the true greatness of a country depends upon the education of its people and not upon its area or its revenues. The paper regrets to note that in many parts of this country people are illiterate and ignorant and hopes that the Educational Department will endeavour to promote the education of the masses.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 26th, 1895.

A suggestion to the educational authorities for the diffusion of primary education in hamlets.

18. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd April, gives the substance of the convocation address delivered by the Chancellor of the Madras University and remarks that, although that part of the address which refers to students taking part in politics and also to some other subjects may not commend itself generally to the people, yet it can positively be said that the address was on the whole good. The convocation address delivered by Sir M. E. Grant Duff, the late Governor of Madras, was in many respects

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Apr. 3rd, 1895.

Reflections on the convocation address.

superior to this year's, but it is a notorious fact that he had on several occasions not only spoken contemptuously of natives, but also tried to discourage them in many ways. The present Governor has committed serious blunders through the injudicious advice of Mr. Bliss and others, but it is plain from his address that he is not inimical to the interest of the natives.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th April, referring to the same subject, remarks that, although there are no new subjects dealt with in the address, yet it is undoubtedly a practical and instructive one.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 22nd, 1895.

A suggestion to appoint secretaries to help chairmen instead of appointing paid chairmen for municipalities.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd March, discusses the question of paid chairmen for municipalities. There is no doubt something to be said in favour of the proposal, namely that a paid chairman, with full time at his disposal, will be able to attend well to the work of his municipality; but the principle of paid chairman is, the paper says, opposed to the policy of local self-Government. The paper therefore recommends the appointment of a paid secretary working under the general supervision of the chairman.

JANANUKULAN, *Tiruvádi*, Mar. 30th, 1895.

A suggestion to facilitate the repair of roads in villages.

20. The *Jananukulan*, of the 30th March, is of opinion that, if one-fourth or one-eighth of the road fund collected by the authorities in the villages, is left in the hands of the villagers themselves, it would greatly facilitate the repair of roads, &c., without much expense to Government.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Mar. 31st, 1895.

Ellore municipality.

21. The *Desopakari*, of the 31st March 1895, states that the municipality of Ellore has saved this year a sum of Rs. 4,000 and hopes that the amount will be utilized for building a market in a convenient place.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 29th, 1895.

Want of water in Bellary.

22. The *Sasilekha*, of the 29th March 1895, urges that the Bellary Municipality must supply the town with water from the tank on the western side as the people are suffering very much from want of water.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Apr. 1st, 1895.

The (A) system of road repair in Malabar.

23. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 1st April, says that the reply given by Government to the question put in the Legislative Council regarding the (A) system of road repair in Malabar is very unreasonable and unsatisfactory and is undoubtedly one calculated to give more power to the District Board than the undue power which it is already exercising. It is absolutely necessary on the part of the District and Taluk Board members to exercise at every meeting all the privileges which are within their rights. Without doing so, to ventilate their grievances through the press or to get questions asked in the Legislative Council is next to useless. If any member dissents from any unwise resolution brought forward before the board and the resolution is carried by a majority, he ought to record a minute of dissent and ask the president to send it on to Government. If in so recording a minute of dissent, the president or any other members make any allusion which is disparaging and disrespectful to the dissenting member, he should state it in his minute, and, upon the strength of that minute, he should at once resign his seat on the board and forward a copy of it to Government. Unless one or two members are prepared to do this without any fear and without expecting any favour at the hands of the officials, it is difficult to improve local self-Government in Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 30th, 1895.

Unsatisfactory administration of the Calicut Municipality.

24. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th March, has a leader passing strictures on the administration of Mr. Varada Rao, the Chairman of the Calicut Municipality. The administration of the municipality is considered unsatisfactory and the chairman is said to be very incompetent for the post. It is alleged that he disposes of matters without taking the opinion of the councillors, and one of the instances in which he has

done so is his payment of the amount in satisfaction of a decree obtained by one Armugam Chettiyar in a civil suit brought against the municipality for damages in the matter of cancelling the hospital building contract. It is remarked that the municipality, which has been established for the good of the people, has proved to be a source of evil to them.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

25. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th March, hearing that the Tahsildar of Negapatam is selling by auction cocoanut trees standing on the sites of the houses of mirasidars, observes that the authorities are not justified in taking possession of the trees which were reared by the mirasidars with great labour, and thinks that the imposition of a tree cess will appear more reasonable in this matter.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 19th, 1895.

A rumour that the Tahsildar of Negapatam is selling cocoanut trees standing on the sites of houses of mirasidars.

26. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd April, thinks that the unsatisfactory nature of agriculture in Southern India is due to the accumulation of lands in possession of wealthy proprietors and regrets to find thousands of poor people hardly having a bit of land to till and thereby without means of livelihood. To help the poor he makes the following suggestions:—

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 2nd, 1895.

Certain suggestions to help the poor ryots.

(1) Weekly fairs should be held in all places on a particular day to prevent petty merchants from selling articles of food, &c., at high rates.

(2) A law should be passed fixing the rate of interest to be demanded on money lent to avoid the practice of usury now current in all places.

(3) Weights and measures which are used in ordinary daily transactions should be uniform throughout to give no room for the practice of deception on the people.

(4) Landed proprietors should be made to remain in the place where their lands are situated instead of, as is now the case, going abroad on speculative business, and should be compelled to devote their energies to the improvement of agriculture. With regard to landholders, a list should be prepared giving particulars as to who till their lands with the help of coolies and who lease out their lands, &c.

(5) Revenue authorities should be forbidden to sell by auction lands encumbered with mortgage, &c., without giving notice to the parties concerned, so that the purchasers of those lands may be free from all liabilities.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th March, says that the "Tolkars," men of a wild tribe, who are appointed by Government as forest guards, cause loss to Government by selling the produce of the forest to the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 26th, 1895.

Loss caused to Government by "Tolkars," a kind of wild tribe, who are appointed by Government as forest guards.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

28. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 23rd March, rejoices to learn that the Madras Railway authorities have, of late, issued an order to all the stationmasters to withhold selling tickets to passengers suffering from leprosy, small-pox, cholera and such other contagious diseases. The paper wishes Government to issue a similar order to all the village authorities to prohibit persons suffering from contagious disease from leaving one place for another till they are perfectly cured.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Mar. 23rd, 1895.

A novel order of the Madras Railway authorities.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 29th, 1895.

29. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th March, reports that porters in the railway station of Madura, under the pretext of saving passengers the trouble of getting tickets, take money from them, get tickets for the next adjoining station, keep the surplus to themselves, and thus expose passengers, who are mostly illiterate, to pay additional charges at the place of their destination. He desires the railway authorities to adopt measures to prevent such wholesale cheating in future.

A request to the South Indian Railway authorities to prevent cheating on the part of railway porters at Madura station.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 19th, 1895.

30. A female correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th March, draws the attention of the authorities to the wretched condition of several roads in the district of Madura and to the dangers sustained by people and carts in consequence, and is very anxious to know what the engineers are doing who draw their salary in hundreds with daily battas in addition.

Wretched condition of Arur road in the district of Madura.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 22nd, 1895.

31. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd March, regrets to report that Mr. Stokes, the Collector of Salem, insists on having a paid chairman for the municipality of that place, and it is rumoured that he is adopting measures to secure the election of such persons as are willing to carry out his resolution as commissioners for that municipality. It adds that the action of Mr. Stokes causes much dissatisfaction and uneasiness to the people even as the arbitrary acts of Mr. Kothandaramayyar did last year.

A complaint against Mr. Stokes, the Collector of Salem.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Mar. 27th, 1895.

32. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 27th March, remarks that the Sub-Collector of Tindivanam is ever bent upon imposing income-tax on the people and in detecting nuisance cases and keeps his office open till 9 P.M. to the great inconvenience of the people. He says that he never bestows so much attention on the grievances of the people as he does on increasing the revenues of Government.

A remark on the Sub-Collector of Tindivanam.

NAGAI NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, Apr. 1st, 1895.

33. A correspondent to the *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 1st April, complains that one Annasami Devar blocked up a certain road that proceeds from the village of Thethanur to his own village, namely, Punthottam, on the ground that the said road passes through his village, and that the villagers experience great inconvenience in carrying on their traffic in consequence. He adds that the villagers submitted three memorials on the subject to the Tahsildar, Sub-Collector and the Collector, one after another, and that nothing has been heard of them till now.

Indifference of the authorities regarding the memorials of the villagers of Punthottam.

VARTADARSINI, *Nellore*, Mar. 30th, 1895.

34. The *Vartadarsini*, of the 30th March 1895, writes thus (in English):—"We regret that in the Telugu article headed 'Official high-handedness,' in our issue of 16th March 1895, some personal references should have crept in through mere inadvertence. We sincerely beg to withdraw them."

The editor's apology.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 29th, 1895.

35. The *Sasilekha*, of the 29th March 1895, writes as follows:—"The three streamlets of Thimmaleru, Budimeru and Vaiyeru used to flow into this lake and the salt water channel through the Perantalu valley served as an outlet for its waters. After the construction of the anicuts across the Gódávari and the Kistna, the Bhimadolu, Tallapudi and Pandicodu canals flowed into the lake until 1884. From that year the Vatapularaju, Chandriah and Budimera canals connected with the Gudivádá project and those of Yenamaduni, Bondada, Gurrapugummi and Nagalacodu empty themselves into this lake. Thus the lake, which originally received three streamlets, now after the

Colar (Kolair?) lake.

construction of the Gódávari and Kistna irrigation works, receives the waters through innumerable canals. Its outlet through the Perantalu valley is blocked up, and, consequently, the waters of the lake overflow its banks and inundate the surrounding country. The reeds planted by the fishermen in 1884 have grown up luxuriantly, preventing the water from flowing out. Though the lease granted to the fishermen expired in 1889, the said reeds were not removed and the outlet cleared. The order of Government (1876) to dry up the lake has not been carried out. The result is the spread of various diseases. The fields cultivated under the lake are subjected to water-cess at the rate of Rs. 3 an acre. Government would be profited and cultivation would be carried on on a larger scale if this cess be removed. The Honourable Mr. N. Subba Rao will have to question His Excellency the Governor on these points."

Tahsildars in the Gódávari district.

36. The *Rajayogi*, of the 23rd March 1895, regrets to observe that the Tahsildars in the Gódávari district are being degraded and fined and remarks that, if Government treats them in this way, people will little regard them.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Mar. 23rd, 1895.

Mr. Stokes in Salem.

37. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of the 30th March 1895, regrets to observe that riots are becoming more numerous since the appointment of Mr. Stokes as the Collector of Salem and states that the people already suffered much by the misdeeds of the late Deputy Collector Mr. Kothandaramayyar. It hopes that the Government will pay attention to this matter.

SANMARGA BODHINI, *Bellary*, Mar. 30th, 1895.

Local Fund pensions.

38. A correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of the 31st March 1895, states that the Government has sanctioned pensions to Local Fund officials in the Gódávari district on the condition of their contributing a tenth of their monthly salaries. He observes that it is no matter for rejoicing inasmuch as deaths are now premature and sudden and Government does not show any intention of refunding the amount of the salary so contributed to the families of those officials that may happen to die before qualifying themselves for pension. He points out that it is much better for them to deposit their money in the savings bank, for, then, it would be available at any time and would be paid to the heir of the depositor in case of his death. The correspondent states that he hears that the past services of the officials already in employment will not be taken into consideration. He believes that the system would only lead to loss of money and no pension would accrue to the officials, especially to those who are already past 40. He regrets that the good advice of the Taluk Board of Ellore has not been followed and hopes that the Government will reconsider the question.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Mar. 31st, 1895.

Sir Richard Garth's opinion on the Government officers in India.

39. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 1st instant, writes thus:—True to his noble instincts Sir Richard Garth has written a vigorous protest against the spirit of the Government officials as typified in the recent libel of educated Indians published by Sir George Chesney. He condemns in emphatic language the un-English, ungenerous spirit of arbitrary intolerance which pervades more or less the whole official system in India. He considers the insolent treatment of the Indian National Congress as the most heinous of all the many acts of injustice which have marked the conduct of the Government of India of late years, and says: "There is no subject upon which English press and the English public have been so cruelly and persistently misled by the Government."

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Apr. 1st, 1895.

Views regarding the Amir of Kabul.

40. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 25th March. An English educated public servant spoke thus to one of his friends: "Amir Abd-ur-rahman Khan is only a paid chowkidar appointed by Government for the defence of the Afghan frontiers. If he neglects to perform his legitimate duties he will be cashiered and some personage will be put in his place." With reference to the above, the *Khasim* remarks that the above statement is only a proof of

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Mar. 25th, 1895.

the speaker's extreme loyalty to the British Government. The British Government, in exchange for the Amir's loyalty, has given him every kind of indulgence, for instance heavy duties have been imposed on the exports and imports of Afghanistan, which materially affects the English trade, a fact of which the British Government is fully aware. The Amir imposes duty on exports of Afghanistan which are sold within the British territories of Peshawar and Karrachi.

*Alhami*, of the 24th March, echoes the sentiments expressed by *Khasim* in the above article.

TILISM-I-HAIRUTH, *Madras*, Mar. 25th, 1895.

41. *Tilism-i-Hairuth*, of the 25th March. The *Aum*, of Lahore, writes that the Hindus at Bhawalpur are complaining of the unjust government of that State and says that the minister of the Bhawalpur State has publicly declared the Hindus to be badmashes and infidels and has ordered their expatriation from the State. The Hindus in turn propose to send a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor protesting against such tyranny.

Oppression of the Hindus in Bhawalpur.

42. The same paper, in continuation of the account of the irregularities in the office of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, published in the issue of the 15th ultimo, writes that Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Sahib, son of late Akbar Badshah Sahib, was at first declared ineligible for pension, but that, after the lapse of a few years and through the help of the members of the Paymaster's office, pension was granted to him. In the same manner Muhammad Barakat-ullah Sahib, son-in-law of late Saiyid Hamid Sahib, otherwise known as Bahzad Khan Sahib, obtained no pension whatever immediately after the demise of Nawab Ghulam Ghaus Khan Bahadur, but through the favour of the office he succeeded in obtaining his pension only some two or three years ago. In conclusion, the *Tilism* remarks: It is sad to note that the claims of the daughters of the late Mirza Mahmud Bakht Bahadur, of the Royal family of Delhi, have been set aside on the frivolous ground of delay in the submission of the petition and this anomaly no doubt is a matter for the Government to consider.

Irregularities in the office of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 19th, 1895.

43. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th March, alluding to the introduction of a Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council by the Honourable Mr. Mohiny Mohun Roy for regulating the award of interest in suits for simple money-debts and mortgage-debts, remarks that the passing of the said Bill would prove highly beneficial to the people as it will check unconscionable transactions demanding exorbitant rate of interest.

Advisability of passing the Bill introduced by the Honourable Mr. Mohiny Mohun Roy for regulating the award of interest in suits for simple money-debts and mortgage-debts.

44. The same paper, announcing that, at the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council convened on the 19th March, the Honourable Mr. Crole gave a notice that he intends moving a proposition suggesting the cancellation of all the sections of the Hereditary Village Offices Bill excepting sub-section No. 1 of the section No. 2, remarks that the suggestion of Mr. Crole is a very sensible one, as the rules, whose repeal is recommended, had served little or no purpose for the past thirty years. The paper does not like that the consideration of the Bill should be hurried on simply because Mr. Gibson, the mover of the Bill, is shortly to leave India.

Suggestion of the Honourable Mr. Crole regarding Hereditary Village Offices Bill.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 22nd, 1895.

45. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd March, referring to the passing of the Village Hereditary Offices Bill, notwithstanding the reasonable protests of some of the members, observes as follows:—The Honourable Messrs. Subba Rao, Rangayya Nayudu, Sankara Nayar and Ramasubbaiyar took much

Comment on the passing of the Village Hereditary Offices Bill.

pains in connection with this Bill. The Honourable Mr. Crole, without joining either side, spoke on behalf of Government as well as of the dissenting members. His Excellency the President, without understanding the nature of the Bill, spoke as he was advised to by his councillors. His Excellency, though painstaking, appears to be wanting in intellectual acumen and courage.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 26th, 1895.

A suggestion regarding the constitution of the Madras Legislative Council.

46. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th March, disapproves of the present constitution of the Madras Legislative Council as being very unsatisfactory and desires that the twelve members in the council should represent different sections of the people and should be elected by the people themselves instead of, as is now the case, some of them being nominated by Government. The paper repeats the suggestion of the *Madras Standard*, which is as follows:—

(1) Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari and Kistna.
(2) Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, and Anantapur.
(3) Cuddapah, North Arcot and Chingleput.
(4) South Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore.
(5) Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevelly.
(6) Nilgiris, Malayalam, and South Canara.
(7) Landholders' Association including zamindaries.
(8) Muhammadan Associations.
(9) Madras Municipality.
(10) Madras University.
(11) Chamber of Commerce.
(12) English Planters' Association.

If the Municipal and District Boards of each of the first six of the above series elect a member and each of the associations and corporations of the second six of the series also elect a member to represent them in the council, then the constitution of the council would be satisfactory and complete. The paper prays that His Excellency Lord Wenlock will adopt these suggestions before he leaves the shores of Madras and place the people under a deep debt of gratitude to him.

NAGAI NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, Apr. 1st, 1895.

Opinion regarding the Bill amending the Police Act.

47. The *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 1st April, speaking of the Bill amending the Police Act, reminds Government of the cruelty inflicted on the devotees by the police at Haridwar and is of opinion that the Bill in question will simply enhance the sufferings of the people at the hands of the police.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Mar. 23rd, 1895.

Legislation to prevent murders for jewels.

48. The *Rajayogi*, of the 23rd March 1895, referring to the murder of a child committed by its uncle, a young goldsmith, for the sake of its jewels, in Bhogapur, writes that it is advisable for Government to interfere and legislate for the prevention of such occurrences in future.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 30th, 1895.

The Malabar Marriage Bill.

49. Referring to the revised Malabar Marriage Bill to be shortly introduced in the Legislative Council by the Honourable Mr. Sankaran Nayar, the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th March, remarks:—As Government has decided to pass the Bill at any cost, it is confidently hoped that all the Malayalis will not view the Bill with disfavour. We do not think that any one will like his children to be called the sons of concubines. We therefore wish the Bill to be passed soon and the people to accept it.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Mar. 17th, 1895.

A Bill to extend the powers of the police and magistrates.

50. *Alhami*, of the 17th March, writes that a Bill to extend the powers of the police and magistrates is under consideration in the Viceregal Council. Under the above Bill the Local Governments are empowered to quarter additional police force in any or in all parts of their respective jurisdictions as they deem advisable when there is any apprehension of an outbreak. The magistrates may, according to their discretion, levy

tax on the residents of such localities to meet the cost of the police. The zamindars also will be compelled to pay such tax whether or not they actually reside in the disturbed area. It shall be lawful for the Local Government to exempt any person or persons or class or section of such inhabitants from liability to such tax provided that such persons or class or section have no complicity with any of the principal parties or classes who have caused such disturbance. The *Alhami*, in conclusion, remarks that, though the introduction of the Bill has caused widespread dissatisfaction, yet Government acted in good faith in passing a preventive measure which will conduce to the establishment of peace on a firm basis and to the suppression of riots between the contending factions.

## IV.—Native States.

Travancore Abhimani, *Nagercoil*, Apr. 1st, 1895.

Certain suggestions for the amelioration of the poor people of Travancore.

51. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 1st April, speaking of the indigence of the people of Travancore, suggests that, if that Native Government be pleased to construct railways in different parts of the State, to open a railway workshop in the capital, to cultivate pepper, cotton and cocoanut trees, and to adopt measures for the discovery of mines in the State, it would not only open a way for the poor to eke out their livelihood, but would also materially increase the revenues of the State. The paper desires the Diwan to consider the suggestions herein made.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Apr. 11th, 1895.

The Diwan of Mysore intending to resign.

52. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 11th instant, says that the Diwan of Mysore having submitted the budget statement of the province to the Maharani-Regent and to the Resident, the disapproval of it by both these authorities has made the Diwan think of resigning.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Apr. 8th, 1895.

The ill-treatment of the Raja of Nagoda.

53. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 8th instant, says:—There is a Native State, called Nagoda, in Northern India. The Raja of the place having disagreed with the British Resident had to forfeit his kingdom. The Raja taking this insult to heart went to Benares, but persecution followed him there too. The Resident removed all the Raja's confidential servants from his service and gave him Mussalman servants in their stead. Besides this, the *Amrita Bazaar Putrika* says that the Hindu temples in the State were desecrated by the Resident. What is the difference between this Resident and Aurangzebe?

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1895.

Dr. Hart's lecture in Hyderabad.

54. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 16th March, referring to Dr. Hart's lecture in Hyderabad on the sanitation of Mecca, remarks that it proved abortive though his well-wishers and flatterers regard his lecture a success, and that the proceedings of that meeting, which were published in English, are full of unfounded and unauthenticated aspersions.

Khasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Mar. 18th, 1895.

Umra Khan of Chitral.

55. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 18th March. The *Pioneer* writes that, though Umra Khan is the right man in the right place in Chitral, his presence there endangers the Amir's alliance with the British. It is suggested that to obviate this difficulty Kafiristan should be handed over to the Amir, but this is not in the power of the British Government to do inasmuch as it lies beyond the boundary mark specified in the treaty of Kabul. The British Government is advised to observe the same friendly policy with Umra Khan as it does with the Amir, to hand over the possession of Swat to Umra Khan, to cultivate friendship with him and in the end to annex Chitral. If, on the other hand, the British persist in maintaining hostile attitude towards Umra Khan, serious results are sure to follow since the Amir is surrounded on all sides by countless enemies and that all these enemies will rally round Umra Khan's banner who has a considerable aptitude for guerilla warfare and in conclusion the prestige of England in Central Asia will suffer.

56. *Alhami*, of the 31st March, writes that the question of the cost of an expedition to Chitral inspires one with terror inasmuch as Indian finances are in too poor a way to admit of such lavish expenses at a time when strict matters are passed as to the curtailment of various expenses. In such a case as this, the Government of India will be answerable to the Parliament for the justification of such expenses, which will meet with the keenest and most searching criticisms by the Parliamentarians. It is a fact admitted by all that Chitral is a protected State and that Umra Khan tries to overrun though he has been warned against the risk he ran by taking such an aggressive step.

Chitral expedition.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Mar. 31st, 1895.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

57. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 16th March, informs that, on Mr. Webb's reaching home, he delivered a speech before some of his friends and countrymen, who were anxious to know his experiences in India, the sum and substance of which is that, inasmuch as the Hindus and the English are, speaking ethnologically, descended from a common Aryan stock, it is really uncharitable that the former should be left to pine away in their sufferings, while their brethren in the West enjoy all political privileges of the State, and that it is highly desirable that India should be represented in Parliament. The paper feels sanguine that the noble object of Mr. Webb will soon be realised for the amelioration of India.

Gist of the speech delivered by Mr. Webb before some of his friends in England.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1895.

58. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th March, reports that certain Mappilas burnt down a Hindu temple in Amaranpalam in Ernád taluk and that a strife between the Hindus and the Muhammadans may, in all likelihood, ensue in consequence. It adds that Mr. Moberly, the Collector, is much disliked by the people and that it is inadvisable to keep him there in the circumstances.

Mischief of Mappilas in Ernád taluk.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 26th, 1895.

59. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th March, regrets to inform that the severe treatment of the Muhammadan political superior at Chitral resulted in a war between the English and the Muhammadans of that place and that the English are sending a large number of troops at a great cost. It assures that this petty war will never turn serious so long as the Amir is in friendly terms with the English. The paper asks why should Government waste the hard-earned revenues of India in gratifying its insatiable ambition for the acquisition of dominions, while it pleads want of funds whenever the repair of a bank, the construction of a bridge or the opening of a road is prayed for.

War at Chitral.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 29th, 1895.

60. The *Andhrabhashasanjivani*, for the month of March 1895, hears that the Government of the North-Western Provinces annually subscribes Rs. 50,000 to newspapers and requests that similar help may be rendered to the vernacular newspapers in this part of the country.

Help to newspapers.

ANDHRABHASHASANJIVANI, *Madras*, Mar. 1895.

61. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 30th March 1895, writes as follows:—On the 3rd November a band of 500 Waziris entered the hospitals beyond the British camp at Wano. Lieutenant Macaulay was killed and Surgeon-Major Heigh was severely wounded. Many were slain in the hospitals. The horses took fright and the mules were put to the sword. The shot, powder, and the treasure fell into the enemy's hand. After 120 of the British soldiers had been killed, the Waziris were driven out. General Turner has explained that he had been misled by the political officers. This is not the first instance in which our British generals have neglected their imperative duties throwing the responsibility on the political officers. It is however clear that the general remained in his bed until 5-30 in the morning instead of being on guard when the political officers cauticned him of the advance of the enemy. Moreover, as

The Wano disaster.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 30th, 1895.

the general is bound to be quite ready with his troops even though the political officers might confidently tell him that there was no fear of attack, it thinks the public cannot but attribute the disaster to the carelessness of the general.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Apr. 5th, 1895.

The Indian budget, 1895–96.

62. The *Sasilekha*, of the 5th April 1895, regrets that Government is still in great need of money in spite of all the taxes imposed. It states that a tax on salt, a necessary of life and a commodity largely consumed by the poor, is raised, that even the poor who derive an annual income of Rs. 500 are taxed, that import duties are levied on foreign goods and that after long hesitation on the part of Government English cotton goods also have been included in the tariff. It regrets that the sum thus collected, added to the money obtained by reducing public expenditure, is just sufficient to meet only the exchange compensation allowances granted to Anglo-Indian officials. It further regrets to point out that Government seems to be in the position of a cooly leading a hand-to-mouth existence, and to find that, in spite of all the taxes levied to the discontent of the people, no good is thereby effected. Unless Government takes the matter into its earnest and serious consideration and makes large reductions in public expenditure, the country cannot prosper. The taxes are already very heavy, and, if they be raised still further, it is to be feared, it observes, the poorer classes may be driven to leave the country.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Apr. 11th, 1895.

An offer of Rs. 25,000 towards the expenses of the expedition to Chitral.

63. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th instant, says that a rich merchant, named Hirjee Lal, of Peshawar, has offered Rs. 25,000 to the Government of India as a contribution towards the expenses of the Chitral expedition. This offer is not made from any motive of loyalty, but simply with a view to show that he has no ill-will against Government because he has a civil suit pending in the Chief Court of Lahore against the Government.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 30th, 1895.

Commenting upon certain petitions submitted to Government by the Mappilas of Ernád and Walavanád taluks.

64. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th March, reports that the Mappilas of Ernád and Walavanád taluks have sent in two petitions to Government, one praying that the magistrates posted to these two taluks should be Christians but not Hindus or Muhammadans and the other praying that Government should, in addition to its paying special attention to the education of the Mappilas, appoint a man from among their own community as Assistant Inspector of Mappila Schools. The prayer contained in the first petition is said to be very unreasonable and such as cannot be granted. The remark is made that, if this prayer of the Mappilas be granted, it will only embolden them still more. As regards the other petition the paper regrets to observe that Government has not yet paid any special attention to the education of the Mappilas and recommends that the request of the petitioners that a man from their own community should be appointed as Assistant Inspector of Mappila Schools should, if possible, be complied with.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Apr. 1st, 1895.

Suggestions regarding the education of Mappilas.

65. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 1st April, says that, although Government spends nearly half a lakh of rupees for the education of Mappilas in Malabar, yet the result is not very encouraging. As regards education the Mappilas of Ernád, Walavanád and Ponnáni taluks are said to be more backward than their brethren in North Malabar, who, it is remarked, take advantage of the opportunities afforded them for advancement and are not so fanatic as the former. To spread education among the Mappilas it is suggested that (1) competent teachers should be appointed in Mappilla schools instead of the mullas, (2) education should be made compulsory among them and (3) an additional hand should be appointed as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Mappila Schools, the present incumbent not being capable of coping with the work of inspection.

[Issued 30th April 1895.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 30th April 1895.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | March 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 15th Apr. 1895. |
| 3 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 60 | 5th ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Vidya Bhanu" .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 250 | 1st and 15th Apr. 1895. |
| 5 | "Vijayudwajam" .. .. .. | Tinnevelly .. .. | 1,200 | 9th Apr. 1895. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 10th and 20th Apr. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 30th Mar. and 6th, 13th and 20th Apr. 1895. |
| 8 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 13th Apr. 1895. |
| 9 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 8th, 16th and 24th Apr. 1895. |
| 10 | "Parayan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 13th and 20th Apr. 1895. |
| 11 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 400 | 10th ,, 17th ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 8th, 15th and 22nd Apr. 1895. |
| 13 | "Tanjai Janamitran" .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 1,000 | 16th Mar. 1895. |
| 14 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvadi .. .. .. | 200 | 13th and 20th Apr 1895. |
| 15 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengod .. .. | 370 | 24th and 31st Mar. and 7th, 14th and 21st Apr. 1895. |
| 16 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | 13th and 20th Apr. 1895. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 5th, 9th, 16th, 19th and 23rd Apr. 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 25th Apr. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 300 | 13th and 20th Apr. 1895. |
| 20 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Apr. 1895. |
| 21 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 13th and 20th Apr. 1895. |
| 22 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 14th, 21st and 28th Apr. 1895. |
| 23 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 19th and 26th Apr. 1895. |
| 24 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 20th Apr. 1895. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 22nd and 29th Apr. 1895. |
| 26 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 11th and 21st Apr. 1895. |
| 30 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 10th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 690 | 20th and 27th Apr. 1895. |
| 32 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 475 | 8th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 900 | 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 35 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 8th and 15th Apr. 1895. |
| 36 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 590 | 13th Apr. 1895. |
| 37 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 5th and 15th 1895. |
| 38 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras .. | 500 | 7th ,, 14th Apr. 1895. |
| 39 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th and 22nd Apr. 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Vijayadwajam*, of the 10th April, suggests, on the opinion of a Lahore paper, that it would be profitable to befriend Umra Khan and restore him to the sovereignty of Bajur and Swad instead of waging war with him.

Suggestions regarding the Chitral expedition.

Vijayadwajam, *Tinnevelly*, Apr. 10th, 1895.

2. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 13th April, writes as follows:—Umra Khan, it seems, has openly set aside the proclamation of the Government and the Chitral expedition is becoming a serious business. From the several telegrams it is clear that the losses on the side of Umra Khan are great and that the British, after a hard fight, captured the fort of Tanna. Discussions are now going on in the Viceregal Council as to what measures should be adopted to put down Umra Khan. The people of Peshawar sympathise with the British for their losses and have even sent in a donation.

An account of the Chitral expedition.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, Apr. 13th, 1895.

3. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 25th ultimo, says that the Government of India, besides paying the Amir a subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees, also supplies him with arms and ammunition.

The subsidy paid to the Amir.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Apr. 25th, 1895.

4. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 22nd ultimo, says:—A discussion is proceeding in the columns of the *Times* with respect to the future of Chitral. Lord Roberts, who has taken part in it, holds that it is absolutely essential to establish a firmer relation with border tribes than by distributing to them an annual subsidy. His Lordship concurs with Mr. Curzon regarding the great strategic importance of Chitral. Sir Neville Chamberlain advises to leave the tribesmen severely alone as the cost alone of controlling them would be prohibitive.

Our frontier policy.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Apr. 22nd, 1895.

A recent return presented to Parliament shows that in the ten years following 1881 the trans-frontier expeditions took from the Indian exchequer one hundred and twenty-eight million rupees. That the result was proportionate to the outlay no one would seriously contend, and there is small wonder that even a soldierlike Sir Neville Chamberlain, in opposition to the views of Lord Roberts, should point to the heavy cost of controlling the tribesmen as a reason for letting them severely alone.

5. *Alhami*, of the 7th April, regarding the despatch of an expedition to Chitral, remarks that the Government of India appears to have adopted an aggressive policy at a time when the condition of the Indian exchequer is very bad and before knowing the result of the Waziristan mission which has not yet completed its task. Referring to the speech of Lord Elgin in the darbar recently held at Lahore, the *Alhami* asks if Government does not desire annexation, with what object was the above expedition sent?

Chitral expedition.

Alhami, *Madras*, Apr. 7th, 1895.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

6. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th April, writes as follows:—"At 12 P.M. on the 27th March, a daring dacoity was committed in the house of a landlord in Sembu, a village in Tirukkóyilúr taluk, by twenty Koravars living on the banks of the Pennar. As soon as they entered the house, a fight took place between the inmates and the robbers and one on each side was wounded. The villagers, on hearing the uproar, came out and pursued the dacoits, who were brought to the village where the theft was committed and handed over to the police." The paper comments on the negligence of the police.

A daring dacoity.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Apr. 5th, 1895.

NAGAI NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, Apr. 8th, 1895.

A complaint against jutka drivers.

7. The *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 8th April, says that jutka drivers, in direct violation of the municipal rules, not only exact heavy charges from the passengers, but drive rashly. It hopes that the police would pay due attention to the matter.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 16th, 1895.

Indifference of the police.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th April, says that, on the night of the 30th March, a skirmish occurred near a toddy shop between some of the residents of Peruvalur Raja street and those of Cheruvalur, that a person who was really connected with neither party, but was suspected to belong to the former, was severely beaten to death and thrown out. The paper adds that the people seem to be afraid to give out the names of the offenders. It is also reported that some of them have been handed over to the police. The paper concludes that the atrocities committed in the neighbourhood of Chembian are innumerable, that the police authorities (the Superintendent included) turn a deaf ear to the complaints of the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 19th, 1895.

Disturbance caused by the Shanar converts of Kalugumalay.

9. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th April, writes as follows:—From time immemorial the Shanar converts have been forbidden to pass in procession through the streets of Madura and Tinnevelly. These converts however, taking advantage of the Government order which allows them to go in procession when no breach of the peace is apprehended, and backed up by Catholic missionaries, commit atrocities of the worst kind. Some time ago the High Court decided a case in favour of the Hindus, *i.e.*, that the Shanars should not go in procession through the main street. In spite of this the Shanars have constructed a church in the main street of Kalugumalay, a place consecrated to Subramania Swami, solely with the object of creating disturbance. Recently, when the Hindu god passed the main street, these converts caused obstruction, and the manager, who was all along trying his best by peaceful means to avert a rioting, was stabbed to death, as also a few others. The stabbing was thus the first cause of the rioting. The police have arrested seven or eight persons and it is hoped that the higher authorities will take steps to put down these lawless Shanars who, if left unchecked, will certainly perpetrate similar crimes.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Apr. 6th, 1895.

The Villupuram dacoity case.

10. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th April 1895, referring to the dacoity case which occurred in a certain village in Villupuram taluk on the 27th ultimo, states that Government has in consequence ordered the police to watch with great care the movements of the gangs of suspicious people who usually pitch their huts in the neighbourhood of villages. The paper suggests that such gangs who cause so much danger to public safety should be required to sleep at nights at the nearest police station.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Apr. 13th, 1895.

Robbery attempted at midday in the Mount Road.

11. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th April 1895, referring to the robbery attempted on a servant of Messrs. Moses & Co., who was carrying certain letters and cash from Mount Road to Black Town, by three Pariahs near the Wálajá bridge at 11 A.M. on the 8th instant, when he was rescued by some of the wayfarers, remarks it is very strange that not a single policeman should have been found in the neighbourhood at the time. It further adds that no horrible occurrence can be impossible when such things are allowed to occur in a public high road at midday in Madras.

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, Apr. 20th, 1895.

Insufficient salaries of the police constables.

12. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 20th April 1895, says that the police station officers and the constables have to do a great amount of work, but that they do not get adequate salaries to recompense their trouble. They have to maintain large families, while the scanty allowance of Rs. 7 or 8 a month, which the constables get, is insufficient to afford even the bare necessaries of life for themselves and their wives. The majority amongst them are poor people without ancestral property. They are therefore driven

to take bribes and stifle offences. Of course there are a few, but only very few, men who do not demean themselves by taking bribes; but the majority do so, and the irregularities committed by them are indescribable. Sellers of firewood are charged not less than two annas per cart-load and money is extorted from nuisance-mongers. In fact, many offences from the slightest to the most heinous are thus hushed up. In some places the policemen even league themselves with thieves and robbers for the commission of crimes. It proceeds to say that the cause of all this is insufficient pay. The National Congress has repeatedly declared that the evil would be remedied if the number of the police constables were diminished, if their salaries were increased, and if their places were given to men of some educational qualifications. The same thing has been forced upon the attention of the Government by the departmental authorities. The evil as well as the means of redressing it have also been brought to the notice of the Parliament. Such being the case, it cannot see why the sad condition of the constables has not been ameliorated as yet. It prays that the Government will introduce a speedy reform in the Police Department.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

13. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th April, writes that the order of the High Court regarding the reduction in the number of peons attached to each munsif's court in Malabar is very severe. Out of the fifty peons attached to the munsif's court, Temmalapuram, fourteen have been thrown out of employ. These peons are consequently said to be in great distress. The correspondent doubts whether the remaining peons in each munsif's court will be able to cope with the steadily increasing work in the munsifs' courts. If the object of Government was to effect a saving, they could have done it better by m aking a reduction of 3 or 4 per cent. out of the salary of those who are in receipt of Rs. 200 and upwards per mensem and who are not likely to feel it much rather than depriving these poor peons of the means of their livelihood.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Apr. 24th, 1895.

Remarks on the reduction in the number of peons attached to the munsifs' courts in Malabar.

### (*d*) *Education.*

14. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 6th April, after pointing out the evils of appointing lepers as teachers and citing an instance thereof, suggests that such men as are already in service should be allowed some gratuity and compelled to retire.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Apr. 6th, 1895.

Inadvisability of appointing lepers as teachers.

15. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th April, has a leader on the subject of Mappila education. The article remarks as follows:—The Mappila schools are now held in no fixed place or building. This will not do. Special buildings should be constructed. These should be neat and tidy and should be supplied with beautiful furniture and pictures in order to create a desire in the minds of the Mappila boys to seek admission in them. The teachers of Mappila schools are generally mullas, whose only object in teaching the boys is to get the results grant and nothing more. The Mappilas do not seem to like Hindus, Christians or Pathans to teach their boys, and so we suggest that competent teachers from among the Mappilas should be appointed to these schools until primary education is, to a certain extent, spread among them. There is only one Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools for the whole Malabar, and he is a Pathan, and we do not think that one Sub-Assistant can satisfactorily discharge the duties throughout the district; and so one more Sub-Assistant should be appointed and he should necessarily be a Mappila. The Mappilas of North Malabar and Calicut are not only more educated and enlightened than their brethren in Ernad, Walavanad and Ponnani taluks, but also move freely with the educated people and can be easily distinguished from the fanatic Mappilas of these taluks. We therefore suggest that education should be made compulsory

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Apr. 24th, 1895.

Suggestions regarding the Mappila education.

among the Mappilas of these taluks. It will not be enough if the education of Mappilas be restricted to the primary standard, but steps should gradually be taken to impart higher education to them. If there be a few men among the Mappilas who have had the benefit of higher education, the community is likely to accept the opinion of these men and follow their example.

Condemning the proposal to increase fees in schools and colleges.

16. A correspondent in the same paper writes condemning the proposal of Government to increase the fees in all schools and colleges from next year forward. If Government gives effect to this proposal it will seriously tell upon the education of young men in this country. Even at present parents of ordinary means find it difficult to meet the various expenses incurred in connection with the education of their children, and if school-fees are still more increased, they will have no other alternative than to discontinue the education of their children. The correspondent concludes by saying that Government will be conferring a a great boon upon the people if it withdraws the proposal in question.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Apr. 13th and 20th, 1895.

Insufficient supply of pipe-water to places situated on a higher level.

17. The *Vettikkodiyon*, in its issues of the 13th and 20th April, bitterly complains of the sufferings of the people of Rayapuram and its neighbourhood from insufficient supply of drinking water and the slackness of the municipality in adopting remedial measures, a summary of which is given below:—The municipal authorities, though very attentive to levying taxes, do not supply sufficient water to places on a somewhat high level. The authorities who advised the people of Rayapuram to close up their wells and use only pipe water have never taken the trouble to inquire whether the people get at all a sufficient supply of water. It takes considerable time before one can get a vessel full of water. Whenever the pipe was about to be closed for cleaning, previous notice used to be given of the same, but now such notice is not given. Whenever innocent people coming to quench their thirst are found to wash their feet, they are taken before the magistrate for wasting the water, and further, in places, on a higher level, they seem to think that it is enough if they supply only 25 per cent. of the houses with water. In this hot weather the people, owing to scarcity of pipe water, are obliged to mix pipe water with unwholesome well water for drinking purposes. This is highly objectionable on sanitary grounds. No attempt has as yet been made for sinking wells.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Apr. 6th, 1895.

A hay-stack on fire.

18. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th April 1895, referring to a hay-stack that took fire in a certain shepherd's house in Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, on the night of the 3rd instant, remarks that it is very inadvisable to store hay in dwelling houses, as they not unfrequently give rise to accidents, causing great damage to the neighbouring houses. It suggests that the municipality and the police should almost daily inspect the houses where cattle are kept so as to prevent accidents. The fire engine was brought some hours after the fire was put down. It, however, did some help.

SANMARGA BODHINI, *Bellary*, Apr. 20th, 1895.

Municipal servants in Bellary.

19. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of the 20th April 1895, says that many poor people in Bellary earn their livelihood by carrying water into the town for wages. They bring the water in wooden casks placed on common carts. Some time is spent in taking the water from the casks into the houses. The municipal servants, taking advantage of this opportunity, extort money from these people by threatening to prosecute them under the Nuisance Act. In case they refuse to pay, they are prosecuted and the bench magistrates, without any consideration, inflict fines on these poor people. If the little that is earned by them is thus appropriated, their wives and children cannot but starve; so the paper earnestly requests the bench magistrates to show greater consideration in the matter.

20. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th April, invites the attention of the Cannanore Municipality to the desirability of watering the roads and of lighting all the lamps regularly. He adds that some of the lamps have not been lighted for months together and that some of the lamp-posts have been eaten away by white-ants and are about to fall down.

The Cannanore Municipality.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Apr. 17th, 1895.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

21. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd April, writes as follows:—The jamabandi at Kumbakónam, which is nothing but a farce, has come to a close. If at the time of jamabandi the mirasidars represent their grievances the officers turn a deaf ear to their complaints. No answer is given to the mirasidars who pray for transfer of pattas. As usual, such a thing could be done only when the favour of the karnam is secured. It was rumoured that the officers tried to prevent the mirasidars from cutting the trees in the topes, but fortunately, however, this has not been given effect to. In some cases the settlement rates have been reduced and the excess collection with interest thereon has been ordered to be refunded; but the order remains a dead letter.

The jamabandi at Kumbakónam.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 23rd, 1895.

22. A correspondent to the same paper remarks that notices are sent to ryots for payment of revenue by the 1st of every month, and that demands are issued at once contrary to the Government Order by which they should be issued only on or after the 15th of every month. The paper adds that penalty is imposed for late payments and that the taluk officers unnecessarily trouble the village officers to collect revenues in six instead of eight instalments.

Oppression in money demand.

23. A correspondent to the *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 15th April, writes as follows:—"It is heartrending to observe the present decaying condition of Tanjore once noted for its irrigation, fertility and population. The Settlement department has enhanced the revenue to an unbearable extent. Besides the enforcement of joint pattas between Brahmins and Parayas, it has pleased Government to institute the village cess and other taxes. The addition of the water cess which came into force with the increased assessment of lands makes us feel all the more. The Board's Standing Order No. 4 contains regulations about the levy of taxes on water, but it is to the misfortune of the Tanjoreans that a clause is inserted therein that sections 2 to 5 (both inclusive) need not be applicable to Tanjore and other districts. According to the classification of the Board, the first and second kinds of lands which are irrigated by rivers are assessed without any distinction, while, as a matter of fact, the rates ought to differ on account of the varying nature of the soil. Levying taxes on land will surely tend to the poverty of the people. It cannot be easily explained why this particular district of Tanjore should fall a prey to burdensome taxes, when neither the fertility of the soil nor the price of paddy is increased to enable the landlords to meet the heavy demands. We earnestly wish that the Standing Order No. 7, which imposes no tax on water, is again brought into force. No satisfactory reply was given to the question of the Honourable Mr. K. Kalyanasundram Aiyar by any of the official members of the Local Legislative Council about the Tanjore settlement; and neither was any attention paid to the numerously signed petitions of the ryots of Tanjore in connection with the same question. We are not even given the advantage of explaining our position to the jamabandi officers as they conduct the business without giving due notice to the ryots. It will at least be some consolation to see that the water cess is abolished." The paper, in conclusion, exhorts the people to hold meetings and petition Government exposing the oppression of the officers concerned.

Misfortune of the ryots of Tanjore and the increased taxes.

NAGAI NILALOCHANI, *Madras*, Apr. 15th, 1895.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 16th, 1895.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th April, says as follows:—The Mysore Government has printed the various reports connected with the agricultural banks and sent them to the Deputy Commissioners asking them to inquire and report whether the ryots are willing to establish banks. Though the Madras Government were the foremost to exert themselves in this direction, still their plans have not yet been worked out. It is nearly a year since the matter was moved in the Legislative Council and nothing is known of it. It is also stated that everything is to be settled on the report of Mr. Nicholson, who has gone on special duty to England. While the English Government with its extensive knowledge of politics is still slow to carry it out, the Mysore Government has already established a bank and are trying to open more banks in Mysore.

Agricultural banks.

### (g) *Forests.*

JANANUKULAN, *Tiruvadi*, Apr. 13th, 1895.

25. A correspondent to the *Jananukulan*, of the 13th April, speaking of the grievances which the ryots are subject to on account of the severity of the Forest laws, says as follows:—As soon as the cattle are unyoked from the ploughs they graze in the forest reserves in spite of the vigilance of the owners and fines are levied from these poor men. To avoid this evil the ryots are obliged to buy license tickets. There would be comparatively less evil if the charges for taking fodder and cutting fuel were increased, but to force the poor labourers to go the distance of four miles for obtaining them when they could spare no servants interferes with their work. The villagers, if they cannot gain the good will of the forest peons, are compelled to pay fines for 40 or 50 of their cattle when only one has gone astray. Another great disadvantage is that the tickets cannot be used for more than a day." The paper, therefore, prays Government to reduce the forest rates, to grant tickets for free ingress and egress at any time, to give strict orders to forest peons not to impound cattle unnecessarily, to set apart pasture land for grazing purposes.

Sufferings of the ryots from the rigour of the Forest laws.

### (h) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 8th, 1895.

26. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th April, says:—"A female passenger, the daughter of a leading vakil in Madura, was travelling in a second-class carriage with an old lady and was attacked by a Muhammadan while the train was passing from Tiruverambur to Budalur. He threw the old lady off the rain, robbed the young lady of her jewels worth 4,000 and escaped before the train reached Tanjore. She got into the third-class female carriage and complained to her fellow-passengers of the accident. This was reported to the railway authorities. Attempts are being made to find out the villain. It will reflect great discredit both on the railway and the police authorities if they fail to detect the villain."

A daring act of theft in the South Indian Railway.

### (i) *Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 5th, 1895.

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th April, reports that Rajam canal irrigates more than 10,000 acres of Achanpuram in the taluk of Shiyali, and that the right of using the water of the said canal is unlawfully claimed by the neighbour villagers probably with the connivance of the Department of Public Works and Local Board authorities. He adds that Government should, in justice, see that the rights of the people of one village are not encroached upon by others.

Unlawful contention about an irrigation canal.

28. A correspondent to the same paper writes as follows:—Sayyam, Palaiyam and other villages of Satyamangalam taluk are irrigated by Thadapalle channel. It is on account of this that the lands were

Objections to the construction of a side channel.

assessed at Rs. 10 and 12 per acre under the new settlement besides other cesses. On a notice issued by the Collector to construct a side channel near the central embankments of the village, the pattadars complained to him that the proposal would diminish the water-supply; but no attention was paid to the grievances complained of. Besides, the pattadars were neither shown the extent of land required for the channel nor paid the compensation due. The paper concludes that the contractors of the Engineer department have commenced the work despite the remonstrances of the pattadars.

Misappropriation of money sanctioned for the repair of bridges.

29. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th April, writes as follows:—After several petitions have been addressed to the Engineer and the District Collector to repair the bridges of the Thadapalle channel in the taluk of Satyamangalam to facilitate communication with the nanjai, punjai, and garden lands, they have been pleased to sanction Rs. 225 for the repair of five bridges at the rate of Rs. 45 per bridge. The contractors employed for the purpose finished the work at the rate of Rs. 20 per bridge, using rotten materials.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 9th, 1895.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

The salt officers in Malabar.

30. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th April, notices that three salt peons, who had been prosecuted for six different charges of extortion in the Head Assistant Magistrate's court, Palghat, by certain persons of Mullasseri amsam, Ponnani taluk, were convicted and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment, and observes that the fear entertained by the magistrates in convicting the salt officers, the reluctance on the part of the people to give evidence against these officers and the trouble and expense incurred in conducting prosecutions against them are the reasons why very few cases are brought against the salt officers. The oppressions of the salt officers, especially of those stationed on the Cochin frontier, are intolerable and Government will easily be convinced of this fact if it but makes a proper inquiry. It appears that it is the custom of the salt officers to arrest and charge the Syrian Christians of Enamakkal bazaar in Venkatangu amsam of the Ponnani taluk when they are asleep. Labourers are afraid to go for work with an easy mind. If the salt officers happen to see fishermen rowing their boats to go for their business they are not only deprived of their boats and nets, but are also made to spend two or three months in the Cannanore jail. When children are told to go to a neighbouring house for some purpose even they would say "we shall be caught by the salt officers." From this it can be understood how much people dread the salt officers. The silent attitude of Government without adopting any remedial measures is a matter for great regret.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Apr. 17th, 1895.

### (*k*) *General.*

Suggestions regarding the appointment of tahsildars.

31. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th April, says as follows:—After the separation of the magisterial from the revenue functions, the work of the tahsildars has become light and to see that they do their duty satisfactorily they should be subject to periodical transfers like the munsifs and Deputy Collectors. The Government and the Board of Revenue should further see that they carry out the rules framed by them. The paper proposes the following reforms in the hope that Government would adopt them:—

(1) They should be subject to periodical transfers like Deputy Collectors and munsifs, else they would harass the people.
(2) Their pay should be fixed not according to taluks as has hitherto been done, but according to certain grades.
(3) Like the Deputy Collectors and judicial officers, they should be required to learn two vernacular languages in order that they may be transferred to different districts.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 9th, 1895.

(4) It is rumoured that the Board of revenue intends to effect some reforms and the paper hopes that Mr. Crole, an experienced revenue officer, would bestow deep thought over it.

TANJAI JANAMITRAN, *Tanjore*, Mar. 16th, 1895.

The Negapatam stamp case.

32. The *Tanjai Janamitran*, of the 16th March, after giving due credit to the higher officials for finding out the truth in this case, makes the following remarks on the procedure of the Collector of Tanjore:—The Collector first recommended to Government that the tahsildar and the sheristadar should be held responsible for the sum misappropriated by the shroff, viz., to the amount of thirty or forty thousand. Some time after the Collector thought it wise to exclude the tahsildar from the penalty. This is highly objectionable, and it is really surprising that the divisional officer, whose duty it is to examine the treasury as often as possible, should be exempted and the tahsildar and the sheristadar alone should be held responsible. Further, during the time the fraud was committed, there were not less than half a dozen Head Assistant Collectors who all certified to the correctness of the accounts. Some have even gone to the length of speaking highly of the shroff's merits. The Collector, in failing to bring the divisional officer to the notice of Government, seems to have been evidently swayed by caste prejudice, and in casting the whole blame on the sheristadar he has again gone wrong.

PARAYAN, *Madras*, Apr. 13th, 1895.

Suggestions regarding the amelioration of the Parayas.

33. The *Parayan*, of the 13th April, says that the report of Mr. Tremenheere about the condition of the Parayas was endorsed favourably by the Government and that they were pleased to send circulars to the district boards and municipalities to the effect that primary schools should be opened for their education. The paper, while thanking the Government for their kindness, complains that they cannot expect anything like fair play at the hands of members constituting the several boards, inasmuch as they are opposed to their promotion owing to caste prejudices. The paper further objects to the principle of heredity now in vogue for the reason that it is prejudicial to their interests. In conclusion, the paper desires that, as the charge generally brought against them for their neglect in availing themselves of the boon conferred on them by the Government is unreasonable, they should without any loss of time fight for other concessions besides the one already granted for the education of their children.

Necessity for converting into ayan pattas the manyam pattas of the Parayas of Tharuvai village.

34. The same paper states that the inhabitants of Tharuvai village are of various castes; that the *ayan* pattadars harass the Parayas, who are the *manyan* pattadars, by forced entry into their grounds and stealing vegetables and fruits therefrom. The paper earnestly desires that Government should altogether cancel the manyam pattas or convert them into ayan pattas.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 19th, 1895.

The necessity for the abolition of the tax on betel.

35. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th April, says that the Bill for imposing import duties on betel leaf was once rejected as the article comes under the class of vegetables which are not liable to be taxed and that the proposal of the Collector of South Arcot—that as betel leaf is chewed along with spices it should also be taxed—was accepted both by the Board and the Government. The paper considers it a cruelty to tax an article which is so useful to the poor to allay their thirst and hunger.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 23rd, 1895.

Objections to the levy of water rates.

36. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd April, says:—"The new settlement rates are already very heavy and the Government would be justified in levying water-tax only if the people utilize the Cauvery water when it is full; but, as a matter of fact, the river is dry and wells have to be sunk for purpose of irrigation. Such being the case, it is simply unjust on the part of Government to demand water rates at the rate of Rs. 3-5-3 per acre and waste the sum thus collected in useless wars."

37. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 19th April 1895, remarks that, though Government had it proclaimed by tom-tom in some villages that the "village fund" (cess?) for fasli 1302 should not be collected from ryots, it is doubtful whether the fact was known to the ryots of the neighbouring villages, to those who were then absent from their villages, and to those that lived in the fields night and day. When the ryots, not knowing the fact, paid the kists for pattas as usual, the village officials did not object to receive the whole amount. Is it just that Government officials should receive the same amount as before without informing the ryots of the reduction? If any ryot comes to know that he has paid more than what was due and asks the village officials, the latter reply that they have "adjusted" the amount paid by him, that they have transmitted the same and that it will therefore be deducted from his payment the following year.

Village officials.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Apr. 19th, 1895

If the ryot happens to remember the fact the following year and asks the officials to deduct the excess amount paid by him, the same officials being supposed to continue in office, they answer "Do you expect the sum left by you last year to remain with us until now? You are a great tax-payer, but have you paid us anything for our jamabandi expenses? Did we not feel it very hard to receive the officials coming from the taluk? Did any one then sympathise with us? It is enough; you had better go away."

The officials do not show the excess collection of the previous year in the taluk accounts but use it for their own private expenses, and, if the ryot demanding refund seems to be a clever man, they receive from him the balance only after deducting the excess amount paid in the previous year.

If the officials have really credited the excess collection to the taluk, they answer "The amount paid by you in excess is credited to the taluk account. If you petition the tahsildar, he will refund the amount to you. If we receive his order, we shall accept the balance only after deducting the excess." The ryot, then, again further complains that he is only a farmer living by cultivation, that he cannot get men to write petitions, that he cannot wait at the taluk for a long time to get the order, that the amount that has to be refunded is small and that the expense of going to the taluk will be several times the amount due to him, and so on.

The correspondent goes on to say that, when a great official misappropriates a pie of Government money, it seriously punishes him, but does not concern itself when peddakápus and karnams on a pay of Rs. 3 or 4 misappropriate the money of the ryots. In some places pattas are not granted to the ryots every year and, consequently, they do not know the exact amount that has to be paid by them. Only a few ryots know that Government has reduced the village cess for fasli 1303 by 3 pies in the rupee, and the fate of the rest lies in the hands of the village and other petty officials.

He adds that it is nothing but the misfortune of the ryots that Government should not severely punish and dismiss the village officials that unjustly take more than what is due from the ryots. Is it not the duty of Government, which secures even its pies, to extend the same security to the ryots' property also?

38. The *Sasilekha*, of the 26th April 1895, referring to the levying of import duty on betel, remarks that the middle and lower classes have thereby been put to great inconvenience. The Government, not being satisfied with the number of fresh taxes which it has already imposed, has now recourse to this import duty on betel, one of the few articles which are consumed by the rich and the poor alike. The Government has taxed betel because it thinks it to be a drug. The paper really wonders at the ingenuity of the Government and is afraid lest the Government might impose a tax on the eyes, nose, legs, ears, &c., of a man. If the Goverment wants money, it ought not to impose fresh taxes, but must retrench its present useless and unreasonable expenditure.

Import duty on betel.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Apr. 26th, 1895.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Apr. 29th, 1895.

39. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 29th ultimo, in commenting on the report of the Tenth Indian National Congress, remarks thus:—The Council of the Secretary of State for India is an institution that is believed by many to be perfectly useless, out of date and effete. It costs a large sum of money. Each member receives a large salary and it is thought the return is not at all commensurate with the money expended. The Secretary decides all questions himself and consequently it is asked why should there be an expensive council to assist him? Most of the men, who sit in it, are in the receipt of large pensions. There is no need to pay them more. If there must be a council, why not call for volunteers willing to do the work for nothing? We fancy there would be plenty of men ready to serve in order that they might have something to do. This might be tried, and, if suitable men were not forthcoming, then the institution might be relegated to oblivion. It is not worth the money paid for it, and, as economy ought to be first considered, this council should be taken in hand.

The uselessness of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Apr. 18th, 1895.

40. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 18th April, referring to the Poona news that a soldier of the 3rd Rifle Regiment accidentally shot down his comrade with whom he had been in search of wild boars, remarks that, notwithstanding repeated warnings, soldiers do not desist from carrying deadly weapons with them while going on shooting excursions, and requests Government to direct the military authorities not to allow soldiers to carry weapons under any circumstance and to punish those who disobey the order.

Requesting Government not to allow soldiers to carry weapons.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Apr. 8th, 1895.

41. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 8th April, after giving an account of the garden party given by the Prince of Arcot to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Wenlock at his residence on the 4th April, remarks that the Muhammadan community owes a debt of gratitude to his Excellency for kindness shown by him during the last four years of his administration, and states that it is with pleasure it can refer to the fact that the Prince of Arcot, as one of the leaders of the community, declared that such good will on the part of his Excellency has been appreciated and recognised by Muhammadans. The paper further states that the words spoken by the Prince were very appropriate and his Excellency's reply thereto was just to the point. In conclusion, *Shams* remarks that Government is certainly making efforts to improve the condition of the Muhammadans, but that the heads of the several departments are reluctant to carry out several orders passed on this subject. Such being the case, it is necessary for Government to direct Collectors and others to furnish it annually with a list of the Muhammadans who are eligible for appointments in their respective districts and to make provision for them when vacancies occur.

Garden party.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Apr. 13th, 1895.

42. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 13th April, asserts that cholera does not appear in Mecca through the bad effects of the water of the well Zum Zum or of the water of Zubaida Khatoon's canal as was stated by Dr. Hart and his supporters, but on the contrary it is imported there from India. In support of the above assertion, the *Jaridah* cites a London telegram, of the 2nd April, to the effect that cholera has appeared in three pilgrim ships on the coast of Cameroon, and asks the Muhammadans in general and the supporters of Dr. Hart in particular to submit memorials praying Government to make suitable sanitary arrangements in pilgrim ships for the safety of the pilgrims.

Cholera in pilgrim ships.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Apr. 13th, 1895.

43. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 13th April, writes as follows.—"As the non-official members are to be elected once in two years, time is fast approaching for a fresh election. Seven members were elected in July 1893, and they will have to give place to others in

Remarks on the coming elections in the Legislative Council.

the coming elections. It is highly necessary that we should survey what good work each member has done for the people during these two years. When Mr. J. A. Boyson, Member for the Board of Commerce, resigned his seat in the Council, his worthy successor, Mr. Arbuthnot, who well deserved the confidence of his constituents, did a good deal for commerce by his intelligent queries. Dr. Miller, the educational representative, though he did nothing for the public good, yet did something useful for education. Coming to Mr. P. Rungiah Nayudu, he always spoke what was conducive to the public welfare, and, by his able and prudent questions, did a good deal for the agricultural population. He is well experienced in revenue matters and therefore it is desirable that he should be re-elected. Mr. Subba Rao, the member for the northern district board, though not a good speaker, yet placed facts lucidly before the Council, and hence he also deserves to be retained. Mr. Sabapathy Mudaliyar, who is considered to be a useful member, was mostly absent from the meetings. Among the members for the south, we are not in a position to say anything of Mr. Ramasubba Aiyar, as he did not attend even two meetings consecutively, and the other member, Mr. K. Kalyanasundram Aiyar, brought to the notice of Government many irregularities of the Revenue Board office." He concludes by hoping that in the coming elections these worthy members would be re-elected, or, at any rate, the claims of the best of the lot would not be overlooked.

44. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th April, referring to the discussion that took place in the Legislative Council in connection with the budget, says that, on the whole, the Government is to be congratulated on such a prosperous and satisfactory budget. The article contains a translation of the speech of the Honourable Mr. Sankaran Nayar and the reply of the Honourable Mr. Bliss thereto. The following comments are made in reference to Mr. Sankaran Nayar's speech:—Although Mr. Sankaran Nayar might enjoy several advantages if he sided with Government, yet, as he clearly showed to Government the distress that might be caused by the settlement of Malabar, all the Malayalis ought to be very grateful to him. It is the duty of the Malayalis to render all possible assistance to Mr. Sankaran Nayar to verify the statements made by him in the council. And we trust that the people of Wynaad will, without delay, furnish Mr. Sankaran Nayar with a detailed list showing the several items of lands that were sold for arrears of revenue as well as all lands that the Government had to buy.

The budget discussion.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Apr. 20th, 1895.

A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 22nd April, writes, in reference to the same subject, as follows:—The purport of the Honourable Mr. Sankaran Nayar's speech was that the enhancement of assessment in Malabar would bring on great distress. He said that his statement was amply corroborated by the disastrous result that has followed the Wynaad settlement. The Honourable Mr. Bliss replied that when the people of Chingleput pay half the gross produce to Government why cannot the people of Malabar do the same. Is this a proper reply? When a native can discharge the duties of a Collector or a Judge on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem, why are several others paid Rs. 2,500 for the same posts perhaps on the ground of their having passed the Civil Service Examination? It is true that the price of gold has risen high, but why are the Europeans alone granted the exchange compensation allowance when there are several others discharging their duties without being granted any addition to their salary? Is it proper on the part of Her Majesty's Government to permit some of the officers to live on the Hills squandering a good deal of public money while there are several able men ready to do the work on the plains alike in summer and in winter. When the crops in Chingleput and other districts yield hundredfold or more, what is the reason of the crops in Malabar yielding only eight or ten fold? When the other districts are not so much affected by the scarcity of rain even for one or two years, why is it that the crops in Malabar fail for want of one timely shower? Have the high officials who are satisfied with such reasonings got the welfare of the people at heart?

MANORAMA, *Madras*, Apr. 22nd, 1895.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Apr. 17th, 1895.

Sir Charles Elliott on the right of interpellation.

45. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th April, says that at a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council Sir Charles Eliott, in the course of his speech, observed, in reference to the questions asked in the council, that most of the questions generally asked are unnecessary and that if the members who are desirous of getting any information should ask the Secretaries, they would be furnished with the necessary information. That the Lieutenant-Governor has not understood the usefulness of such questions is very evident from this. It is to enable the public to know what explanation Government gives regarding some of its actions or those of its servants, or to bring such matters to the notice of Government and the public that such questions are asked. This cannot be accomplished if the Secretaries and the members privately speak about them.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Apr. 27th, 1895.

Remarks on the revised Malabar Marriage Bill.

46. Referring to the revised Malabar Marriage Bill recently introduced into the Legislative Council by the Honourable Mr. Sankaran Nayar, the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th April, says in a leader that, although the Bill has been drafted in accordance with the customs and usages of the country, yet there are many objectionable features about it. The Bill provides that persons desirous of marrying under the Act should not at the time of marriage have another husband or wife alive who has been married under the Act, but it does not prohibit polyandry or polygamy. As such ambiguity in the law is likely to help the commission of adultry with impunity and consequently disturb the harmony between the husband and wife, it should be provided that polyandry and polygamy should not be practised. Although it is stated in the Bill that no marriages can be contracted between persons related to each other by blood, yet it is specially mentioned that there is no prohibition in contracting marriages between persons separated by five generations. This practice is prevalent among the Makkatayam people, but it will look absurd among the Marumakkatayam families who have no partition. Moreover, it is contrary to the custom of the country, and so it should be expunged from the Bill. The Bill further provides that if the parties applying for marriages are below the age of 21 sanction of his or her karnavan should be obtained for the marriage. For the word "karnavan" it is suggested that the word "guardian" should be substituted. In another part of the Bill it is stated that either the karnavan or the guardian or any other person interested can object to the marriage. It is therefore absolutely necessary to define precisely the import of the expression "any other person interested." As regards the maintenance of wife the Bill follows section 488 of the Criminal Procedure Code. As the Bill does not prohibit a husband or a wife married under the Act from accepting another wife or husband who has not been married under the Act, it is absurd to apply the said section to the Bill. If it is inadvisable to hold a regular court of inquiry into the suits for divorce, it is absolutely necessary to provide in the Bill that the divorce suits should be tried and disposed of at least by a *Panchayat*. In cases in which a decree for divorce has been obtained the Bill does not state who should maintain the children. Perhaps the framer of the Bill intended that the karnavan should give maintenance. If the children are entitled to get half the self-acquisition of the deceased father it is a great pity that the father is not bound to give maintenance to the children during his lifetime. Again, are not the children of the divorced wife entitled to receive half the self-acquisition of the deceased father? The article in conclusion says that the Bill first drafted by Mr. Sankaran Nayar was more beneficial and better devised than the revised one.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Apr. 30th, 1895.

Inadvisability of appointing Europeans as Judges in preference to Natives.

47. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 20th April, says that, though the Mysore Government have been wise enough in promoting the Chief Judge to the position of a Councillor, a more paying yet lighter and more influential place, still the policy of that

Government in filling up the vacancy by appointing a European unacquainted with the laws and customs of the land in preference to experienced natives is looked upon with dissatisfaction by the people.

48. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 24th ultimo, says that the Diwan's attitude towards the Representative Assembly of Mysore is of a hostile kind. He has limited the franchise and declared the graduates ineligible as representatives without a property qualification and further he has now refused to recognize the standing committee of the Representative Assembly. Under these circumstances the paper calls upon the Resident and the Maharani-Regent to see that the assembly develops and that the Diwan does not assume despotic powers.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Apr. 24th, 1895.

The Diwan of Mysore and the Representative Assembly.

49. The Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st April, notices with approval the appointment of Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E., as the officiating Resident of Travancore and Cochin. The paper gives a sort biography of Mr. Rees and hopes that his appointment will prove beneficial to Travancore and Cochin.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Apr. 21st, 1895.

Approving of the appointment of Mr. J. D. Rees as the Resident of Travancore and Cochin.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

50. The *Tanjai Janamitran*, of the 16th March, after pointing out the indifference of the Secretary of State for India in the cause of the suffering millions who are year after year dying of famine and the high-handed way in which he met Mr. Naoroji's complaints by stating that they were all ungrounded and that the British Government was acting but justly in point of expenditure, enumerates the following items of extravagant expenditure :—

TANJAI JANAMITRAN, *Tanjore*, Mar. 16th, 1895.

The Secretary of State for India.

(1) Millions of money are spent year after year for the maintenance of the army, and
(2) in settling frontier disputes.
(3) Large sums of money are taken away to England from India for various reasons.
(4) The Afghan war has almost drained poor India.
(5) High salaries are paid to European officials occupying the higher rings of the official ladder.

The paper then concludes by saying that Naoroji was right in demanding that the Europeans should bear a portion of the expenditure, inasmuch as everything is made to suit their convenience.

51. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th April, says that the Honourable Mr. Naoroji has given notice to the effect that he would move the following proposition in the House of Commons :—That all open competitive examinations heretofore held in England alone for appointments to the Civil Service of India should henceforth be held simultaneously both in India and in England, such examinations in both countries being indentical in nature, and all who compete being finally classified in one list in the order of merit.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 9th, 1895.

Simultaneous examinations.

52. The *Desabhimani*, of the 10th April, extols in high terms his Excellency the Governor of Madras for being very practical in his convocation address and says that the *Hindu* is not justified in dissenting from the views expressed in the address in two points, viz., (1) students taking part in politics and (2) graduates betaking themselves to agriculture. As regards the first, the paper is of opinion "that there is a sad want of discipline among modern students and the sooner improvement is made in the direction the better it is for the country; and about the second the paper says that the *Hindu* does not understand the meaning of his Excellency, for it is not meant that agriculture should be the profession of all graduates. In endorsing the opinion of his

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Apr. 10th, 1895.

Convocation address.

Excellency in matters of local self-government, the paper says that the district of Cuddalore is no exception to the rule, that municipal commissioners seldom evince any interest in matters of public welfare.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Apr. 13th, 1895.

A remark on the foundation ceremony of Victoria Hostel.

53. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 13th April, after remarking in his usual humorous fashion on the foundation ceremony of the students' hostel, suggests the advisability of paying more attention to things of greater importance, such as the construction of bridges, &c., in the mofassil.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 19th, 1895.

Inadvisability of continuing the Chitral war.

54. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th April, after quoting the opinion of the Parliamentary members—that large sums of money are simply wasted in the Chitral expedition and that it is inadvisable to continue the war—proceeds to show that, after all, nothing would be gained, and even supposing that some tract of land is acquired, it would be of very little use to the Government, being a barren mountainous country.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Apr. 25th, 1895.

The expenditure on frontier wars.

55. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 25th ultimo, says that the expenses of sending armies to Chilas, Gilgit, Hunza and other frontier territories in past years came up to Rs. 10,31,343. It is estimated that the expenses of the Chitral expedition cannot be less than two crores of rupees.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Apr. 17th, 1895.

Disapproving of the acquittal of a European Military officer who shot a native.

56. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th April, says that recently one Mr. Bacon (*sic*), a military officer, fired at a native and wounded and disabled one of his arms. Mr. Bacon was tried by the Allahabad High Court, but he was acquitted, the jury having returned a verdict that he shot the native in self-defence and that he was therefore not guilty. We who have the highest respect for the administration of British Government are ashamed to make further comment upon the matter.

The Honourable Mr. Husain Ali Khan.

57. Another paragraph in the same issue of the paper says that some of the Honourable Members of the Madras Legislative Council are comparatively worse than the members of the Local Fund Board. Recently the Honourable Mr. Husain Ali Khan, a member of the Local Legislative Council, was sued for the payment of Rs. 95 by a watch-repairer. During the hearing of the case the Honourable Member said that he was unable to give evidence in English but would do so in Hindustani. He explained himself as follows:—"I don't know English properly; only one year I am progressing." How can men of this stamp understand the discussions in the Legislative Council?

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Apr. 24th, 1895.

How to check the Mappila outbreaks.

58. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th April, writes about the recent Mappila outbreak in Malabar. To check the outbreaks the correspondent suggests that (1) special police to be established in the taluks of Eranad and Walavanad should be recruited from the able, experienced and honest officers already in the Police department, half or one-third of those so recruited being Mappilas; (2) the police inspectors in the above taluks should be Mappilas and Messrs. Chekkutti and Virankutti, inspectors of Police in Malabar, are recommended for the same; (3) the system of letting lands on melchart (over lease) by landlords should be put a stop to; (4) some sort of industries should be started so as to provide the reckless Mappila vagabonds with means of earning their livelihood and (5) police officers and other Government servants should be posted to these taluks to watch the movements of bad characters and bring them to book.

[Issued 15th May 1895.]

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# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th May 1895.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | Apr. 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st May 1895. |
| 3 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 60 | 20th Apr. ,, |
| 4 | "Vijayadwajam" .. .. .. | Tinnevelly .. .. | 1,200 | 25th ,, and 10th May 1895. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 1st May 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 27th Apr. and 4th and 11th May 1895. |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 1st and 8th May 1895. |
| 9 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 27th Apr. and 4th May 1895. |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 400 | 24th ,, ,, 1st and 8th May 1895. |
| 11 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 29th ,, ,, 6th May 1895. |
| 12 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 200 | 27th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Vivekathivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 370 | 28th ,, ,, 5th and 12th May 1895. |
| 14 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | 27th ,, ,, 4th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 26th and 30th Apr. and 3rd, 7th and 10th May 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | Apr. 1895. |
| 17 | "Andhrabashasanjivani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | ,, ,, |
| 18 | "Manoranjani" .. .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | ,, ,, |
| 19 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,500 | May ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 10th May 1895. |
| 21 | "Nyayabodhini" .. .. .. | Ongole .. .. .. | 80 | 15th Apr. and 1st May 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 300 | 27th Apr. and 4th May 1895. |
| 23 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | |
| 24 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | |
| 25 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 4th and 11th May 1895. |
| 26 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 5th May 1895. |
| 27 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 3rd and 10th May 1895. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 6th and 13th May 1895. |
| 29 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 300 | 4th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 1st and 11th May 1895. |
| 33 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 30th Apr. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 690 | 4th and 11th May 1895. |
| 35 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 475 | 29th Apr. and 6th May 1895. |
| 37 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 900 | 4th May 1895. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 38 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 15th, 22nd and 29th Apr. 1895. |
| 39 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 20th and 27th Apr. 1895. |
| 40 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th Apr. 1895. |
| 41 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras.. | 500 | 21st and 28th Apr. 1895. |
| 42 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 25th ,, 29th ,, ,, |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Apr. 26th, 1895.

Chino-Japanese war.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th April, writes as follows:—"The Chino-Japanese war has now come to an end. China is obliged to cede to Japan Formosa and Corea and to pay large sums of money to the amount of several crores." The paper concludes by saying that the Japanese, by their able conduct in the war, have dispelled the illusion that the Asiatics are behind the Western people in point of valour.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Apr. 30th, 1895.

A complaint against spending the revenue of India in escorting the Amir's son to England.

2. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th April, says that the English are unjustly spending the revenue of India in escorting the Amir's son to England.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 3rd, 1895.

The treaty drawn up by the Japanese imposing severe conditions on the Chinese and the objectionable interference of France and Germany.

3. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd May, writes as follows:—"The Japanese have drawn up a treaty of peace imposing on the Chinese severe conditions and the latter cannot but accept them. While matters stand thus between the two countries, the reason why Russia, France and Germany should oppose Japan in her reaping the legitimate fruits of her victory is difficult to understand except on the ground of international jealousy. Russia seems to be terribly put out at the success of Japan and has made strong remonstrances against the Japanese Government that they should not take possession of the Pacific coast. Germany's interest in siding with Russia is *nil*, for she has no commercial and colonial interests. France has joined Russia only as a matter of policy. The English newspapers strongly disapprove of the action of France and Germany. Meanwhile to the remonstrance of the European powers, Japan has sent in a reply firm and dignified. She declares that, if she were to yield to these remonstrances, the government would provoke an uprising of the people, who, in the fulness of their glory upon the success of their nation, would resent any modification of the terms of the treaty at the dictation of foreign powers. The Russian newspapers themselves disapprove of the policy of their government inasmuch as it is a serious violation of the Pamir settlement. In spite of this, the Government of Russia want to provoke war and thereby get the supremacy of the Pacific coast. If she should take the final step and make war on Japan, the English Government, who are always working in the interests of India, would come forward and ally themselves with Japan." The paper, in conclusion, says that, as a war with Russia would be no easy game, the English should think twice before they espouse the cause of Japan.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 7th, 1895.

Contrast between Japan and the powers of Europe.

4. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th May, states that the Japanese have too far advanced in civilisation to be afraid of the threats of the European powers.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, May 3rd, 1895.

The conquest of Chitral.

5. The *Sasilekha*, of the 3rd May, referring to the conquest of Chitral, remarks that this war was a source of useless expenditure. It says that there are different opinions as to the future policy of the Government of India with regard to that country. Some think that the Government should deal with Chitral as they did with Burma by annexing it to its territories, but all thoughtful people believe that this measure would be quite unjust, and the more intelligent of them are of opinion that the Government should have nothing to do with Chitral. It should be on friendly terms with the neighbouring countries and spread contentment amongst the people of the land. It is only then that England can hope to retain India. Lord Dufferin conquered Burma and to defray the expenses of the war imposed the present income-tax. Lord Lansdowne granted exchange compensation allowances to the Anglo-Indian

officials, and to find money for this additional charge he introduced an import duty which indirectly falls on the people of the country. Lord Elgin has conquered Chitral and the paper is afraid lest he should be contemplating to impose a fresh tax.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, May 6th, 1895.

Frontier policy.

6. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 6th instant, says thus:—The war in Chitral has brought the question of the frontier once more prominently before the public. It is felt on all hands that there is something wrong about the whole matter. It takes a large sum of money to keep the tribes in order, and it is seldom that a year passes without "a little war" breaking out. These cost money, and not a small sum. They are a drain upon the exchequer of the country. They take away money very much required for other purposes. The method of procedure is the same in most cases. A few tribesmen come down to the plains, rob the villagers, then go back to their own homes, carrying the produce of those villages along with them. They are followed to their fastnesses chastised, some villages burnt, and then they are left to themselves. The same thing is repeated at a future date. The tribesmen soon forget the lesson taught them and descend from their strongholds to prey on their brethren in the plains, who are supposed to be richer than themselves. In the case of Chitral the mode was very different. The Government of India sent a small force to that State. This was attacked and driven into the fort, and a large force had to be sent to relieve it. This force has been able to carry everything before it. It reached Chitral just in time to set Dr. Robertson and his brave garrison at liberty, and now the Government is considering what ought to be done. The papers are of opinion that Umra Khan ought not to be so severely dealt with as the Government intend dealing with him, and, should they treat him harshly, the other tribes may resent it. There is something ungenerous in the treatment the authorities have in store for this man, who up to this time has been a brave enemy and who treated our prisoners very kindly while they were in his power, and then sent them back to their friends. It is intended to bring him to India and make him a political prisoner, and this does not seem right in the eyes of most people; but this would leave the question of the frontier unsettled. Something must be done in this direction; matters are now in a very unsatisfactory condition; one of two things must be done. Either the tribes must be left to themselves or the land must be annexed. The latter ought not to be done, so the former seems the only plan feasible. The line must be drawn beyond which the tribesmen should not be allowed to come, and on the other side of this line they must be allowed to do what they like. They must not be interfered with. This seems to be most sensible plan to pursue, and it would be well for the Government to try it. It would save much expense. "Little wars" would rarely be heard of, and, should one break out, it would not cost so much as do those that came off in the past. The tribesmen would know what they had to expect if they crossed the border; they would know that, if they behaved properly, no harm would come to them; and in all probability they would remain quiet. The plan is worth trying, for nothing can be worse than the system now pursued. It irritates the tribesmen, while it drains the Indian exchequer, and causes much harm in this land. It is to be hoped that the war, which has now been brought to a close, will be the means of bringing up the whole subject before the Government and the public, and then a good settlement may be made.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 8th, 1895.

The Chitral relief expedition.

7. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 8th May, after giving a short account of the operations of the relief force at Chitral, remarks that Umra Khan was no doubt the cause of the Chitral expedition. The treatment accorded to the two lieutenants and the soldiers that were taken captives by Umra Khan was kind and courteous and he also informed the British of his intention to fight with the English no longer. Considering the fate of the Englishmen, who were taken prisoners in the late Afghan war and the disturbance at Manipur, the conduct of Umra Khan towards the prisoners

captured by him deserves to be highly commended. Under the circumstances it is unfair on the part of British Government to require from Umra Khan that he should come and reside in India with his family and a few servants.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Apr. 27th, 1895.

8. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 27th April, says that, after being checkmated in her designs during the Crimean war, Russia turned her attention towards Central Asia and showed extraordinary activity in that region, in Persia, and in Turkestan. It is possible that she will in future interfere in Asian questions whenever she finds an opportunity to do so. The British Government should therefore conclude a treaty with Japan and increase her fleet in Eastern waters.

Russian activity in Central Asia.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Apr. 20th, 1895.

9. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 20th April, has an extract from the *Dar-us-Saltanat* to the effect that Lord Cromer, in his annual report on Egyptian reforms, says that the present ministry and the British officers in Egypt are working together in perfect harmony and he expresses a hope that no untoward event, which would endanger the present excellent administration of the country, will occur. Referring to this, the *Dar-us-Saltanat* observes that, although Lord Cromer has gratified his mind by self-praise and by praise of the British administration of the country, yet, on the other hand, on looking into the real state of affairs minutely, it is evident that the remarks made by Lord Cromer are not true, as various circumstances indicate that the Egyptians do not approve the British administration and its undue interference with the Egyptians. In conclusion, it observes that there is an old adage which says: "Lies generally prevail."

Egyptian reforms.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (*a*) *Police.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, May 1st, 1895.

10. The *Desabhimani*, of the 1st May, after pointing out the misconduct of the police constables of Cuddalore and citing an instance thereof, prays that the Superintendent and Inspectors of Police will take steps to punish them and thus save the poor from their oppression.

Oppression of the police in Cuddalore.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, May 4th, 1895.

11. A correspondent to the *Pariyan*, of the 4th May, reports that he was cited as a witness in a case of cattle-lifting before the police inspector and the station officer of Natham in Mélúr taluk and made to stand outside, as he was a Pariya, and that the village munsif and others, who were inferior to him in rank and culture, were allowed seats. The correspondent hopes that the Inspector-General will take this matter into his serious consideration and see that the police rules, which require the authorities to treat all parties alike, are strictly observed and that no indecent language is used.

Unfair treatment of Pariyas by the police.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 4th, 1895.

12. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th May, says that a correspondent has written to the paper that there was a house-breaking and theft in a Brahman's house at Pattambi last week, but the police having arrested most of the culprits and recovered some of the properties from them do not exert themselves to arrest the rest or to recover the properties under the notion that the case has been detected. The attention of the Superintendent is invited to the matter.

Neglect of duty by the Pattambi police.

### (*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 10th, 1895.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th May, criticises the Syndicate for having appointed two B.Ls. of not more than ten years' standing as examiners to the B.L.

A remark on the Syndicate.

degree examination in preference to experienced men. It adds that the brother of one of the B.Ls. has been appointed an examiner in Sanskrit and that it is unjust.

A complaint against the headmaster of the High school at Conjeeveram.

14. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 11th May, complains of the unpunctual attendance in school of the headmaster of the Conjeeveram High school and desires that the municipality will look after its proper management.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, May 11th, 1895.

Madrasa-i-Azam.

15. *Tilism-i-Hairuth*, of the 25th April, suggests that the new building for the Madrasa-i-Azam may be constructed either in the neighbourhood of Triplicane Gujri or behind Shadi Mahal, or close to the Muhammadan Public Library, and that the management of the work may be entrusted to the Anjuman-i-Ahl-i-Islam, so that the community may have no cause for complaint.

TILISM-I-HAIRUTH, *Madras*, Apr. 25th, 1895.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

Indifference to the popular request to restrict the number of nominated councillors in the Gudiyáttam municipality.

16. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th April, writes as follows:—"In spite of the various petitions of the people to Government to the effect that the power of electing members to the municipality of Gudiyáttam should be vested in the hands of the people instead of in the hands of the heads of districts, and in spite of the queries of the Honourable Mr. P. Rangayya Nayudu in the local Legislative Council on the same subject, nothing has yet been done in the matter. The Collector, on the suggestion of his subordinates, nominates the same men year after year. This gives rise to great many complaints." To avoid this evil, the paper suggests that Government should send circulars to the Collectors of various districts asking them not to elect the same men time after time, for only then the disorders now prevalent would be brought to light.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 26th, 1895.

Scarcity of good drinking water in Erode and the neglect of the municipality to concert proper measures.

17. The *Vivekathivakaran*, of the 28th April, after bitterly complaining of the scarcity of water in Erode and the negligence of the municipality in taking proper steps to supply the town with good drinking water, suggests that the authorities should sink more wells in Kalingarai channel and provide the banks with more lights.

VIVEKATHIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengód*, Apr. 28th, 1895.

Sufferings of the people caused by the situation of the burning-ground at a long distance from the town of Villupuram.

18. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th May, speaking of the sufferings of the people of Villupuram on account of the great distance between the town and the burning-ground, says that the chairman of the union, being an East Indian, does not realise the difficulty. The paper draws the attention of the chairman to the above evil.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 7th, 1895.

Sufferings of the poor people from the increased rates of house-tax.

19. The same paper, after pointing out the sufferings of the poor people of Villupuram from the increased rates of house-tax, exhorts the people to appeal to Government as early as possible and get the tax reduced.

The sufferings of Cuddalore New Town from want of good drinking water.

20. The *Desabhimani*, of the 1st May, says that, as the people of New Town, a suburb of Cuddalore, are suffering much from want of good drinking water, the municipal authorities will take steps to supply the place with good water by means of pipes from the well of St. Joseph's college with the kind permission of the Principal.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, May 1st, 1895.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, May 11th, 1895.

A suggestion to the Vániyambádi municipality.

21. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 11th May, complains of the insufficiency of lights and the noxious smell issuing out of the drains of Vániyambádi and prays that the municipality will bestow more attention on these than on the construction of a new hospital at a cost of Rs. 8,000 while the present building itself is a convenient one.

Indifference of the hospital assistants of Conjeeveram towards the poor people.

22. The same paper says that the hospital assistants of Conjeeveram do little good to the poor people, but on the other hand attend on rich men with a view to enrich themselves.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, May 1st, 1895.

Irregularities of the Engineering department.

23. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st May, after dwelling at great length on the unsatisfactory working of the Local Fund and Public Works departments, says as follows:—"Separation of Local Fund Engineering from the operation of the Public Works department was meant for the good of the people. It was hoped that the members of the Local Fund Board would take some interest in seeing that the roads are good, but most Local Fund Board members are indifferent to their duty. Again, works of irrigation are neglected by the Public Works department. Petitions of landholders are not heeded. In the meanwhile the Settlement department is bent upon raising the land-tax. Such is the condition of the administration that roads are neglected, works of irrigation uncared for, and yet money is spent and the country is more and more heavily taxed." In conclusion, the correspondent prays that Government will remove illiterate men from the District Boards and appoint educated men in their place.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 1st, 1895.

Members of the District Boards.

24. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st May, publishes a translation of a letter that appeared in the *Hindu*, of the 17th ultimo, in connection with the correspondences between Mr. Wolfe-Murray, the President of the Vizagapatam District Board, and Mr. Ragunatha Sastriar, a member of the same board, touching the appointment of Mr. Hewett as the supervisor of the Engineering department of the District Board, and remarks that the translation is published for the information of the Malabar District Board members who cast away their independence when they come to the meeting and nod their head to all that the president says in order to please him. The paper thinks that there are no members of independent spirit on the Malabar District Board like Mr. Ragunatha Sastriar; if there were, the (A) system of repairing roads would not have been passed by the board. If there be on the board in large numbers members who will make some of the presidents of Mr. Wolfe-Murray's stamp understand that they cannot do any unjust and unreasonable thing, how favourably would the administration of the board be viewed by the public and how satisfactorily the matters would end.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 4th, 1895.

Mr. Kuriyan, B.C.E., to be appointed to the post of Assistant Engineer of the Malabar District Board.

25. In a leader the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th May, hears that Mr. Maylor (*sic*), who has been the Assistant Engineer of the Malabar District Board, has gone to Madura as the District Board Engineer there. The hope is expressed that, in case the post falls vacant, it will be offered to Mr. Kuriyan, B.C.E., who had once applied for that post during Mr. Dumergue's time and who is even now willing to take it up. The paper disapproves of the idea of appointing a European to the post while there are competent men available among the natives.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 11th, 1895.

Unsatisfactory administration of the Calicut municipality.

26. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th May, referring to the Calicut municipality, passes severe strictures upon the administration of the present chairman Mr. Varada Rao. It says ever since Mr. Varada Rao assumed charge of the office of chairman people have been subjected to hardships in various ways. Municipal funds are said to be wasted. Sufficient attention is not paid to drainage and other sanitary

works in the town though the chairman is not lacking in his efforts to impose and collect taxes on all moveables and immoveables in the town. The article remarks that the administration of the municipality under an official chairman nominated by Government will not and cannot be satisfactory and recommends that the elective system should be granted to the municipality.

27. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 22nd April, has a very long letter from a correspondent regarding the Vániyambádi municipality in which the correspondent complains that, excepting a few old roads, all the rest are impassable, in consequence of which traffic suffers great inconvenience and difficulty. Moreover lights and drains are greatly needed and are not supplied though taxes are enhanced year by year. After commenting upon this subject at length, the correspondent requests the municipal commissioners to give precedence to the above requirements over the construction of a proposed hospital, which is not so urgently needed.

Vániyambádi municipality.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Apr. 22nd, 1895.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

28. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th May, says that the Board of Revenue has resolved to assess the house-sites in Malabar and that the Settlement officer Mr. Parsons has raised certain objections to the Board's resolution. The article disapproves of the Board's resolution *in toto*, but concurs with certain of the objections raised by Mr. Parsons. It does not think that the assessing of house-sites in Malabar will be in conformity with the settlement rules considering the fact that the house-sites in other districts are exempt from assessment and the same principle has been followed in Wynaad. In Wynaad 25 cents. are said to have been allowed for house-sites free of assessment and a similar allowance is recommended in Malabar also. The Settlement officer's statement that the landlords generally levy rent for the house-sites is said to be quite incorrect, for the landlords levy rent only for fruit-bearing trees and not for garden lands. Under the circumstances, if Government resolves to assess the house-sites for which the landlords do not levy any rent, the landlords, following the example of Government, will surely levy a rent from the tenants to pay the assessment. This will be a great hardship to the poor tenants. To say that the landlords should pay the assessment of house-sites, which are exclusively enjoyed by the tenants, is very unjust and absurd. When the Government collects the revenue as a matter of right, will the landlords keep silent without collecting rent in virtue of their *janmam* right? The easy method suggested by the editor in the matter is to measure all the house-sites and exempt them from assessment.

Assessment of house-sites in Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 4th, 1895.

The *Manorama*, of the 6th May, referring to the same subject, expresses a similar opinion.

A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 29th April, writes that Government has proposed to allot quarter of an acre for house-sites free of assessment, but that quarter of an acre will not be sufficient for constructing temples for family deities, houses, bath sheds, cattle sheds and other buildings for agricultural purposes required to be erected in a marumakkatayam tarwad in Malabar, though that area will suffice a makkatayam family in other districts where the physical condition and the mode of living and of constructing houses are quite different from those of Malabar. The correspondent adds that a makkatayam family generally consists of five or six souls, whereas it is not uncommon in Malabar to find a marumakkatayam family consisting of even two hundred souls, and to meet the requirements of such a big family four acres instead of a quarter are required.

29. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 6th May, writes that several blunders have been committed in the survey and classification of soils in Temmalapuram in Palghat taluk. The surveyors and

The survey and classification of soils in Palghat taluk.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, May 6th, 1895.

classifiers are generally said to be men of other districts who do not know Malayalam and who are perfect strangers to the district, and, in classifying the different soils, they have not taken the trouble to deal with them according to their fertility, but have mixed up all sorts of lands together, one-crop land being classed as two-crop land, nurseries as one-crop land, &c. In some cases they have even made mistakes in entering the owners of lands, and, when such mistakes were once pointed out, the authorities did not remedy them. One of such instances cited by the correspondent is in connection with the land (Survey No. 106, Pazhampalakott) in Chulanur amsam.

30. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes that a meeting of landlords was recently convened at Temmalapuram by the Head Assistant Collector of Palghat in order to give the landlords an opportunity of verifying the entries made in the adangal register in respect of lands, their ownerships, &c. The adangal register of one of the amsams was taken for examination. The register had been kept very dirty and the headings of columns numbering about 500 in all had also been torn off. The menon was not present as he had not been told to attend. The adhikari could not explain the particulars of even one column and as to the tahsildar he saw the register for the first time in his life. The Head Assistant Collector was very much annoyed and came down upon the tahsildar and asked him "where was the survey register." By the time the tahsildar answered that both the survey and adangal registers were one and the same, the gentleman began to scold him outright. If a man of the least sense of shame had heard what the Head Assistant Collector had said, he would never consent to be a Government servant, and that, if he were one, he would be very careful. The gentleman then said that the tahsildar was fined Rs. 5 and that he would be severely reported to the Collector. The meeting was then postponed for some other day.

The settlement meeting convened by the Head Assistant Collector of Palghat ended in fiasco.

### (h) *Railways.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Apr. 27th, 1895.

31. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 27th April, writes as follows:—"With the free pass given them by the Company railway servants get into the carriages other than those set apart for them to the inconvenience of the passengers. Some of them, under the pretext of examining the tickets of passengers, carry off some of their articles when they are asleep." The paper desires that the railway authorities will prevent such things in future.

Cruelty of railway servants.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 7th, 1895.

32. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th May, says that the passengers are put to much inconvenience at the Villupuram station as the shed close to the booking office is damp and is infested with venomous insects. The paper hopes that more convenient accommodation will be provided and that lights will be put up at any early hour in the night.

Wretched condition of the passenger shed at Villupuram station.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 10th, 1895.

33. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th May, points out the necessity for opening a railway to pass by Pollachi, Udamalpet, Dhárápuram and Palni—all of which are important either as centres of trade or as sacred shrines.

Necessity for opening railways in some places.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 4th, 1895.

34. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th May, writes that when a certain European, who is a relative (*sic*) of the Collector of Malabar, asked the ticket-collector of the Ferôk station for a first-class ticket, the ticket-collector perhaps in the hurry and confusion asked him "where is money." The European got very much enraged, but the ticket-collector, being a bold man, was not moved an inch thereby. The European bought the ticket and reported the matter to the Collector who was also then in the station. It appears the Collector at

The Collector of Malabar scolding the ticket-collector of the Ferôk station.

once went into the ticket-collector's room with a vindictive spirit and scolded him severely. The correspondent seems to think that it is unbecoming on the part of the Collector who has to dispose of several important matters with patience and consideration to lose his temper in such insignificant matters.

35. *Alhami*, of the 21st April. A correspondent of the *Pioneer* says that great difficulty is experienced at railway stations in purchasing tickets and suggests it would be much better if tickets were sold at post offices like postage stamps, and, if Government does not like to take this additional duty upon itself, it may charge quarter anna in addition by affixing on each ticket a quarter-anna stamp. The correspondent further notes that, as nearly 3½ crores of people travel in India by rail annually, Government will realise a very large sum by adopting this course. The *Alhami* remarks that, if the proposed measure were adopted, the railway authorities would save by a reduction in the booking office staff. The extra charge should therefore be recovered from them instead of from the public.

Railway tickets.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Apr. 21st, 1895.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

36. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 8th May, writes that earth-salt is extensively manufactured at Veliyangod in Ponnáni taluk. If the salt officers go to the place to check it three or four hundred Mappilas generally join together and assault them. The correspondent cites a recent instance in which Sub-Inspector Gopalan Nayar and some peons, who went to the place to make search, were severely belaboured by Mappilas who had collected to the number of three or four hundred. The correspondent says that, if the inspector does not adopt remedial measures at once, it will afterwards be difficult to put a stop to this malpractice.

Authorities to put a stop to the manufacture of contraband salt at Veliyangod.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 8th, 1895.

### (*k*) *General.*

37. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th April, loudly complains of the injustice of the Government of India in wasting the money collected from the poor millions in their migration to the hills.

Waste of money on account of the exodus to the hills.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 26th, 1895.

38. The same paper views with satisfaction the transfer of the Sub-Collector of Chingleput, who by his harsh treatment of the people made them ever pray for his transfer.

A remark on the transfer of the Sub-Collector of Chingleput.

39. The same paper complains that village peons have to do so much private work of the village munsifs that they have no time to attend to their legitimate duties and that the watching of the village in the night time is neglected both by them and the police.

Difficulty of village peons to attend to their legitimate duty.

40. A correspondent to the *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 29th April, states that several villages belonging to the Rámésvaram devastanam were some years ago mortgaged and sold to different individuals and that the latter find it impossible to have the pattas transferred in their names. The paper observes that neither the superintendent nor the supervisor of the place pays any heed to petitions presented to them by the several landholders and complains of the indifference of the heads of departments in disposing of matters concerning the well-being of poor agriculturists.

The indifference of heads of departments in Rámésvaram to transfer pattas to new purchasers of lands.

NAGAI NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, Apr. 29th, 1895.

41. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd May, after stating that all the disputes and confusion prevalent in the Madurántakam temple affairs were due to the high-handedness of the tahsildar, suggests that the Collector should inquire into the matter and transfer the tahsildar elsewhere.

Madurántakam temple affairs.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 3rd, 1895.

42. A correspondent to the same paper, after pointing out the inconveniences to the villagers of Natham in Mélur taluk owing to the delay in the delivery of letters and parcels, prays the Postmaster-General to introduce daily delivery of posts in that important place.

Inconvenience from the irregular delivery of posts and parcels.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 30th, 1895.

43. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th April, speaking of the disputes in the Triplicane devastanam, says as follows:—"Though disputes of a curious nature often arise in the several Vaishnavite temples of the presidency, still Triplicane was hitherto an exception. For many years the devastanam affairs were properly managed, but now even many of the important festivals are not celebrated. Government is to blame in this matter. The High Court passed some unjust decisions, by which even paupers obtained the right of voting. The two darmakartas that were newly elected according to the decision of the High Court are always quarrelling with the old darmakartas. This has given rise to many disputes and the interference of the police only tends to fan the flame. Some time ago the police charged with assault before the magistrate some eight persons on each side, and each was awarded a fine of Rs. 50. Both the parties have again preferred a complaint before the magistrate. The darmakartas act behind the scene by setting up their men. Instead of applying to a civil court to have their rights established, they unnecessarily stop the festivals. If only the magistrate punishes some of the leaders on either side, all the disturbance will certainly come to an end."

The Triplicane temple case.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 3rd, 1895.

44. The *Sasilekha*, of the 3rd May, states that the Government of Madras, intending to raise the salaries of tahsildars, deputy tahsildars and taluk gumastas, provided a sum of a lakh of rupees for the purpose in the budget statement for 1895-96; but the Government of India, though admitting the necessity for it, refused to sanction it for want of funds. It finds money to grant exchange compensation allowances to highly-paid Anglo-Indian officials, but cannot find its way to raise the salaries of the poor taluk gumastas who work very hard both day and night. The paper laments the sense of justice of the Government.

Raising the salaries of tahsildars, deputy tahsildars and taluk gumastas.

45. The same paper, referring to the undue influence brought to bear on sub-magistrates of the second and third classes by "Magistrate-Collectors and Sub-Collectors," the police inspectors, &c., remarks that the Government does not afford them even the ordinary facilities for the administration of justice, for instance it does not furnish them with Law Reports. When a second class-sub-magistrate applied for them to his superior officer, he was referred to the taluk cutcherry, not knowing that the Indian Law Reports are not supplied to the taluk offices. The paper thinks that the position of the sub-magistrates will not be bettered unless their salaries are increased and they are placed under the control of the High Court. It suggests that those who have passed the B.A. and B.L. examinations should be appointed to such posts, and thinks that, unless the sub-magistrates are placed in as secure a position as the district munsifs, people cannot hope for justice at their hands.

Sub-magistrates of the second and third classes.

46. The same paper remarks that, in order to procure the punishment of a person committing a minor offence, it is necessary to take him to the Police Magistrate who is a long way off. For instance, if a jutkawallah drives his carriage contrary to the police rules near Adyar, he should be taken to the Egmore Police Court. Or again, if a person commits nuisance on this side of the Tiruvattur toll-gate, he should be brought to the Town Police Court. This is indeed a very bad arrangement. Besides, why should magistrates drawing Rs. 350 per mensem be required for trying such petty offences and fining two annas? In Calcutta and Bombay such offences are tried and punished by honorary magistrates. If, like Bombay and Calcutta, Madras be divided into a number of small wards and two or three

Trial of petty offences in Madras.

honorary magistrates be appointed for each ward, all these difficulties would be removed.

47. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of the 27th April, states that the Southern Mahratta Railway Engineers found it difficult to supply water to the engines in Bangalore and the neighbouring stations, and that the railway authorities in consequence ordered that the wells in the chief watering stations should be dug deeper. Nobody sets about remedying an evil unless he feels it himself. Though the people in Bellary had complained more than once that the Bellary tank should be dug deeper, the Government did not consider their complaints.

The Bellary tank.

Sanmarga Bodhini, *Bellary*, Apr. 27th, 1895.

48. The same paper, referring to the tax recently imposed on betel, states that the imposition of this tax is chiefly due to the Collector of South Arcot. When, on a former occasion, it was proposed to levy a tax on betel, the Government resolved not to do so on the ground that it was a vegetable. The Collector of South Arcot has now argued that betel is a spice for the reason that it is not consumed by itself but along with areca-nuts, spices, &c. The Revenue Board, ever greedy for money, eagerly pitched upon this tax. The paper thinks that this unjust action of the Board of Revenue is due to the fact of there being no native Member on the Board. Not content with taxing salt, the Government has now taxed betel, thereby causing much suffering to the poor. If the Government wants money, why should it interfere with the comforts of the poor? It prays Lord Wenlock to annul this new tax and receive the thanks of the poor.

Tax on betel.

49. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 6th instant, complains that the retention in service of men, who are above 55 and who have put in 30 years' service, has become the rule rather than the exception which it was intended to be. This practice, says the paper, is not only prejudicial to the interests of the public service, but also keeps out promising educated young men from the service which is now full of effete old officers. The paper therefore hopes that Government will consider well before sanctioning the extension of the term of a time-expired public servant and see whether the man is really fit fpr further service.

Retention in service of time-expired men.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, May 6th, 1895.

50. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 8th May, while noticing that the post office recently opened at Pazhayangadi in Chirakkal taluk is about to be made permanent, suggests that, if the Cannanore post office be made the head office and those at Taliparamba, Kavayi and Pazhayangadi be made branch offices, Government could effect a saving by the appointment of a branch postmaster at Taliparamba instead of the sub-postmaster as at present. It also suggests that, if the mail is carried through Cherukunnu, instead of through Taliparamba, the services of two or three mail-runners may be dispensed with, which also will effect a saving. It hopes that the matter will be carefully considered by the authorities.

Suggestions in connection with the establishment of the Pazhayangadi post office.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, May 8th, 1895.

51. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 15th April, in stating that Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E., has been appointed to act as Resident in Travancore and Cochin, recommends that, as that officer has qualified himself by passing high examinations in different Oriental languages, viz., Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu and Russian, he may be confirmed.

Mr. J. D. Rees.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Apr. 15th, 1895.

52. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 20th April, says Mr. Curzon, M.P., has written to the *Times*, disapproving of the policy of the Government of India in investing the Indian Chiefs with full governing powers without regard to their character and future conduct. The *Jaridah* says this is the result of the hospitable treatment accorded to Mr. Curzon, and, in inviting

Mr. Curzon's remarks about Indian Chiefs.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Apr. 20th, 1895.

the attention of the Indian Chiefs to this matter, warns them to be very careful in future whom they entertain.

## III.—Legislation.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Apr. 26th, 1895.

Coming elections to the local Legislative Council.

53. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th April, says that, while Calcutta and Bombay are active in legislative elections, Madras is silent. Bombay has unanimously chosen the Honourable Mr. Mehta, whose glowing speech exposed the extravagant expenditure of the Indian Government.

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, May 1st, 1895.

A suggestion to elect a representative from Cuddalore to the local Legislative Council.

54. The *Desabhimani*, of the 1st May, suggests that Cuddalore, which has furnished Government with many Statutory Civilians, should come forward and elect a member to the local Legislative Council.

Dravida Bhanu, *Tuticorin*, May 1st, 1895.

Advisability of increasing the number of members elected to the local Legislative Council.

55. The *Dravida Bhanu*, of the 1st May, after pointing out that the right of electing non-official members to the Legislative Council is one of the benefits of the Congress, suggests that, as these members do much good to the people by their right of interpellation and as the number of municipalities both in the northern and southern districts, viz., 56, exceeds the number of district boards, viz., 21, the right of electing two more members should be granted to the municipalities by Government.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 7th, 1895.

Elections in the Viceregal Council.

56. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th May, says that a dozen zamindars are trying their utmost to secure seats in the Bengal Legislative Council in the coming elections and that, if elected, they will prove useless to the people as they always try to please the Collector and the Members of the Revenue Board and Government. (An instance of the latter statement is then cited in the local Legislative Council.) The paper recommends the names of A. M. Ghose and Rosebery Ghose, two of the ablest men for seats in the Bengal Council.

## IV.—Native States.

Malayala Manorama, *Kottayam*, May 4th, 1895.

Remarks on the religious and charitable institutions in Travancore.

57. Referring to the religious and charitable institutions in Travancore, the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 4th May, writes (in English) thus:—

"Although the expenditure on the devaswam and allied institutions of the State, according to the figures of the financial statement, shows a total as enormous as the expenditure on public works, we regret that the last year's administration report, which devotes twelve of its spacious pages to the latter subject, does not deign to make any mention of the former subject under the head of 'Production and Distribution.' It would be ludicrous to follow the mythical connection of the first paragraph about season and rainfall in the chapter on Production and Distribution with the first item in the financial statement of expenditure, viz., the Devaswam or Religious Institutions, though the Puranas of the Hindus and the Old Testament of the Christians and perhaps the mystical 'Magic' of the Theosophists may dilate on the invisible connection of happy seasons with religion and good morals; but we believe that, if a lucid account of the religious expenditure of the State were given, we would have had the satisfaction of proving to the world that the ideal personality of the Travancore State is so religious as to act upon a conviction of the established connection mentioned above and to institute special prayers and ceremonies for rain whenever the rains disappoint the cultivators. The rainfall of the year throughout the State, however, was scanty and left the public unable to decide where the want of virtue lay—whether with the ceremonies or with themselves as the payers and performers of the ceremonies.

"We animadvert on the report's silence about the religious and charitable institutions of the State *not* because we consider them out of place or unfairly managed, but *rather* because we consider that much of the false impressions that make these noble institutions unpopular as public departments of expenditure can be reasonably removed by redeeming the facts of the case from the limbo of hiding darkness to the open arena of well-informed discussion.

"According to paragraph 400 of the report, the total public works expenditure of the year under the Chief Engineer's and Maramat departments together amounted to Rs. 14,43,373. According to the financial statement, the religious expenditure of the year under the heads of Religious institutions, Charitable institutions, Murajepam ceremony, Padmagarbham ceremony, and Padyettam ceremony amounted in all to Rupees 14,44,867. Now an outsider reading the report is likely to be led into the impression that the whole of this expenditure in support of the religion of the sovereign is an improper diversion of the public revenues collected from the mixed population of the State, consisting of Hindus, Christians, Muhammadans, Jews, &c.; but, if we look into the history of these institutions, we will find that the impression is to a great extent incorrect.

"The expenditure on devaswam or religious institutions is or ought to be in principle simply a concern where the State is a trustee for 378 pagodas which had been managed by private persons prior to the assumption of their management by the Sirkar in 987 M.E. These pagodas had properties to support and enrich them. If the devaswam report is properly written, we should be able to know the amount of the income from these trust properties and whether any, and what extra, grant has to be given from State funds proper to these pagodas for their maintenance on the present scale of expenditure. A list of the temples and a statement of the increase and decrease in the yearly expenditure of each, as compared with the previous years, will also not be out of place, because such information would serve as a touchstone to enlighten the public as to the piety or other trait of the officer that enhances the expenditure on festivals and processions as well as the economy or veracity that prevents avoidable waste on items difficult to be scrutinised by the higher authorities. A statement of the miserably low pay that the majority of the devaswam subordinates now draw may also show that either the pay is simply an authority for peculation from the temple grants or the subordinates have practically no work to perform in return for the pay allowed. Information about the amounts received as offerings in the temples may prevent wholesale disappearance of pagoda treasures and may materially enhance the receipt-side totals of the financial statement as we believe that such incomes are not now credited to the Sirkar except when portions of such funds are ordered to be appropriated for maramat works in the temples. Of course we expect that, when such information is embodied in the public records, it must be on the condition that the Government would have absolutely no authority to transfer the funds of a pagoda for any purpose other than the benefit of that pagoda. We believe that in these and many other similar directions the Devaswam department may deserve public notice in the administration report.

"The nature of Oottupuray expenditure may seem different as the forty-two feeding houses proper, where the travelling Brahman is the main guest, and the few Kanjeepurays, which are for all classess of the poor, were instituted by the able Rama Iyan Dalawa as an established charity from public funds—perhaps thirty or forty years previous to the assumption of the management of the important trust institutions of the State. The amount (Rs. 4,36,188) given as the Oottupuray expenditure of the year may, in addition to the above feeding houses, perhaps include the expenditure in the Agra-sala and Pakkam feeding houses at Trivandrum where the right of entry is regulated on principles somewhat different from those ruling in the Oottupurays proper. If the report contained information as to the number of travellers and poor of each class that are helped by each and all of these feeding houses, we believe that the whole question could be treated from points other than of bigotry or cliquism.

"The expenditure of Rs. 2,32,486 on the sexennial ceremony of the Trivandrum temple may be compared to the expenditure on what are called "established churches" in European Governments if the income from the temple's private property, which we believe is credited in the Sirkar accounts, is not sufficient to meet this sexennial demand also along with its ordinary expenses.

"The Padmagarbham ceremony and the Padyettam ceremony, we are glad to note, are described in the report in such a manner as to suggest their amenableness to be charged to the public exchequer.

"The above remarks will, we trust, show the great importance of the religious and charitable institutions of the State and add weight to the advice of the Madras Government for early attention to afford relief to the revenue officials from the extensive temple duties, which, if they are to be creditably performed, must receive special and continued attention from officers of tact and experience and devout regard to trusts that have no self-asserting beneficiaries."

Cochin Educational department.

58. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th May, complains of the small attention paid by the Cochin Sirkar to elementary education in that State. It says that results grants are not regularly paid and no encouragement is afforded to the improvement of vernacular education. The article charges Mr. Subramani Aiyar, the Superintendent

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, May 11th, 1895.

of Education, with gross neglect of his duties and the irregularities connected with the management of the Educational department are more or less attributed to his indifference.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Apr. 26th, 1895.

59. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th April, after stating some of the questions of Sir William Wedderburn regarding Indian affairs and the replies of the Secretary of State for India to them,—that a commission would be shortly instituted for concerting measures to curtail the various items of expenditure,—concludes by saying that at no distant date the condition of India would be bettered.

Advantages of instituting a commission with a view to curtail expenditure.

60. The same paper, after pointing out the sufferings of the British soldiers sent to the Chitral war owing to heavy rains, suggests that, instead of continuing the war, it would be profitable if steps are taken to improve the material condition of the people of India.

The folly of continuing the Chitral war.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Apr. 30th, 1895.

61. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th April, after mentioning the suggestion made by Sir William Wedderburn to the Secretary of State for India,—that a native of India should be nominated to a seat in the Secretary of State's Council and his reply to it,—says that, though a single member cannot oppose the proceedings of the other members, still his advice and counsel will render much good to the people of India.

The advantages of nominating a native member to the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

62. The same paper refers to the article contributed by Mr. Webb, President of the last Congress, to the *Manchester Guardian*, in which he says that great evils would result by entrusting the administration of India chiefly to European officials. The paper is of opinion that Messrs. Webb, Caine and others must have spoken in Manchester on the wasteful expenditure of the Indian Government which leads to the imposition of fresh taxes on the people of India.

Evils of entrusting the administration of India chiefly to European officials.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 3rd, 1895.

63. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd May, states that the Government of India disallowed the amount of eleven (11) lakhs of rupees allotted by the Government of Madras in the budget estimate of this year for granting horse allowance to tahsildars and deputy tahsildars and for improving the condition of the taluk establishment and that the action of the Madras Government in this direction was due to the suggestion made in the local Legislative Council, and remarks that the interference of the Government of India in such matters was unjust.

Unjust interference of the Government of India in the action of the Madras Government regarding the budget allotment.

64. The same paper states that, on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Government of Bengal has strictly forbidden the practice of throwing corpses in the Ganges and remarks that, in this presidency, the fouling of the water of tanks and rivers by acts of ignorance, such as washing bullocks, &c., gives rise to epidemics, such as cholera. The paper desires that the local Government will follow the example of the Bengal Government for the conservancy of rivers and inflict corporal punishment on the offenders.

A suggestion to the Madras Government for the conservancy of rivers.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 7th, 1895.

65. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th May, after referring to the various telegrams and letters of congratulations that are pouring in from all parts of the British dominions to those engaged in the Chitral war, says that inasmuch as more than 50 lakhs have been already spent and

Advisability of giving up possession of Chitral.

nearly an equal amount will have to be spent for the maintenance of the troops, the English Government will do well to restore the country to its former ruler and try to bring back the troops therefrom.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 10th, 1895.

A suggestion to the Indian National Congress.

66. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th May, after expressing its deep sense of obligation to Her Majesty the Empress of India for her having appointed a commission to inquire into the expenditure of India, desires that the Congress should lose no time in sending competent natives to England to represent India's grievances before the commission.

Desirability of holding a Congress in England.

67. The same paper states that the number of anti-congressionists is fast diminishing both in India and in England and that the benefits of the Congress are being slowly recognised, due chiefly to the reformation of the Legislative Councils in India, and hopes that the people of India will try to hold a Congress in England itself.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, May 11th, 1895.

Unrestricted sale of poisons in India.

68. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 11th instant, says that, in a certain sessions case in which Mrs. Wagner and her paramour were prosecuted for poisoning the husband of the former, the public prosecutor remarked thus in the course of the trial:—It is very common in India to sell poisons freely in the bazaar. It is very easy for persons to buy them, and Government puts no restriction whatever upon the trade. It is the duty of Government to take early measures to put an end to this state of things.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 11th, 1895.

The Mappilas again!

69. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th May, says that the steps taken by Government to check the outrages perpetrated by the Mappilas of Malabar are not at all effective. It is vain on the part of the authorities to think that they can check the Mappila outbreaks by conciliatory treatment. The only way to check them is by the adoption of very severe measures. The outbreaks have somehow subsided, but the Mappilas have commenced to harass the people in other ways. Some two weeks ago there was a dacoity in a Nambudri Brahman's house in Waluvanád taluk and at a still recent date there was one in Palghat taluk also. The report is that the dacoits were all Mappilas of Ponnáni taluk. It appears that in Nemmini amsam a constable was recently murdered by the Mappilas. The result of the policy of Government to win over the Mappilas by showing kindness to them is that the Mappilas of Ernád taluk have become very turbulent. If Government does not adopt immediate and prompt measures to put a stop to the outrages of the Mappilas, the whole district will surely be in great danger.

*CONFIDENTIAL.* [No. 10 OF 1895.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 31st May 1895.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 15th May 1895. |
| 2 | "The Coimbatore News" .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 250 | 4th and 15th May 1895. |
| 3 | "Vijayadwajam" .. .. .. | Tinnevelly .. .. | 1,200 | 25th May 1895. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 10th May 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 18th May 1895. |
| 6 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 18th and 25th May 1895. |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th May 1895. |
| 8 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 11th, 18th and 25th May 1895. |
| 9 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 400 | 15th and 22nd May 1895. |
| 10 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 13th May 1895. |
| 11 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 200 | 18th ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | 25th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Vivekathivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 370 | 19th and 26th May 1895. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 14 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 14th, 17th, 21st and 24th May 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Mandaramanjari" .. .. .. | Ongole .. .. .. | 250 | 1st Jan., 1st Feb. and 1st Mar. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 11th, 18th and 25th May 1895. |
| 17 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 11th May 1895. |
| 18 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 12th, 19th and 26th May 1895. |
| 19 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 17th and 24th May 1895. |
| 20 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 300 | |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 20th and 27th May 1895. |
| 23 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 24 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 500 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 25 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 350 | 21st May 1895. |
| 27 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 10th and 20th May 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 690 | 18th and 25th May 1895. |
| 29 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 15th, 22nd and 29th May 1895. |
| 30 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 475 | 13th, 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 900 | 18th and 25th May 1895. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 32 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 6th, 13th and 20th May 1895. |
| 33 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 4th, 11th ,, 18th ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 5th and 15th May 1895. |
| 35 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras.. | 500 | 5th, 12th and 19th May 1895. |
| 36 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th and 16th May 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th May, writes as follows:—Japan, though alive to the mischief caused by the unwarranted interference of Russia during the treaty with China, yet, with a view to preserve peace with Russia, reluctantly ceded the territories claimed by her, eagerly watching at the same time for an opportunity for wreaking vengeance on Russia. This misunderstanding between Japan and Russia will no doubt prove advantageous to England. During the treaty England held aloof notwithstanding the strong persuasion of Russia, and this uninterfering attitude of England proved in itself a strong recommendation for the staunch friendship of Japan, and, if in any emergency the naval forces of Japan, whose fame in the East is as glorious as that of England in the West, should be united with those of England, it would not be an easy task for Russia to confront these two strong forces. Hitherto Russia has been threatening England that she would send her forces against India if England should in any way incur the displeasure of Russia, but now the tables are turned ever since the outbreak of misunderstanding between Japan and Russia and this discordant feeling indicates that better days await India.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 14th, 1895.

The attitude of England in regard to the treaty of peace between China and Japan and its results.

2. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 20th May, says:—It is reported that Russia has a secret understanding with Japan, including a promise that Russia shall have access to the sea.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, May 20th, 1895.

A secret understanding between Japan and Russia.

3. The same paper has a paragraph to the following effect:—The *Vedo-Mosti*, a Russian paper, says that, if the English should take the side of Japan in opposition to Russia, India would be in danger, and in Russia all that is published in the papers is first approved of by the Government.

The consequences of England siding with Japan.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

4. The *Coimbatore News*, of the 4th May, writes as follows:—We hear Government has sanctioned the appointment of prosecuting inspectors for this presidency with a view to secure a fair representation for the Crown in cases in which the executive police has been hitherto employed. The change is a very salutary one. On the one hand an efficient check will be put on the unwholesome meddling of the ordinary constabulary in important criminal trials, and, on the other hand, cases deserving conviction will not fail by defective and unskilled prosecution. Mr. Hammick is to be thanked for his liberal views in selecting young pleaders with university honours for the appointments. Government has already improved the magistracy, but it needs further improvement. Unless higher educational qualifications are insisted upon for magisterial fitness, the prosecuting staff will be superior to the magistracy, which is by no means a desirable state of things.

Coimbatore News, *Coimbatore*, May 4th, 1895.

Comment on the appointment of prosecuting inspectors.

* * * * * *

"The criminal file of the district is heavy and we would therefore request Mr. Hammick to consider the advisability of appointing two inspectors for Coimbatore, assigning the northern taluks and the Nilgiris to one and the southern portion of Coimbatore to another, and we would propose Coimbatore and Erode as the respective head-quarters."

5. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of the 25th May, states that there are many thieves in the neighbourhood of Delhi and that many of the burglars now arrested by the police in Northern and Southern India are Afghans. Although the movements

Sanmarga Bodhini, *Bellary*, May 25th, 1895.

Afghan burglars in India.

of these Afghans in India are strictly watched by the police, still they contrive to hoodwink the latter. The paper, therefore, suggests that it would be better to employ sepoys instead of the police to watch those burglars.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 25th, 1895.

Complaint against the Calicut police.

6. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th May, referring to the increased number of petty thefts in Calicut town, says that, as the gambling (*sic*) carried on near the Robinson road through the connivance of the police leads to the commission of such thefts, the authorities should put a stop to it.

A correspondent in the same issue of the paper, alluding to the same subject, cites an instance in which a police constable (whose number the correspondent supposes to be 1347) let off a Mappila boy who cut off a knot at the end of another Mappila's handkerchief and thereby removed some coins tied up and secured at that end. It appears that persons in great number assemble at the place of gambling, and, while the Mappila above referred to was standing in the crowd witnessing the play, the boy cut the knot in the handkerchief which the Mappila had on his shoulders. The above constable arrested the boy in the action, but subsequently gave him some blows and let him off for reasons better known to the constable.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 18th, 1895.

The Palghat police purposely neglecting to inquire into a theft case when bribe was not given by the complainant in the case.

7. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th May, says that a correspondent from Kannanurpattola (in Palghat taluk) writes to the paper as follows:—Owing to the intolerable oppression of the police, it has become difficult for the people to reside in these parts. Should there be any theft, the police make no efforts to detect it, but endeavour only to get possession of the stolen properties by coming round the thieves and then appropriate them and suppress the whole matter. The police care not a straw for the welfare of the people. Their only desire is to earn money somehow. There was a theft recently in a washerwoman's house in the above (Kannanurpattola) amsam. Thieves entered the house through a hole made by them in one of the walls and carried away vessels and jewels worth Rs. 150—all the property that she had. The house was occupied by herself and her four children and there was no male member. She had suspicion on one of her neighbours, and so she put in a complaint to the police the next day. The day after the complaint was lodged, two constables came for inquiry, but they, without going to the complainant's, went to a neighbouring house and sent for her. They then told her that they would detect the case only on her paying them Rs. 30 and not otherwise. How could she get any money to pay the constables as she lost everything that she had. When she was trying hard to get money to satisfy their demand, they left the place without investigating the case. How can people get on when the police begin to act like this. We request you, Mr. Editor, to bring our grievances to the notice of the authorities through the columns of your paper and get us redress.

*(b) Courts.*

COIMBATORE NEWS, *Coimbatore*, May 15th, 1895.

A protest against bench magistrates being nominated as municipal councillors.

8. The *Coimbatore News*, of the 15th May, protests against bench magistrates being nominated as municipal councillors and desires the publication of the order which Government has issued and forwarded to the Collector of Trichinopoly regarding the qualifications of municipal councillors and their connection with the bench magistracy.

VIVEKATHIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengód*, May 26th, 1895.

Advisability of providing jurors with batta and travelling allowance.

9. The *Vivekathivakaran*, of the 26th May, condemns the present system of entrusting the village munsifs with the onerous duty of nominating persons for the jury on the ground that they do not scruple to select any man and every man however ill-qualified he may be for being a juror. The paper suggests that the magistrate himself should impannel respectable persons. In consideration of the

worry and expense, which jurors undergo in consequence of frequent adjournment of cases, the paper thinks it expedient and reasonable that the jurors should be paid batta and travelling allowance, all the more so as they are liable to pay a fine of Rs. 100 either for late or non attendance in court.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, May 29th, 1895.

Complaint against a stationary magistrate in North Malabar.

10. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 29th May, invites the attention of the Joint Magistrate, Malabar, to the desirability of issuing an order to the stationary magistrate, Pavangadan Govindan, requiring him to attend office punctually at the usual prescribed time. It appears that the stationary magistrate comes to office sometimes after 12 o'clock noon and sometimes even later, and enters on the work only after some hours spent in his private room. Parties coming from distant places are put to great inconvenience and hardship owing to this late sitting and the consequent late rising of the court.

### (*d*) *Education.*

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, May 15th, 1895.

An appeal to provide the overworked teachers of Local Fund schools with a pension.

11. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 15th May, says that many of the teachers employed in the Local Fund school established by Mr. J. H. Garstin in the year 1875 complete their twenty years' service by the end of this month and that it is to be regretted that such overworked teachers, whose avocation involves the rapid exhaustion of energies, should not be given a pension, which they very rightly deserve, to support their old age, while even peons of the Revenue department are allowed pension for doing a work of purely mechanical nature not involving waste either in body or mind. The correspondent prays the authorities to consider favourably the case of these overworked teachers.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, May 15th, 1895.

A suggestion regarding a certain latrine in Tiruppáppuliyúr.

12. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 15th May, complains that the Cuddalore municipal authorities are very indifferent towards the sanitation of the public latrine located on the road leading from Tiruppáppuliyúr to Bandipálaiyam and the passers-by always feel very uncomfortable whenever they pass by the latrine in question. He desires the chairman either to remove the latrine a little distance from the road or to adopt measures for keeping it always in a clean and well-washed condition.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 21st, 1895.

A suggestion regarding a certain road in Ramapuram.

13. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st May, complains that the repair of a certain road leading from Ramapuram to Bhaváni, a distance of 60 miles, is much neglected because of its being left under the supervision of the Forest department, and the people and carts meet with serious accidents in consequence. He is of opinion that entrusting the Local Fund authorities with the supervision of the said road will improve matters.

Sanmarga Bodhini, *Bellary*, May 18th, 1895.

Bullock bandies in Bellary.

14. A correspondent to the *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of the 18th May, says that the sufferings of bullocks employed to draw carts in Bellary cannot be realised except by those who have personally witnessed them. At six in the morning, the bandy-drivers begin their work and carry goods from the (railway?) station to various places in the town about eight times a day, loading a cart generally with more than a hundred maunds of weight at a time. The poor bullocks, unable to move, are beaten with birches, as the drivers have no whips, very mercilessly. All this is done in spite of the Municipal Act which provides penalties for cruelly beating, heavily loading and hardly working animals. The police notice it and yet do not interfere. They seem to be bribed into

connivance by the drivers. The correspondent says that it will be made clear if the municipal chairman inquires carefully into the matter. He adds that a bandy brings in Rs. 3 every day to its owner in this way and is at a loss to know how much he pays as tax.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, May 20th, 1895.

The employment of native engineers in municipalities.

15. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 20th May, says:—The municipality of Dacca has set an example of economy which other large municipalities may well follow. It formerly employed an English engineer on a salary of Rs. 400 a month, but, considering that a Bengali engineer would be not only cheaper but as efficient as his English compeer, Babu Turuk Chander Ghose was appointed to the post on a monthly pay of only Rs. 200.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 15th, 1895.

Ridiculing the chairman of the Calicut municipal council, &c.

16. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th May, writes humorously thus:—It is reported that the chairman of the Calicut municipal council is now editing a book, styled "Prasnothararitti" (the method of answering questions). It is advisable that the chairman of all municipal councils should buy and read this book. It appears that Mr. Wolfe-Murray has written a preface to the book on Local self-Government. The author is said to have vividly explained in the book the system of giving answers in the nature of tit for tat to the reasonable questions put by the councillors, the contrivances for collecting municipal taxes with facility and the ways in which municipal funds can be spent at the will and pleasure of the chairman. The rumour has it that it is contemplated to dedicate the book to the Honourable Mr. Bliss.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, May 13th, 1895.

The Calicut municipal chairman.

17. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 13th May, says that one of the councillors of the Calicut municipal council recently asked a series of questions of the chairman, Mr. Varada Rao, regarding his payment of a certain decree-amount out of the municipal funds and also the abolition of a latrine on the beach without getting the sanction of the council, but the replies of the chairman were, it is alleged, not only not satisfactory but childish. The editor doubts whether Mr. Varada Rao will not outdo the Honourable Mr. Bliss in giving unsatisfactory replies. The article remarks with regret that the chairman often disregards the opinion of the councillors, and, in imposing taxes, he is not only indiscreet but perfectly indifferent to the welfare of the rate-payers.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, May 2nd, 1895.

Municipal lamps in Bangalore.

18. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 2nd May, complains that the lighting contractors, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, do not light the lamps in accordance with the terms of their contract. The *Khasim* thinks that this neglect is due to lack of supervision on the part of the municipal authorities, and remarks that, if the street lamps are not properly lighted, thieves and bad characters will take advantage of the darkness and commit theft easily, and it invites the attention of the authorities to this matter and requests them to see that the contractors do their duty honestly and conformably with the terms of their contract.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, May 9th, 1895.

Defalcation in the Bangalore municipal office.

19. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 9th May, regarding the recent defalcation which occurred in the municipal office of Bangalore, observes that the occurrence was due to lack of supervision on the part of the municipal authorities. It is said that the clerk, who, after having misappropriated the money, absconded from the place, was in the habit of receiving taxes and giving forged receipts to payers. The *Khasim*, after dwelling on this subject at length, suggests that it be clearly notified, for the information of the public, that they should not pay taxes without receiving a genuine and formal printed receipt and that a Muhammadan leaven should be introduced into the municipal office which at present consists almost entirely of Hindus.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

20. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th May, says that it is rumoured that a certain Sub-Collector of a certain district oppresses the munsifs and the maniyamdars to pay out of their pockets the amount of the revenue still in arrears. The paper is anxious to know under what enactment his procedure is justified.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 14th, 1895.

A report against a certain Sub-Collector that he oppresses maniyamdars to pay out of their pockets the amount of revenue still in arrears.

21. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th May, complains that the toll-gates are too many in number in the taluk of Saidapet and that it is really painful that the cart-drivers should be obliged to pay the toll in addition to the road cess in whatever direction they proceed. He adds that the object of levying road cess from the ryots was to defray the expenses of constructing and improving roads and that the fact that toll is vigorously collected unmistakeably proves that the road cess, instead of being utilised for the purpose for which it is collected, is spent in maintaining European officials by paying them large salaries. He concludes by saying that it is utterly uncharitable that the authorities should contemplate the levy of additional taxes in the shape of tolls on the already over-taxed ryots.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 17th, 1895.

Vexation caused to ryots by there being too many toll-gates in the taluk of Saidapet.

22. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th May, says to the following effect:—It has often been referred to that the officers who conducted settlement in Wynaad taluk have committed several irregularities. In this connection a memorial signed by nearly five thousand respectable landholders in the taluk has been submitted to the Secretary of State some months ago, setting forth therein that the settlement officers have caused serious loss to temples, misappropriated temple properties, discontinued religious festivals and arbitrarily taken possession of landed estates by intimidating the owners of such estates; that the settlement officer has not, on the application of the landholders, returned the documents which had been produced by them before that officer to prove their rights and that he has not made proper inquiries into their claims, &c. In the beginning of March last, the Honourable Mr. Sankaran Nayar had sent a series of questions to the Legislative Council regarding the statements made in the memorial, and it was hoped that the replies would be given at the council meeting held in April. That the questions were held over might perhaps be to ascertain the correct information about them. The matters referred to in the memorial may or may not be true, but it is, however, inadvisable to allow such long delay as this without replies being duly given. The serious allegations so fearlessly made against the Government officials by some five thousand persons in respect of such an important matter cannot surely be without any strong ground. The delay on the part of Government in giving replies to these questions gives room for grave suspicion. The Honourable Mr. Sankaran Nayar's speech during the budget discussion in connection with the Wynaad settlement irregularities would have moved the heart of any one. He had even gone to the length of stating that he was prepared to prove his statements. In the reply given by the Honourable Mr. Bliss there was not a word in reference to this matter. It is quite improper on the part of a just Government to remain silent when an Honourable Member says that he is prepared to prove his statements should a proper inquiry be conducted. If the grievances mentioned in the memorial are true, then it is but right that they should be redressed; but if they are untrue, it is highly necessary that the character of the Government officials should be vindicated against these unjust allegations. The institution of an inquiry and nothing else will serve to secure one or the other of these purposes, and it is, therefore, the duty of Government to institute such an inquiry without any loss of time.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 15th, 1895.

Government to institute an inquiry into the Wynaad settlement irregularities.

(g) *Forests.*

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, May 18th, 1895.

Forest officials and ryots in Nellore.

23. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 18th May, says that there is plenty of cultivable lands in the tracts reserved by the forest authorities, but that, although the ryots put in petitions for such lands, there are no officers who seem to pay any attention to the matter. The revenue authorities refer these petitions to the forest authorities. The latter, as everybody knows, are not free from a love of lucre. Even if the higher officials are upright men, their subordinates, drawing small salaries are clever enough to make money without becoming liable to positive charges of bribery. These report that land cannot be granted and the petitions are rejected. Moreover, the irregularities of some petty forest officers in regard to pasture lands are simply appalling to hear of. These petty underlings do not allow ryots, who have not gratified them with bribes, to set foot there, even though they have, with great difficulty, obtained permission to graze their cattle. Not content with this, they even bring false charges against the ryots of cutting wood in the forest without permission. These irregularities rarely come to the notice of the "forest rangers," and, when they do come, it is still more rare to find them taking an interest in the matter and redressing the grievances of the ryots. Should the taluk rangers themselves have a share in the bribes, then there is no hope. The District Forest officer is practically inaccessible to the poor ryot for him to represent his grievance personally. It ordinarily takes one or two months for a petition to go up from the subordinate officials to the principal officer even if the work is done "with the rapidity of a mail train," and during the interval the cattle of the ryots must starve and die. The paper observes that it hears that in many taluks the forest officials appointed to guard the pasture lands exact money from the ryots at the rate of an anna per head of cattle. It remarks that, while the ryots are borne down to the earth by the unbearable taxes of the Government, the Police, the Forest, the Delta and lastly the Revenue officials come in and squeeze their lives out of them. It suggests that the District Collectors should ask for information from the forest authorities as to the extent of mountain forests where there are good rains, of forests abounding in firewood or wood used for furniture, and of forests which are fit for cultivation, not abounding in either kind of wood, and grant cultivable lands easily to the poor ryots upon application. It further says much good will result if those who do not allow people to graze their cattle, even when they have obtained permission for it, are properly punished. The paper adds that, if the District Collector, Mr. Manavedan Raja, takes interest in this matter and redresses these grievances, the ryots will be greatly benefited and a proof will be given that Hindus are fit to hold the highest offices in the administration of the country.

(h) *Railways.*

COIMBATORE NEWS, *Coimbatore*, May 15th, 1895.

Comments on the contemplation of Government to open new railway lines from Dindigul and Salem.

24. The *Coimbatore News*, of the 15th May, observing in the "Local News" column of the *Hindu* a note, saying that the Madras Government has resolved to include in its next year's budget the railway line connecting Dindigul with Pódanúr, Salem with Dindigul, Salem with Porto Novo, Arcot with Walajabad, Salem with Námakkal, &c., comments as follows:—"The note is not very intelligible and has no appearance of truth in it. What is the meaning of the Madras Government in including all these lines in its next year's budget? Can the Madras Government provide for all of them in a year? Or supposing the company takes up the work and the Madras Government provides a guarantee, does the company propose to commence all the lines at once? Again the Madras Government, though repeatedly pressed by various bodies and representatives in Madura, Dindigul, Udamalpet, Palghat and Coimbatore, has not taken any active step towards the construction of the line though the line was surveyed five years ago, and we know that

the subjects engaging the attention of Government are the completion of the East Coast Railway, the connection of South Canara with other lines and the construction of a line between Shoranur and the capital of Cochin or the port of Cochin."

After showing the extreme necessity for opening the Dindigul-Palghat line, the paper urges the district authorities to press Government in season and out of season for the early construction of the line.

25. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th May, draws the serious attention of the South Indian Railway authorities to the inconvenience experienced by passengers by the absence of water-sheds and waiting rooms on the Muttupet line and to the frequent loss of cattle caused by the line being unfenced on either side, and desires the authorities to remedy these defects.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 17th, 1895.

Sufferings of passengers by the absence of water-sheds and waiting rooms on the Muttupet line.

26. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st May, after making a brief reference to the daring robbery that was perpetrated a few weeks ago in the South Indian Railway evening through mail somewhere between Buthalur and Tiruvarambur, regrets to report the recurrence of a similar incident on the 18th May in the very same place in the passengers' mail train that reaches Trichinopoly at about 10-20 P.M., and describes it as follows:—As the passengers' mail train was passing midway between Buthalur and Tiruvarambur a daring character, after extinguishing the light of the third-class carriage that is set apart for females only, stealthily entered the carriage, threw one of the passengers off the carriage, and, as there arose much commotion and agitation in the carriage, he jumped out and ran away from the place. The passenger, who was thrown out, would not have entered the carriage again but for the heroic efforts of one of the European first-class passengers who took pains to walk along the steps of the carriages to caution the engine-driver to back the train which was nearly a mile off from the spot where she was lying.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 21st, 1895.

A suggestion to the South Indian Railway authorities.

The paper is really surprised at the inability of the authorities to detect the culprit although it is clear that the offender must have been engaged in the railway service, as nobody else would have been able to enter the carriage when the train was moving with speed. In order to help the passengers to signal to the engine-driver to stop the carriage in case of any emergency, the paper suggests the advisability of providing engines with electric bells and each carriage with a button thereof enclosed in a glass case in order that passengers might easily break open the case and give the required signal, and desires Government to persuade the railway authorities to carry out this suggestion.

27. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th May, referring to the accounts published in the papers of a recent outrage on a native lady in a third-class compartment on the South Indian Railway line, regrets that the Madras Government, although they read of such sad occurrences in the papers, do not take any prompt action in the matter and order the police to bring the offenders to book at once and warn the South Indian Railway authorities that such irregularities will not be tolerated in future.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 25th, 1895.

Outrages on the South Indian Railway line.

28. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* refers to the "depredations" committed in the goods shed at the Calicut station. Not a bag is sent out of the shed without some of its contents being removed. What would be the state if each of the employés down to the coolies carry away his share of the booty from the shed. When goods are taken to the shed to be weighed, many are compelled to pay as bribe a sum equal to the freight of the goods, and a refusal to pay the sum thus demanded will entail long delay in sending the goods. It is a great pity that no redressive measures have yet been adopted though complaints were several times made about these grievances. It is an open secret that no business can be got

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 1895.

Depredations in the goods shed at the Calicut station.

through at the railway stations without money, but we can assert that at no stations are the people put to so much trouble and hardship as at Calicut. It is, therefore, hoped that the authorities will attend to the matter.

*(k) General.*

PARIYAN, *Madras*, May 11th, 1895.

Sufferings of the Roman Catholics in the village of Tirukkattupalle in Buthalur taluk.

29. A correspondent to the *Pariyan*, of the 11th May, regrets to note that the villagers of Tirukkattupalle in Buthalur taluk refuse to sell articles of food to the Roman Catholics and even forbid them to walk in public streets and to fish in tanks for having promised their priest that they would neither celebrate the festivals of Hindu temples nor use Hindu drums and Hindu music as they had been accustomed to do even after their conversion to Christianity. The correspondent, while reporting that the police constables persuade the weak Catholics to pick up a quarrel with the villagers in order that they may bring the matter to the notice of the authorities, requests the editor to exert his best to help the distressed Catholics of Tirukkattupalle.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, May 18th, 1895.

Disadvantages caused to landlords by the abolition of provisions relating to distress warrant.

30. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 18th May, referring to the repeal of the provisions relating to distress warrant, remarks that insolvent tenants, who are unable to pay the rent to the landlord, take advantage of this and refuse to quit the house even after the lapse of a reasonable time and thus cause vexation and loss of money to the landlord. The paper thinks that, if provision be made for granting ejectment warrants without much difficulty and loss of time to the applicants, it would save landlords from unnecessary vexation and worry which they now suffer from their tenants.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, May 25th, 1895.

Dangers caused by stray dogs at Puthur.

31. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 25th May, complains that stray dogs roam about the streets of Puthur in great numbers and bite people that pass by and that the chairman of the union does not attend to the matter.

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, May 18th, 1895.

Frequent transfers of Sub-Collectors in the Nellore district.

32. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 18th May, complains that, since the commencement of jamabandi this year in the Nellore district, two Sub-Collectors have come and gone and that the jamabandi of Nellore taluk is not yet completed. It is not four days since the present Sub-Collector, Mr. Broadfoot, took charge of the work, and already there is a talk that he too is to be transferred. The paper observes that such frequent transfers of high officials cause great inconvenience to the ryots as well as to the Government. It adds that Government should make such transfers only now and then and not post officers to one division in the morning and to another in the evening.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 15th, 1895.

Why Deputy Collector Ramachandra Rao was not put in charge of General Duties, Calicut.

33. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th May, while noticing that the Treasury Deputy Collector Rajagopal Chari has been appointed Deputy Collector in charge of General Duties, Calicut, asks is it because Mr. Ramachandra Rao is not in the habit of showing obeisance that he was not appointed to the post? It remarks that Mr. Ramachandra values self-respect and independence more than such posts and can have no ground for repentance.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 18th, 1895.

Irregularities of the branch postmaster, Ramanattukara, Malabar.

34. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th May, writes complaining of the irregularities of the Ramanattukara branch post office. Even half the number of letters received in that post office are not delivered. The postmaster, when questioned about this, would invariably say that he has no peons and that the addressees should themselves call for their letters at the post office, and, when the addressees present themselves at the post office, the postmaster is

alleged to say that he has no time to find out and deliver them their letters. Another complaint made against the postmaster is that he sends letters with any person in the amsam to be delivered to the addressees, and there is an outcry that most of such letters are not delivered to the respective addressees. Before the establishment of this post office, letters were delivered once a week from the Ferôk post office, and there was then no complaint that the letters were not regularly delivered. The correspondent concludes by inviting the attention of the authorities to these irregularities and hopes that they would either adopt remedial measures or abolish this post office and revert to the old system.

35. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th May, referring to the Calicut correspondent's letter published in the *Hindu*, criticising the Malabar officials, says that, although most of the facts therein contained are true, yet the statement that Mr. Varghese, huzur serishtadar, told some of the graduates to go and work in the taluk cutcherry is quite unfounded. The editor considers that, even granting Mr. Varghese has done so, he is not far from being right as hundreds of graduates thirsting for employment would be glad to have an attender's place in the office to start with. Among the whole run of officials in Malabar no one is said to possess such a good disposition as Mr. Varghese, and it is therefore surprising that the correspondent did not think for a moment that his effort to calumniate such an official is not only very uncharitable, but that the public will not give any credit to his statement. There is not a single instance in which the serishtadar has unnecessarily interfered, and the correspondent's remark that the Collector is completely led by his serishtadar is therefore incredulous. The opinion is expressed that the Collector, though a little short-tempered, is actuated by the best intentions, and, though owing to inexperience there may have been shortcomings in some of his doings, yet he cannot be taken to be so simple as to be led away by others. The appointments made in the huzur office since the appointment of Mr. Varghese as the serishtadar have been all quite satisfactory, and the editor unhesitatingly affirms that the correspondent, in making the statement above referred to, paid no attention to ascertain the truth.

Exonerating the serishtadar of the Calicut huzur office from the charges made by the Calicut correspondent to the *Hindu*.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 25th, 1895.

Alluding to the same subject, the *Manorama*, of the 27th May, condemns the correspondence above referred to as malicious and attributes it to the misrepresentations of some of the discontented graduates seeking employment.

A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 29th May, expresses a similar opinion.

36. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 6th May, on the authority of *Sanjivini*, a Calcutta paper, bitterly complains that, although girls are publicly sold in the districts of Panjab and Bengal and nearly all over Northern India in spite of the anti-slavery policy of the Europeon nations, yet Government seems to have shut its eyes in that it takes no notice and adopts no repressive measures.

Slave trade in India.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, May 6th, 1895.

37. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 4th May, states that several of its Muhammadan correspondents have often requested it to contradict the imputation made against the Muhammadans of Panjab that they ardently wish and pray God for the success of Umra Khan, and it remarks that, since all the Panjab chiefs, excepting the Maharaja of Kapurthala, have offered to place their troops at the disposal of Government and to sacrifice their lives and property for its cause, such an imputation must be seen as a matter of course to be unjustifiable.

Muhammadans of Panjab and Umra Khan.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, May 4th, 1895.

38. *Alhami*, of the 19th May, regarding the occurrence of cholera in Cameroon, says that the breaking out of this epidemic does not depend upon the state of the conservancy of any place since it has often been found to prevail in countries with good sanitary arrangements. It is said in the book, called "*Tib-i-Nahavi*,"

Remarks about cholera.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, May 19th, 1895.

that, when sins and corruptions prevail and exceed their bounds, the Almighty visits people with plagues which affect even righteous men. This hypothesis, the *Alhami* remarks, is quite true and it pronounces that, unless the rulers attempt to put a stop to adultery, drunkenness and other vices common in India and other countries in Europe, it will never be suppressed. The suggestion of Dr. Hart will not prevail against the will of the Almighty.

Causes of the outbreak of cholera.

39. The same paper states that, when Dr. Hart said that the well Zum Zum is the cause of the outbreak of cholera in Mecca, our Hindu brethren as usual readily echoed his charge. Recently a French doctor, in his observations on cholera in India, attributed its occurrence to the throwing of dead bodies into the river Ganges, and, in support of his assertion, he observed that some years back the people of Egypt used to throw rubbish and carcasses of animals into the river Nile, on account of which cholera prevailed in Egypt for several successive years, but, when this pernicious practice ceased, cholera almost entirely disappeared from that country. The doctor has therefore asked the Indian Government to effectually prevent people from throwing dead bodies into the river. In conclusion, the *Alhami* asks the Hindus to give up their prejudice against the Muhammadans and requests the Indian Government to frame an enactment which would render it penal to make unfounded aspersions upon those professing different religions.

## III.—Legislation.

Coimbatore News, *Coimbatore*, May 15th, 1895.

Comment on the Bill amending the District Municipalities Act.

40. The *Coimbatore News*, of the 15th May, regarding the Bill amending the District Municipalities Act, comments as follows:—"The provision that a councillor, whose continuance in office may be supposed to interfere with the efficient working of the municipality may be removed, seems to be vague in form, exceedingly unwise and hard. No councillor, with any self-respect, will care to subject himself to a chance of removal on the ground that the Government, at the instance of a Collector, thinks his continuance prejudicial to the municipality. The Government may not approve of the Collector's proposals unless just. The Collector may not write to Government unless, on inquiry, he finds need to do so. But to sit and discuss questions in perpetual fear of an untoward event over our heads is by no means pleasant."

* * * * *

"It is to be hoped that the Government will postpone the consideration of the Bill till October next to enable the public to discuss it, while the ensuing legislative elections will probably secure for us a more active and true representative of the public sentiments in the council at Madras than the member for southern municipalities who has signed the select committee's report."

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 17th, 1895.

Dissatisfaction expressed for not modifying the rules relating to the election of candidates for the Madras Legislative Council.

41. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th May, publishes the G.O., dated 4th May 1895, giving information as to the day of expiry of the two years' tenure of office of the Honourable P. Rangayya Nayudu, the Rev. W. Miller, A. Sabapathi Mudaliyar, K. Kalyanasundram Aiyar, N. Subba Rao Pantulu and S. R. Ramasubbaiyar, and as to the manner, time and place in which the second election should take place. The paper, while announcing that the rules relating to the election of candidates for the Legislative Council have been modified to a certain extent in the sister presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, regrets to remark that the Madras Government has simply allowed the rules to remain as they are although His Excellency Lord Wenlock has been convinced of the necessity for their modification.

42. The *Jananukulan*, of the 18th May, after giving a lengthy account of the usefulness of the cow, remarks that it is really inhuman to kill it in large numbers before Muhammadan altars and in slaughter-houses and to allow it to die of starvation in consequence of the rigidity of the forest rules. The paper attributes the unsatisfactory nature of agriculture and the poverty of the ryots to the paucity of this class of animals due to the causes mentioned above.

Slaughter of cows and the disadvantages arising therefrom.

JANANUKULAN, *Tirupéddi*, May 18th, 1895.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

43. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 20th May, says that the Bill recently published by the Government of Mysore for the better protection of Judicial, Revenue, Police and other officers of Government is uncalled for and mischievous in its tendencies. Already the power for oppression exercised by the Revenue and Police officers is very great, and the Bill will still more strengthen their hands and increase their power for the oppression of the people.

The Mysore Bill for the better protection of Judicial, Revenue, Police and other officers.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, May 20th, 1895.

44. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 22nd May, says that it is high time for the Diwan of Mysore to retire, because he has been in that exalted position for upwards of twelve years, during which time he has abused his patronage by providing all his kinsmen, friends and even menial servants with fat appointments in the State. These favourites of his, sure of receiving support from him, says the paper, have become insolent and they set at defiance all rules of public service with impunity, while Mysoreans, who committed similar offences, have been dismissed or otherwise punished. It is therefore necessary, the editor thinks, that Her Highness the Maharani-Regent and the British Resident should ask the Diwan to retire as early as possible.

The desirability of retiring Sir Seshadri Aiyar from the Diwanship of Mysore.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, May 22nd, 1895.

45. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 18th May, says:—The subject of weights and measures is one of grave importance to those who live in the Mysore province and in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The Representative Assembly of the Mysore Government lately took this subject into consideration, but beyond discussion nothing practical has come out of it. We feel it our duty, in the interests of common weal, to press the question forward once more with the fervent hope that the Mysore Government will apply a speedy remedy to check an evil of the utmost magnitude to the poorer and ignorant classes. It is absolutely necessary that the weights and measures should be uniform in all the districts, that they should be examined by a responsible officer of Government, bear the impress of the Government and be subjected to periodical examination.

Weights and measures in the Mysore province.

MYSORE, VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, May 18th, 1895.

46. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 20th May, says that the people of a place, called Kadi in the Baroda State, have been driven into rebellion and they have given notice to quit the place for the British territories.

Troubles in the Baroda State.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, May 20th, 1895.

47. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Nazrani Dipika*, of the 20th May, writes that the postmaster of the Karunagapalle post office in Travancore has made it a point to open and read all the newspapers received in the office before they are sent out for delivery. The correspondent further adds that the postmaster refuses to register letters if he is not given at least a quarter of a *fanam* (coin) in addition to the registration charge. The attention of the Anchal Superintendent is invited to the matter.

Complaint against the Karunagapalle postmaster.

NAZRANI DIPIKA, *Mannanam*, May 20th, 1895.

48. *Alhami*, of the 12th May, says that, as Kashmir is involved in financial difficulties, reductions are being effected in various establishments and the salaries of officials are being curtailed, and observes that, as the whole cost of the Gilgit

Kashmir in financial difficulties.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, May 12th, 1895.

expedition has been thrown on Kashmir in spite of the fact that it gains nothing therefrom, the Indian Government is asked to relieve the State from its present embarrassed condition.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, May 18th, 1895.

A suggestion to improve the financial condition of the Government of India and the uselessness of the Royal Commission.

49. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 18th May, writes as follows:—The outturn of work by the Royal Commission appointed for curtailing the expenditure of the Government of India will be after all very little. All that Government will do will be to reduce the pay of peons or dispense with their services, while those, whose salaries may be counted by hundreds and thousands, remain untouched. So long as this policy is pursued, the financial difficulties of Government can never be removed.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 21st, 1895.

The doings of the Congress.

50. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st May, informs that, at the last meeting of Parliament, Messrs. Caine, Wedderburn and Naoroji questioned the Secretary of State regarding the Opium Commission and the war in Chitral and that Indian politics and Indian affairs, which have been hitherto rare topics of discussion in Parliament, are now being daily discussed there. The paper adds that this result is due to the agitation of the Congress.

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, May 22nd, 1895.

An advice to the people to send proper persons to England to furnish the Royal Commission with necessary information for curtailing the expenditure of Government.

51. The *Desabhimani*, of the 22nd May, referring to the Royal Commission appointed for the curtailment of Indian expenditure, says that the attention of the Royal Commission should be directed to collecting public opinion regarding the expenditure of Government on the Civil and Military departments, devising proper means for minimizing such expenditure and determining what proportion of the military expenses of Government England should be responsible for. The paper feels sanguine that the endeavours of the Commission will do great good to India inasmuch as most of its members are sympathizers of India, and remarks that, in case the Royal Commission does not come to India to make its inquiries, it is incumbent on the people of India to send fit representatives to England to explain to the Commission the manner in which Indian revenues are being wasted, to show the way in which such expenditure may be reduced, and, in fact, to furnish the Commission with all necessary information for curtailing the expenditure of Government.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, May 18th, 1895.

Complaint against the Baliapattam ferry contractor.

52. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 18th May, complains of the inconvenience and delay caused to the passengers by the contractor of the Baliapattam ferry not keeping in readiness sufficient number of boats and men. It appears that, owing to the want of hands to row boats, the passengers are generally made to do that work, and these men being new to the work, the difficulties experienced in taking the boats from one side to the other and the consequent uneasiness and fear caused to the persons inside them are very great and none but those who have had a sad experience can understand the same. The attention of the authorities is invited to the matter.

[Issued, 13th June 1895.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th June 1895.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | May 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st June 1895. |
| 3 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 60 | 5th and 20th May 1895. |
| 4 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | .. | 1st June 1895. |
| 5 | "Vijayadwajam" .. .. .. | Tinnevelly .. .. | 1,200 | 10th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 20th May and 1st June 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 25th May and 1st June 1895. |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 24th ,, 1895. |
| 9 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 27th ,, and 3rd June 1895. |
| 10 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 200 | 25th ,, ,, 1st and 8th June 1895. |
| 11 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 370 | 2nd and 9th June 1895. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 12 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 28th and 31st May and 4th and 7th June 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 13 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | May 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 14 | "Nyayabodhini" .. .. .. | Ongole .. .. .. | 80 | 15th May and 1st June 1895. |
| 15 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 10th June 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 18th and 25th May 1895. |
| 17 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 300 | 1st ,, 8th June 1895. |
| 18 | "Vruthanthamanjari" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | Not known. | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 19 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 7th June 1895. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 3rd and 10th June 1895. |
| 23 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 24 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 30th May and 6th June 1895. |
| 25 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 29th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 310 | 1st and 11th June 1895. |
| 27 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 30th May and 10th June 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 638 | 1st and 8th June 1895. |
| 29 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 5th June 1895. |
| 30 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 473 | 3rd and 10th June 1895. |
| 31 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 900 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 32 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 27th May and 3rd June 1895. |
| 33 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 25th ,, ,, 1st ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 15th May 1895. |
| 35 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th May 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 20th May, writes as follows:— Russia, with a view to prevent Japan from taking possession of Corea, as she was entitled to do according to the treaty concluded with China, has written to Japan to say that she cannot claim as her own any territories in the continent of Asia and that, if she should, it would be regarded as an act of hostility to Russia. Germany and France have also joined Russia and protested against Japan having any territories in the continent. If Japan disregards the objections raised by these powers, there is every certainty that Russia will wage war with Japan. Should Japan be defeated, as she is likely to be, being weaker than Russia, all the privileges and commercial advantages which England now enjoys in the Pacific ocean she will lose, and, should England join Japan, Russia would turn upon Pamir again and matters would get complicated. As war with Russia is no easy task, it behoves England to consider the matter well and behave as cautiously as possible.

Travancore Abhimani, *Nagercoil*, May 20th, 1895.

Russian intrigues and the delicate position of England.

2. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 10th June, says that the Russian papers advocate the construction of a railway to a Russian port in the Yellow sea through Corea. This, the editor remarks, means that Russia wants to be somewhere between China and Japan so as to pick a quarrel with either of them whenever an opportunity offers itself.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, June 10th, 1895.

A Russian railway through Corea.

3. The same paper says that, as the Khedive is trying to rid himself of the British interference in Egypt and as France and other powers are encouraging him, the English have sent a fleet of 21 ships to make a demonstration in the Egyptian seas.

A demonstration in the Egyptian seas.

4. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 27th May, in commenting upon the affairs at Chitral, says that the detailed accounts published by the *Civil and Military Gazette* affirm that neither Umra Khan nor Sher Afzal is to blame, but the Government of India, which committed a great blunder in its frontier policy. Hitherto the Indian Government did not interfere on any occasion with questions of succession in the frontier State, but recognised those persons as chiefs who were selected by the people. In pursuance of its wonted policy Government should have recognised Sher Afzal, whose succession was approved by the people as the rightful heir, but, instead of doing so, it made Sher Afzal a State prisoner and expelled Umra Khan, who went from his own country to render aid to Sher Afzal. The *Khasim*, after commenting upon this subject at length, observes that, in order to secure the confidence of the people in its future policy and to prove its magnanimity, it is necessary for Government to re-instate Umra Khan and to place Sher Afzal on the Chitral guddee. This act will induce the frontier tribes to remain loyal to Government.

Khasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, May 27th, 1895.

Chitral affairs.

5. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 30th May, states that Sher Afzal and his followers are imprisoned at Rawalpindi and are brought out every evening for recreation and amusement under a police guard, and remarks that people do not like to see such a man confined as a State prisoner and ask if there is no other way of treating him.

Khasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, May 30th, 1895.

Sher Afzal Khan.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, June 1st, 1895.

A suggestion to the police authorities regarding the bloodshed at Ráyapuram, Madras.

6. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 1st June, complains that, owing to the outburst of hostility between the Janappars and Vanniyars, living in Ráyapuram, Madras, murder and bloodshed are daily perpetrated and that the constables of the H. division are unable to settle order in that place. The paper prays the authorities to bring up a batch of constables from the mofussil to patrol the place in disguise for a few days.

Vartadarsani, *Nellore*, June 8th, 1895.

The Nellore police.

7. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 8th June, states that burglaries have become very frequent of late in Nellore and that it has not as yet been discovered who the offenders are. The police inspector of the place is short of sight and cannot find out whether the constables on beat at nights are doing their duty properly. When Mr. Minno was inspector, such irregularities were few and far between, and, whenever they did occur, the robbers were sure to be caught. Mr. Minno, moreover, exercised a strict surveillance over the beat constables, and any one found sleeping at his post was promptly punished. The paper alleges that some of the constables go about with one or two suspicious characters, and, when asked who they are, reply that they are their own men. This has led many people to suspect that the police too have, some of them, a hand in the burglaries now committed. The Superintendent, although the matter has been already represented to him, does not take any interest in the matter. The paper adds that a memorial is about to be sent to the Inspector-General of Police and hopes that the police will wake up now at least to do their duty properly and protect the lives and property of the inhabitants.

A shameful outrage.

8. A correspondent to the same paper reports that, on the night of the 31st ultimo, he set out for Gúdúr from the village of Kota with two traders from Karedu. At twelve o'clock they came to the police shed between the 7th and the 8th mile-stones and resolved to pass the rest of the night there, but to their great surprise found neither guard nor constables there. A little while after they heard cries at Cheemalathippa and, being afraid, concealed themselves behind the trees in the forest. On subsequent inquiry they learnt that an "oil-monger" Chetty and his wife had been suddenly stopped on their way by two men who bound the Chetty to a tree and took away his wife from him. After some time they brought her back, released his bonds and told him to go to the police shed and remain there till the next morning. When the woman was asked as to what happened, she said "the two ruffians carried me into the wood north of the road and placed me before two men who had coats on. These men wanted me to yield to their wishes. I resisted and cried out, when they compelled me to gratify their criminal desire by threatening to kill me." All this, the correspondent says, was told him and his fellow-travellers when they emerged from their hiding place at five o'clock in the morning. He affirms that so daring an act could not have been committed without the connivance of the police, and sarcastically remarks that Government seems to have organised the police only for such acts of daring oppression. He prays that either the Superintendent or the inspector may inquire into this case as far as he can.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, June 10th, 1895.

The inefficiency of the police in detecting crimes with suggestions for the improvement of the force.

9. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 10th June, after pointing out that a large number of murders and other serious crimes in the city and the civil and military station of Bangalore remain undetected, remarks thus about the police generally:—As the pay of the policemen is very small, they take every opportunity of adding to it. If their superior officers become aware of the fact, they often wink at it because they know how small is the

sum the men receive for their legitimate duties. The result may easily be conceived. When the police have to take up a case the first thing is to look to their own interests, to see what they can make out of it; the people therefore suffer wrong at the hands of bad characters rather than go to the police at whose hands they may be made to suffer still worse. The Government ought to induce a better class of men to enter the service by offering higher pay.

In the next place there ought to be a detective force. The best men ought to be chosen for the detection of crimes and they should be set free from all other work. If they are not successful to which they are appointed, they should be sent back to serve in the ranks. It would thus be the ambition of every man in the force to get into the detective department and once there they would do their best to remain in that branch. The large number of undetected crimes bears testimony to the fact that the detective power of the police force is not what it ought to be, and an effort should be made to bring about a change.

Unjust procedure of the District Magistrate, Malabar, in the matter of the Tirunnur theft turture case.

10. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st June, says that the oppression of the police has become intolerable. Should there be thefts and dacoities they apprehend innocent persons either on their own accord, or at the instance of some influential persons who bear grudge against those innocent persons, and inflict severe torture upon them. The Tirunnur torture case is an instance in point. The Kallai police, who investigated the Tirunnur theft case, having arrested two men of the Nedungadi caste, put them to severe torture. The Deputy Magistrate and the Town Magistrate conducted preliminary inquiries and obtained evidence against the police. Nearly twenty-three witnesses, who have either seen the torture being actually inflicted or heard of the same, have been examined. The head constable, Kannan Nayar, who investigated the above theft case, is said to be a clever detective officer; but, if his cleverness is of the character evinced in the Tirunnur theft case, then it can be asserted without doubt that the so-called cleverness is but a misnomer. It is a matter for surprise that a fourth-class head constable should have been deputed to investigate a theft case that occurred so close to the town instead of the town inspector himself taking action in the matter. If the town inspector had realised the extent of his responsibility, he would not have acted like this. We have on inquiry come to know that it was the Superintendent of Police that, at the request of the complainant in the theft case, deputed the above head constable. We cannot for a moment suppose that the Superintendent, who could depute a head constable to inquire into an important theft case while there are so many inspectors in Calicut town, has the welfare of the people at heart.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, June 1st, 1895.

The same issue of the paper says in reference to the torture case as follows:—

"We bring the following deplorable news that was just brought to us to the notice of the public and Government. We hear that the District Magistrate has ordered the stay of proceedings in the matter of Tiruvannore theft torture case when the evidence has been but half gone through. The injury that will be done by such high-handed proceedings of the head of the executive in a district is indescribable. How can the subjects get on if those responsible for the safety of the same act in this fashion? How can the high-handedness of the police be checked? What weight is there for the authority of the magistrates? At this rate, will a policeman be charged with murder even if he kills an innocent man? Is this not showing undue deference to the police? We boldly assert that this procedure of the District Magistrate was quite unjust. If the Government do not take steps and order the recall of stay of proceedings, we are sure that the people will lose their faith in the so-called protection given by Government. Countrymen! If you do not exert in this matter and help the innocent men concerned in this case you will never be entitled to the name *patriots*."

A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th June, says that there was recently a theft of an idol belonging to Unni Tampuran of Putiaya Kovilagam, Tirunnur. The police engaged in the inquiry arrested two Nedungadies and put them to great torture. The accused made a complaint against the

police to the Town Magistrate, who forwarded it to the Deputy Magistrate. The Deputy Magistrate and the Town Magistrate having reasons to believe that the accused were put to severe torture and finding that their opinion was confirmed on medical examination began to hold a preliminary inquiry and examined several respectable witnesses including one or two High Court vakils. At this stage the Superintendent and the Town Police Inspector interviewed the Collector, who forthwith issued an order to the Deputy Magistrate to stay further proceedings. The article condemns the procedure of the District Magistrate as illegal and unjust and expresses the opinion that such a step is calculated to encourage the police to commit atrocities. In conclusion, the article suggests to the District Magistrate the advisability of ordering the Deputy Magistrate to proceed with the case without getting it struck off the file lest he should lose the confidence, respect and regard the public have for him.

The *Manorama*, of the 10th June, referring to the same subject, remarks that it is not conducive to the public welfare that the police against whom so much evidence as is calculated to secure a conviction has been collected should be thus allowed to escape scot-free.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 5th, 1895.

Subordinate Magistrates in Malabar.

11. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th June, says disparagingly of the Subordinate Magistrates in Malabar, of whom all without any exception are said to have risen from the rank of clerks. The opinion is expressed that a knowledge of civil law is absolutely necessary for a satisfactory disposal of criminal cases; but, as most of these Magistrates know nothing of civil laws, vakils and parties are put to great worry, trouble and expense. It is, therefore, suggested that a rule should be passed to the effect that, unless clerks, who desire to become Magistrates, take three or four years' leave and practise as vakils, they will not be given the post of Magistrates. A suggestion is also made that some of the able vakils ought to be appointed as Magistrates and in that case rule suggested above will help the authorities to put down the cry of the clerks that their claims for the post of Magistrates were not taken into consideration.

### (*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 4th, 1895.

Hardship of the teachers of the Local Fund schools due to the frequent transfers of Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

12. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th June, says that in the year 1889 he was appointed as a teacher in a certain Local Fund school on a salary of Rs. 7; that during the years 1890—92 he drew a pay of Rs. 10 and that in the year 1893 his pay was again reduced to Rs. 7. He adds that these variations in the salary are due to the frequent transfers of the Sub-Assistant and Assistant Inspectors of Schools, each officer disapproving of his predecessor's arrangements as being irregular and pretending as if he alone is acting in accordance with the directions of the Director of Public Instruction and fixing the pay of teachers as it pleases him.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, May 25th, 1895.

A request to continue the half rate of the land tax now collected at Villupuram for some time longer.

13. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 25th May, reporting that the District Board of South Arcot has suggested to Government the advisability of increasing the land tax of the taluk of Villupuram from half to the full rate, says that, if Government approves of the suggestion, it would subject the people of Villupuram to great hardship and desires the native members of the Legislative Council to move Government to continue the half rate for some time longer.

14. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 1st June, remarks that the Madras municipal authorities systematically demand from applicants the production of ground plans and Collector's certificate, &c., of houses whenever their sanction for the erection or repair of houses is asked for, and that, as no time or place is specified for the production of the required plans and certificates, people experience great trouble and vexation in submitting them in time and to the proper officers. The paper thinks that, if the municipality be pleased to publish particulars as to the time, the place and the officer before whom the plans, &c., are to be submitted, it would be of great help to the people.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, June 1st, 1895.

Advisability of publishing particulars as to time, place and person before whom plans, &c., are to be submitted as required by the Madras municipality.

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th June, speaking of the importance of Virudupati, says that the local administration of the place is very unsatisfactory for the reason that the village munsif and non-residents of the place are members of the union board.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 4th, 1895.

A request to open a taluk and district board in Virudupati.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th June, while saying that the Commissioners of the Madras municipality are devising means for increasing the revenues of that municipality, remarks that any attempt to enhance the house tax, or to levy a tax on kerosine oil, firewood, betel leaf, &c., will simply oppress the overtaxed poor citizens of the town. The paper adds that it is the richer classes who keep coaches, horses, &c., and thereby do damage to public roads, that should be called on to pay a heavier assessment in the shape of enhanced professional or wheel tax.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 7th, 1895.

An advice to the Madras municipality to enhance the professional tax and the tax on horses, coaches, &c.

17. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st June, says that the chairman of the Calicut municipal council lacks discretion in dealing with things according to their nature and degree of urgency. When a councillor interrogated the chairman regarding the repair of the Mankavu bridge, the latter replied that that bridge was not of very great public utility and that there were no funds available; but it is surprising that the municipality, though poor, was able to provide funds for cleaning out the Mutalakkulam tank which is comparatively less useful than the said bridge. The state of the Muriyatt bridge, which is even more important and useful than the Mankavu bridge, is at present very deplorable. This bridge shakes when carts and passengers go over it, and, if it is allowed to remain in the same condition during the rainy weather, serious consequences might result. The article, therefore, suggests that, if funds are not available for the repair of the bridge in question, the municipality had better dismantle the bridge to avert the possibility of a serious accident.

A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 3rd June, referring to the bad condition of the above bridge, expresses a similar opinion.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 1st, 1895.

Deplorable condition of certain bridges in the Calicut municipality.

18. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th June, says that a meeting of the Calicut municipal council was recently held for the purpose of adopting the annual administration report for the past official year. The report was passed by the council, but Mr. P. P. Karunakara Menon, one of the councillors, took objection to the payment of a decree amount by the chairman, Mr. Varada Rao, without the sanction or knowledge of the council and moved a resolution regretting the action of the chairman. The resolution was seconded by Mr. P. A. Krishna Menon and supported by Mr. K. Krishnan Nayar and was carried by a majority. The paper says that the resolution adopted by the council practically amounted to a vote of censure upon the chairman and congratulates the council upon its bold and independent action. The article remarks that, owing to the default made by the chairman in paying the sum

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 8th, 1895.

Calicut municipal council passing a vote of censure on the chairman.

agreed upon as per compromise entered into with Mr. Armugam Chettiyar, the decree-holder in O.S. 717 of 1891, within the stipulated period in accordance with the council's resolution of 28th April 1894, the municipality was unnecessarily made to pay nearly Rs. 700, and expresses the opinion that, as the loss sustained by the municipality was caused by the imprudence of the chairman, Government ought to collect the sum from him rather than saddling the municipality with the same.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 31st, 1895.

A remark on the procedure of the Collector of Chingleput to levy a tax on third harvest also.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st May, gives the following on the authority of a correspondent to the *Hindu*. The Collector of Chingleput imposed an additional tax on the third crop raised by the ryots of Madurántakam with great labour and outlay. These fearing that, in default of payment, their chattels would be distrained, submissively paid the demand. The paper remarks that the assessment was unjust and prays Government to attend to the matter.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 28th, 1895.

A complaint against Mr. Gurunadha Pillai, the Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in Ambásamudram taluk.

20. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th May, complains that Mr. Gurunadha Pillai, the Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, in the village of Vikramasingapuram in Ambásamudram taluk, does not allow cattle, for which permits have been obtained, to graze on the fields of certain compartments, to pass through the forest reserves,—the same being the only way open for reaching the said compartments—and thus cause cattle to die of starvation. The correspondent thinks that the transfer of the officer will relieve the villagers of the hardships which they now suffer at the hands of the Forest Department.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 31st, 1895.

Fear caused by drunkards near Kolanand road in Máyavaram.

21. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st May, complains that drunkards infesting the Kolanand road in Máyavaram waylay railway passengers, and the consequent fear of danger and insecurity is great. He thinks that Government is to blame for this source of danger inasmuch as it encourages a large sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs to the people.

### (*k*) *General.*

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, May 24th, 1895.

Irregularities in the Postal Department.

22. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th May, complains that newspapers, book posts, &c., sent by post fail to reach the persons addressed and that the postal authorities, though frequently informed of this piece of irregularity, have adopted no measure to check it. The paper says that it behoves Government to take early steps to set matters aright, as, otherwise, there would be great loss to the people and discredit on the Postal Department.

JANANUKULAN, *Tiruvádi*, May 25th, 1895.

Advisability of forbidding Christians and Muhammadans from erecting churches and mosques near Hindu temples.

23. The *Jananukulan*, of the 25th May, alluding to the riot at Kalugumalai between the Hindus and the Christians, says that, if Government is pleased to forbid Christians and Muhammadans to erect churches and mosques near Hindu temples that have existed from time immemorial, petty disturbances, which now frequently arise, will cease and the tranquillity of the country will remain undisturbed.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th May, referring to the New Year's day honours conferred on Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar, comments that, if the title C.I.E. which is conferred on him for his eminence and excellence in the bar had been conferred on him for being a member of the Legislative Council, it would have been more appropriate. It adds that, as a vakil, Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar has not rendered any great service to Government, while, as a member of the Legislative Council, he has done eminent service to Government by guarding its interests with a zeal more intense than that of the Advocate-General and by always siding and voting for Government whenever public questions came up for discussion in the council.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 28th, 1895.

Comment on the New Year's day honours conferred on Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar.

25. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st May, advises the constituencies to elect Mr. Kalyanasundram Aiyar to represent the district municipalities and Mr. Salem Vijayaragava Chariar to represent the district boards in the Madras Legislative Council, and assures them that their nomination will prove beneficial to the country.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 31st, 1895.

An advice to the constituencies regarding the nomination of members to the Madras Legislative Council.

26. The *Coimbatore Kalanidhi*, of the 1st June, in consideration of the useful services rendered by the Honourable P. Rangayya Nayudu, Subba Rao, Rai Bahadur Sabapathi Mudaliyar, and Kalyanasundram Aiyar in the Legislative Council, expresses a desire that they should be re-elected.

COIMBATORE KALANIDHI, June 1st, 1895.

Desirability of re-electing P. Rangayya Nayudu, Rai Bahadur Sabapathi Mudaliyar, Subba Rao and Kalyanasundram Aiyar as members of the Legislative Council.

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th June, complains that the apothecary of the Tirutturaipúndi hospital in the district of Tanjore treats patients in a rude and unbecoming manner and that he is much disliked by the people. He requests the Surgeon-General to pay particular attention to the memorial submitted by the people regarding the behaviour of the apothecary in question.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 4th, 1895.

A complaint against the apothecary of the Tirutturaipúndi hospital in the district of Tanjore.

28. The same paper, referring to the election of candidates for the Madras Legislative Council by the district boards and municipal councils of this presidency, says that it is very desirable that the non-official members alone of such boards should be eligible to vote and elect candidates in the same way as the non-official members alone of the Local Legislative Council are eligible to vote and elect a candidate for the Imperial Legislative Council, and the official members should not be allowed to take part in the election.

A suggestion to forbid official members of district municipalities and district boards from taking part in the election of candidates for the Madras Legislative Council.

29. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 1st June, referring to the theft of Government money near the tank of Atmakúru in the Nellore district, says that it is not wise on the part of village officers to send Government money in bags containing thousands of rupees under the sole charge of a *vetty*. One man, however strong he may be, cannot defend himself against two others. Hence such frequent occurrences of robberies. The paper recommends that the higher authorities should issue orders that the village officers should pay the money into the nearest police station and obtain a receipt from the police and that the latter should forward the money themselves (to the taluk treasury ?).

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, June 1st, 1895.

Theft of Government money near Atmakúru.

30. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th June, invites the attention of the postal authorities to the necessity of establishing a pillar-post in the District Court compound, Tellicherry. He adds that vakils and parties experience

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 5th, 1895.

Wanted a pillar-post in the District Court compound, Tellicherry.

serious inconvenience in getting their letters posted, the post office being located nearly a mile off from the court-house. The correspondent says that, in case a pillar-post be established, a separate peon need not be employed to clear it, as the peon, who carries letters from Nittur and Dharmatam (branch) offices, can conveniently do this work also on his way.

TILISM-I-HAIRUTH, *Madras*, May 25th, 1895.

Procedure of the office of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.

31. *Tilism-i-Hairuth*, of the 25th May, in complaining about the procedure of the office of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, states that, after the demise of Mirza Sultan Bakhsh Bahadur, who was a member of the Royal family of Delhi, his stipend was distributed amongst three out of four of his widows and other heirs and even amongst persons who had no claims whatever. Kusroe Zamni Begam, who is a respectable lady of rank and was related to the deceased as his cousin and legal wife, was deprived of her just right on the alleged and frivolous excuse that she had been divorced. Although the lady presented several petitions to the Paymaster and produced several fatwas (legal decisions) in support of her claim and in refutation of the alleged divorce, yet she obtained no redress. On the other hand one Baqar Husain Sahib, after having divorced his wife, formally declared the fact, yet, after his demise, his divorced widow secured a portion of his stipend through the favour of the officials of the above office, upon whose whims depends the fate of the Carnatic stipendiaries and upon which action is taken by the Paymaster in each case.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, May 27th, 1895.

Rules regarding pilgrims.

32. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 27th May, states, on the authority of a Calcutta paper, that it is the intention of the Bengal Government to frame certain rules regarding pilgrimage to Mecca. It is said that under these rules each pilgrim will be examined by a doctor, and, if found healthy, will be ordered to purchase a return ticket, and will be bound to take the diet prepared under the supervision of an English doctor. Referring to the above subject, the *Khasim* remarks that the alleged contemplated rules will not be approved by the pilgrims, as every Mussalman longs to go to the sacred city of Mecca on a pilgrimage and if possible to live and die in that place. Such being the case it is objectionable and ridiculous to arrange to subject pilgrims to medical examination, to compel them to purchase a return ticket and to force them to take the diet prepared under the supervision of an English doctor. In conclusion, the *Khasim* remarks that, in deciding questions relating to health, Government should see that the religious feelings of no sect or nation are wounded.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, May 30th, 1895.

Cholera in a pilgrim ship.

33. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 30th May, has an extract from the *Najm-ul-Akbar* (place of publication unknown) to the effect that, as cholera broke out in a pilgrim ship bound from Bombay to Mecca before it reached Cameroon, its occurrence could not reasonably be attributed to the bad air of the Arabian sea or to the slaughtering of sheep or to lack of supervision on the part of the Turkish authorities or to the effect of the water of the well Zum Zum as alleged by Dr. Hart, who, with his supporters, should give these considerations proper weight.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, June 8th, 1895.

The cruelties of Indian laws.

34. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 8th June, says:—Although the ancient laws of India exempted children under fourteen years of age from punishment and enjoined leniency in punishing female criminals, yet the Englishmen think that the Indian lawgivers were cruel. But what do we find to be the present law in India? It allows children of seven or eight years to be punished, it allows the police and the magistracy to oppress the people in various ways and the civil tribunals to strip well-to-do men of all they possess while they seek justice at their doors.

35. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 29th May, says:—Whatever might have been the state of circumstances at the time which necessitated the passing of the Arms Act in 1878, no such reasons can be said to exist now. The people of India are convinced that no other government than the British can make them happy and have therefore become thoroughly loyal. There is therefore no reason to make any distinction in this respect between Europeans and Eurasians on the one hand and the natives on the other. This distinction is peculiarly galling to the subject race. To prevent a people from wearing arms makes them cowardly and effeminate. This is against the interests both of the rulers and the ruled. A government, which cannot fall back upon its people for support in times of need, cannot be considered strong. Again people in the villages are constantly troubled by wild beasts and dacoits, against whom they have no means of defence. We do not say that all people should indiscriminately be allowed to keep arms. This is certainly dangerous in a country where religious fanaticism prevails, but what we say is that no invidious distinctions should be made between Europeans and natives if they are of a respectable class in the matter of taking out licenses for the possession of arms.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, May 29th, 1895.

The evils resulting from the operation of the Arms Act of 1878.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

36. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitran*, of the 1st June, says that it is a matter for regret that no member of the Syrian Christian community, which is next in importance to the Nayar community of Travancore, has yet been nominated to the local Legislative Council though the matter had several times been pressed upon the attention of the Sirkar. The article suggests that the nomination of a Syrian Christian to fill the vacancy caused in the Legislative Council by the appointment of Mr. Muthunayagam Pillai (who was hitherto a non-official member of the council) to the post of Zilla Judge will give great satisfaction to that community. The nomination of Mr. Kuruvila, a retired engineer of Kottayam, is strongly advocated as he possesses the necessary qualifications and is competent to represent the Christian community on the council.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, June 1st, 1895.

A Syrian Christian to be nominated to the Travancore Legislative Council.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

37. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 3rd June, remarks thus:—The scope of inquiry allowed to the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Indian finance is too limited. It should be allowed not only to examine the apportionment of charges between England and India, but it should also take up the question of the poverty of the people here. It is well known that there is a vast amount of poverty on all sides. There are millions on the verge of starvation. Their number is increasing and it is hard to say what in time it may come to. The commission should inquire what the cause of this poverty is and how matters can be improved. The subject of taxation should be taken in hand and what is wrong corrected. That in many parts of the country it is fearfully heavy there can be no doubt, and why should not this be made clear. If the commission is not to enter into this subject, its work will only be half done. The friends of India must therefore insist on another commission being appointed to supplement the first. The whole system of land tenure should be examined, the salary of officials should be brought up for discussion, and any other subject that might be conducive to the good of the people of this land. The commission now appointed is not satisfactory and it is for the people of this land to see that something more is done to supply what is wanting.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, June 3rd, 1895.

The Royal Commission on Indian expenditure and the poverty of India.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Sanmarga Bodhini, *Bellary*, June 1st, 1895.

Gambling and the Russian Government.

38. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of the 1st June, rejoices to hear that the Government of Russia is trying to put a stop to gambling and such other malpractices amongst its subjects. It observes that in this country gambling is every day on the increase and that the Government seems as if it were quite able to spread the evil, but unable to check it.

Rajayogi, *Cocanada*, May 18th, 1895.

The Gódávari District conference.

39. The *Rajayogi*, of the 18th May, speaking of the preparations for the Gódávari District conference, observes as follows (in English):—"The most wonderful feature of this organisation that cannot fail to attract the attention of every Anglo-Indian, however pessimistic his views regarding the fitness of natives to advise Government on matters political, is that hundreds of so-called illiterate men residing in villages in the mofussil have been devoting their time and attention to point out their grievances, select delegates to explain them to the conference and in every other way make the institution really useful to the people and helpful to Government."

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, June 5th, 1895.

The thirst of Europeans for dominion.

40. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 5th June, remarks:—It is a well known fact that European nations were till about a thousand years ago a barbarous people and the characteristics of barbarians have not yet left them. This is manifested in their thirst for bloodshed under the pretence of conquering and civilising new countries. Wherever they go they exterminate the aboriginal people and become supreme. They cannot bear to see other nations prosper. Even in India this spirit still prevails among Englishmen. The possibility of a Russian invasion is made an excuse to invade the frontier States and bring them under the British rule one after another. Now it is an expedition to Chitral, at another time it is the subjugation of Manipur, a third time it is to punish the Waziris and so on, so that not a day passes when there is no bloodshed in some part or other. Unless this thirst for bloodshed disappears, the Europeans cannot be said to be civilised.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, June 5th, 1895.

Birthday honours.

41. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th June, referring to the list of birthday honours, notices with satisfaction the honours conferred upon the various persons in this presidency; but remarks that the omission of the present Zamorin's name in the list is a serious disappointment to it. The article trusts that, as the present Zamorin is, in consideration of the greatness of his ancient royal family and of the interest he evinces in educational matters, equally entitled to receive all the honours that were conferred upon the late Zamorin Maharaja Bahadur, K.C.S.I., his case will not be lost sight of on the next occasion.

[Issued, 27th June 1895.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* [No. 12 OF 1895.

# REPORT
ON
# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
## Fortnight ending the 30th June 1895.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 15th June 1895. |
| 2 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 60 | 5th ,, ,, |
| 3 | "The Coimbatore News" .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 250 | 1st and 15th June 1895. |
| 4 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | .. | 15th June 1895. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 10th June 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 8th June 1895. |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 8th, 15th and 22nd June 1895. |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 1st, 8th and 16th June 1895. |
| 9 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd June 1895. |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 400 | 29th May, 5th, 12th and 19th June 1895. |
| 11 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 10th and 17th June 1895. |
| 12 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 200 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 370 | 16th June 1895. |
| 14 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | 8th and 15th June 1895. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,800 | 11th, 14th, 18th and 21st June 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Nyayabodhini" .. .. .. | Ongole .. .. .. | 80 | 15th June 1895. |
| 17 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 25th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 14th and 21st June 1895. |
| 19 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 15th June 1895. |
| 20 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 300 | 15th and 22nd June 1895. |
| 21 | "Vruthanthamanjari" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 400 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 23 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 24 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. .. | 400 | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 420 | 17th and 24th June 1895. |
| 27 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 570 | 12th, 23rd and 26th June 1895. |
| 29 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,800 | 13th, 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 310 | 21st June 1895. |
| 31 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 20th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 638 | 15th and 22nd June 1895. |
| 33 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 12th, 19th and 26th June 1895. |
| 34 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 473 | 17th and 24th June 1895. |
| 35 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 900 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 36 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 10th and 17th June 1895. |
| 37 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 8th ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 38 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 5th ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 39 | "The Alhami" .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras .. | 500 | 9th ,, 16th ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 6th, 13th and 17th June 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 22nd June, referring to the interference of the three European powers—the English, the Russians and the French—with matters relating to Armenia, remarks in the comical manner, which is the characteristic feature of that paper, that such an interference, which has already displeased a section of the Armenian population, would cause serious disturbance, even as the interference of the British in matters relating to Oudh and Lucknow has been the cause of serious commotions in those places.

A remark on the interference of the three European powers—the English, the Russian and the French—in matters relating to Armenia.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1895.

2. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th June, remarks that the Chino-Japanese treaty seems to have brought gain to Mr. Foster at least, the adviser of the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, if not to any one else. Not only did the Viceroy get for Mr. Foster a reward of 150,000 sovereigns from the Chinese Government, but he also paid him something from his own pocket. It further hears that it was the French that were the authors of the rebellion in Formosa against the Japanese, and now, while the Japanese are trying to suppress it, the French, it seems, have sent, or mean to send, orders calling on them to quit the island at once. France has perhaps forgotten the fact that the British lion, which has had commercial relations with Formosa for a long time, is to be encountered everywhere in the island. Will England allow France to cross even the shadow of Formosa? The paper adds that the French cannot even dream of such a conquest.

France and Japan.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, June 15th, 1895.

3. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 13th June, says that the Russian Government wants to extend their railway up to Manchuria in China, and, in order to get the permission of the Emperor of China for this extension, the Russian Government has undertaken to procure for China a loan of seventeen millions of pounds sterling.

Negotiations between China and Russia.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, June 13th, 1895.

4. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 24th June, says that, because the British Government did not join the Russian, German and French Governments in their coercion of Japan, the Russians have resolved to extend their railway up to the neighbourhood of Chitral.

A Russian railway to Chitral.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, June 24th, 1895.

5. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 26th June, protests against the decision of the Secretary of State that India should defray the expenses incurred in connection with the visit of Prince Nasar-ullah to England. It says that the prince's visit was not undertaken for the benefit of India, and as such it is unjust and unfair on the part of Government to make India pay the expenses out of the Indian revenue which is so mercilessly squeezed out of the pockets of the poor Indian people in various ways.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd June, referring to the same subject, disapproves of the decision above referred to and remarks that it is quite improper to make India bear the cost of the Shahzada's visit to a foreign country.

The cost of Prince Nasar-ullah's visit to England.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, June 26th, 1895.

6. The *Alhami*, of the 9th June, republishes an extract to the effect that a Lahore paper, which recently announced without reserve that no Mussalman was allowed to accompany the Chitral expedition in any capacity, civil or military, because Government placed no reliance on Mussalmans, ignores through prejudices the valuable services rendered to the expedition by certain Mussalman chiefs. In this extract it is said that the work of twenty thousand troops was accomplished by a few Mussalman chiefs of Peshawar, amongst whom the names of

Chitral expedition.

Alhami, *Madras*, June 9th, 1895.

the following persons are noteworthy, *i.e.*, Sultan Ibrahim Khan, Sirdar Mahabut Khan of Turah, Sirdar Khaja Muhammad Khan of Hoti, Muhammad Umar Khan of Shiwa, Arbab Muhammad Husain Khan, Arbab Dost Muhammad Khan and Muhammad Akbar Khan. These chiefs persuaded the chiefs and headmen of the frontier tribes to accept the friendship and suzerainty of the British Government and are still engaged in maintaining peace and tranquillity throughout the disturbed parts of the country. It also states that it was through the endeavours of Muhammad Ibrahim Khan that Lieutenants Edwards and Fowler were safely brought back. Muhammad Sharif Khan of Dir rendered most valuable services from the very commencement of the expedition and led it successfully as far as Chitral.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, June 16th, 1895.

Armenian question.

7. The *Alhami*, of the 16th June, in commenting upon the alleged Armenian atrocities, says, if the matter were viewed without prejudice, it would be found that the Turkish authorities practised no tyranny in regard to the Armenians, but only tried to suppress revolt and restore peace and tranquillity. It does not become British Government to give credit to trumped up stories against the Porte. After commenting upon the subject at length, the *Alhami* observes that no power interfered with the procedure adopted by the British Government during the Indian mutiny of 1857 as well as in the recent Manipur affair. In like manner should the British Government abstain from interfering in this matter.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, June 17th, 1895.

Secretary of State's speech.

8. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 17th June, says that, at an entertainment given to Prince Nasar-ullah on the 8th June by the Royal Yacht Club, the Secretary of State in a speech remarked that the people of England are proud of the valour and bravery shown in the Chitral expedition and that England will try her best to maintain her hold upon India at any cost and to administer justice to all alike. Referring to the above speech, the *Khasim* asks—Do the people of England entertain any idea of abandoning India, and, if not, why did Mr. Fowler give utterance to such words as if he were obliged to refute the idea? The paper further notes that the above speech affords immense satisfaction and that no other power but England can govern India properly.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (*a*) *Police.*

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, June 1st, 1895.

A hint to the police to discourage Hindus celebrating the Muharram festival.

9. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st June, referring to the approaching Muharram festival, says that the lower orders of the Hindu community, taking advantage of this festival, appear before the public in several disguises, exhibit all sorts of obscenities and go about begging from bazaar to bazaar and thus annoy the petty bazaarmen. The paper thinks it desirable that the police should discourage this mode of begging as much as possible this year at least.

Indifference of Government towards the mischief caused by dacoits.

10. The same paper says that dacoits are committing great havoc in different parts of this presidency, specially in villages, and cause much anxiety to the wealthy classes, and regrets that Government has not taken steps for their extirpation. The paper adds that in some cases of dacoity the police authorities themselves help the dacoits to accomplish their ends and that it is meet that Government should pay particular attention to this piece of malpractice on the part of the police.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, June 8th, 1895.

Advisability of transferring police constables, sub-inspectors, &c., from one division to another every now and then.

11. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 8th June, takes strong objection to the system of retaining constables, sub-inspectors, &c., for a long time in one and the same place on the ground that they fall in company with wicked characters and sometimes, with a view to levy blackmail, join that party which is

stronger than the other both numerically and in point of wealth and concoct criminal cases against the other party, which is weak and poor, and thus make an abuse of the powers vested in them to the detriment of the public. The paper advises the authorities to transfer the executives of the Police Department from one division to another from time to time.

SANMARGA BODHINI, *Bellary*, June 15th, 1895.

12. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of the 15th June, refers to a person who was recently arrested in Madras on a charge of petty theft to the value of Rs. 17-7-0 and put into the lock-up of No. 1 Police station (near the Goojelly bazaar) for the night, where at about 3 o'clock in the morning he committed suicide by hanging himself with his upper garment. If, the paper goes on to say, the police imprison people on such trivial charges, sensitive people try to prevent the consequences of a trial at the expense of their lives. If, however, the police had kept guard over him while in the lock-up, this occurrence would have been prevented. As it has happened by the negligence of the police, they are to be blamed for causing his death. If, after detecting this small offence, the police had only released the offender on bail, his wife and children would have been spared all their present lamentation and misery.

The Madras police.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 15th, 1895.

13. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th June, referring to the occurrence which took place at Nagur, near Negapatam, on the 27th May, when a Hindu, assisted by two of his comrades, ran amuck and stabbed 18 of the residents therein, observes that it is very strange that for a town consisting of 30,000 inhabitants there should be only 21 police constables. On the night, when this tragedy occurred, there were only five constables patrolling the streets, and thus there was not even one constable for one thousand of the population. The paper adds that this smallness of the police force is a grave defect.

A terrible tragedy at Negapatam.

KERALA PATRIKA AND KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*.

14. The two Calicut papers, the *Kerala Patrika* and the *Kerala Sanchari*, received during the fortnight, contain a series of articles strongly disapproving of the procedure of the District Magistrate, Malabar, in the Calicut torture case. The order of the District Magistrate to stay proceedings when the case was being inquired into by the Deputy Magistrate is said to be illegal and unjust and to have caused widespread discontent among the people. The papers are unanimous in their condemnation of the conduct of the District Magistrate, both the papers almost taking the same view and echoing the same opinion. A series of irregularities are alleged to have been committed by the District Magistrate. No sooner did the District Magistrate issue orders to stay proceedings than the complainants applied for copies of records connected with the case, but the District Magistrate has not yet complied with their application. The order issued by the District Magistrate to the Superintendent of Police to hold a local inquiry into the torture case is considered very injudicious and the delay caused by the District Magistrate's order to stay proceedings has afforded ample opportunity to the police to tamper evidence. The Superintendent inquired into the matter and submitted his report to the District Magistrate, but the papers seem to think that the inquiry made by the Superintendent could not be regarded as impartial as that held by the Town Magistrate and the Deputy Magistrate, and the evidence collected by the Superintendent is said to be almost contradictory to that collected by the Magistrates.

The Calicut torture case.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 12th June, after describing the torture case and the irregular procedure of the District Magistrate, observes that, after holding a proper inquiry into the case, the Deputy Magistrate requested the Government Pleader to give an expression of his opinion as to the merit of the case. The Government Pleader was of opinion that the case was a strong one, and so the Deputy Magistrate submitted all the records in connection with the case together with the opinion of the Government Pleader to the District Magistrate. This was on the 31st May last, and, on the same day, the Superintendent of Police returned from circuit. The Superintendent

of Police and the Town Police Inspector, Mr. Lafernis, went immediately to the District Magistrate's office and had a long conversation with him. It was subsequent to this that the District Magistrate issued an order to stay proceedings. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police are the officers responsible for the general welfare of the district; but, on reflecting upon the procedure of these officers in respect of the torture case, one cannot help thinking that they have flagrantly abused the power vested in them instead of respecting it. It can be fairly presumed from the conduct of the Superintendent of Police that he has implicit confidence in his subordinates and also loves them, but the question for consideration is whether they are entitled to such confidence and love in the present instance; but, on the contrary, the District Magistrate has for the sake of the Superintendent created an impression in the minds of the people that he has not the same confidence in and love for his deputy who exercises the same magisterial powers like himself. Is this perhaps owing to the Superintendent being a European? It is the Magistrates that ought to check the oppressions and iniquities of the police, and therefore the fact that the District Magistrate, instead of rendering his hearty co-operation in doing so, has at last viewed the impartial conduct of his deputy with disfavour is a matter for great alarm. In conclusion, the editor remarks that he has had the misfortune of often commenting upon the imprudent and hasty actions of Mr. Moberly and regrets that the occasion that calls forth the unfavourable comment is only on the increase. He says that it is the duty of Government to give relief in the matter and trusts that Government will be pleased to perform that duty.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 19th June, in commenting upon the above-said torture case, cites a torture case which recently occurred in the Cochin State in which a head constable and three constables had on suspicion apprehended an innocent man in a theft case and put him to severe torture. They were prosecuted by the tortured, and, on their being committed to the Trichur Sessions Court, each was sentenced by the Judge to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The paper remarks: Let the British Government, whose administrative system has been followed in Native States, learn a lesson from such proper use made of those systems in such States.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd June, says that the District Magistrate has decided to try the torture case himself and remarks that, whatever may be the conclusion of the case, the fact that the District Magistrate has at last resolved to try the case himself is a matter for congratulation.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 22nd, 1895.

Complaint against the Tirurangadi police.

15. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd June, writes:—It is difficult to describe the indifference of the Tirurangadi police. The acting inspector does not make personal inquiries into any matter. He gets everything performed by the constables and consequently no theft cases are detected. Now there are some ten or fifteen cases left undetected in the vicinity of the Magistrate's court. How can the inhabitants get on if the police themselves begin to act like this. It is reported that the police, instead of entering in the register all the cases brought to their notice, enter only those that are detected. It is useless to comment upon this practice as it has become quite a habit with them.

### (c) *Jails.*

COIMBATORE NEWS, *Coimbatore*, June 1st, 1895.

Remarks on the irregular attendance of the non-official visitors nominated for the Coimbatore jail.

16. The *Coimbatore News*, of the 1st June, writes as follows:—"It is about three years since Government appointed visitors to help, by their suggestions and opinions, the administration of jails in this presidency. Three gentlemen, namely, Messrs. C. V. Narasayya, K. Anantha Narayana Aiyar and K. Kistna Aiyar, were appointed for the Coimbatore jail; but it is very disappointing to hear that Mr. Narasayya has inspected the jail only once for the last so many months and that Mr. Anantha Narayana Aiyar has not inspected the jail even once. It is of some consolation that Mr. Kistna Aiyar

has put in a better attendance, but even this gentleman has not inspected the jail for the requisite number of days.

* * * *

"Perhaps these visitors would show more interest in work if they are given some small batta for each visit as is now the case with the members of the district and taluk boards. We hope Mr. Cardew will insist on more frequent inspections by visitors or appoint more willing persons in their place."

17. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 26th June, says that, as, under the rules, prisoners who are sentenced to more than one month's imprisonment cannot be kept in subsidiary jails, they are generally taken to the Central jail, Cannanore. The number of prisoners taken weekly from Calicut to the Cannanore jail is from 20 to 30, and on last Wednesday the number was fully 30. There were heavy showers during the whole of last week and these prisoners were, it appears, taken in the rain without even a cloth on their head. These men have been adequately punished for their offences, but no judge has sentenced them to be exposed to the heavy rain for four days (the time allowed to reach Cannanore). To make these poor men suffer like this is out of all proportion to their crimes and is not in keeping with British justice and is shocking to the spectators. The paper suggests, as a remedial measure, that a number of rain coats should be made for the use of these prisoners. When one batch is taken to Cannanore, the coats, if any, taken by the prisoners, may be returned for the use of the next batch, and so on. It is the duty of the District Magistrate to see to the sufferings of these poor men, and it is hoped that he will without delay turn his attention to the matter.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 26th, 1895.

Sufferings of prisoners taken to the Cannanore Central jail.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

18. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st June, complains that the Chairman of the Srimushnam Union in Chidambaram taluk objects to people having pandals over pials even though they have been in existence for a considerable length of time, treats union members as his subordinates and desires them to express the same opinion as his instead of their own individual opinion in matters relating to municipal administration. He hopes that the taluk board will set matters right.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 21st, 1895.

Complaint against the Chairman of the Srimushnam Union in the taluk of Chidambaram.

19. The *Sasilekha*, of the 21st June, says that, at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners held during the past month, the imposition of a fresh tax was considered to meet the insufficiency of funds, and some discussion there was as to what taxes could most conveniently be increased. Whatever tax the municipality may decide upon, it should not, the paper adds, be such as to affect the poor and needy more than the rich and capable portion of the citizens. Rich people very often manage either to escape taxation or evade payment. The people who were most affected by the revision of the municipal house assessment last year were the poor and middle classes, for they are the owners of small houses of which the town is so full.

The profession tax of three annas that is now levied on persons whose monthly income exceeds one hundred rupees may be raised without inflicting any real hardship on them. On the other hand, it is this class of people that benefits most by the metalling and watering of the roads and the lighting of the streets, &c., on which such large sums of money are annually spent by the municipality, for they have their houses in the main streets and possess animals and carriages, for whose comfort and safety the good condition of the roads is so essential. The narrow streets and by-lanes, where the poorer classes reside, are not so well looked after, being full of dust in the hot weather and mud during the rainy season. For reasons such as these the raising of the above rate of three annas to one rupee will not, it goes on to

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 21st, 1895.

The Madras municipality.

say, affect any but those who can bear. Such an enhancement will increase the revenue of the municipality by nearly two lakhs of rupees, and a proposal to this effect has been vigorously advocated by Mr. Thiagaraya Chettiar. Only such roads are now kept clean and free from dust as are frequented by Europeans, who contribute least according to the present system of taxation. This state of affairs, where the rich enjoy at the expense of the poor, is unfair. Since the duty on betel-leaves, tobacco, kerosine-oil and similar articles practically affects the poorer classes more than the richer, the Commissioners, if they have any spirit of humanity in them, will exempt the above articles from taxation. Let them follow Mr. Thiagaraya Chetty's suggestions and increase the profession tax fourfold, and, if they like, increase also the taxes on horses and carriages. Such a course would not be a hardship, for it will not affect those who cannot fully enjoy the higher comforts of a municipal town. Now is the proper occasion for the people to convene a public meeting and let the municipality know their views.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 22nd, 1895.

Inaccuracy of some of the statements contained in the administration report of the Calicut municipality.

20. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd June, in commenting upon the administration report of the Calicut municipality, says that the statement of the chairman that, excepting the public offices, there are in the town seventy-three houses that can be assessed at Rs. 30 each and many more of which the assessment may be raised (which is not the case) plainly shows that, notwithstanding his residence at Calicut for such a length of time, he is still ignorant of the real state of the town. Again the chairman says in his report regarding the roads in the municipality that 200 yards of road have been metalled and repaired and the remaining roads are being repaired under the (A) system, Rs. 6,652 being already spent in this connection. The roads and lanes are in a deplorable condition, especially the Muriyatt-Kallai road, and the statement that the remaining roads are being repaired under the (A) system is said to be untrue and is meant to throw dust in the eyes of Government. The article says that the only visible work that has been done under the (A) system is the cleaning of the ditches on both sides of the roads, and it appears that this has made the condition of the roads still worse on account of the mud taken from the ditches and put on the road-sides being partly washed away by the rain into the ditch again and partly thrown on the road itself. Another instance of the chairman's profound ignorance of the municipal matters is the inaccuracy of the statement of the number of deaths among the Hindu population and of the dead bodies burnt. Is there anything more absurd than the statement that in a town, having a population of 65,000, consisting mostly of Hindus, there were only 600 deaths among the Hindus and only 19 cases of cremation? The general practice of the Hindus in Malabar is to burn their dead bodies, and so the statement that only 19 out of 600 dead bodies were burnt is quite incorrect. In conclusion, the article observes that those who do not know the real matters may find the report very satisfactory, but, in the opinion of the editor, most of the matters referred to therein are contrary to the actual state of affairs.

Malappuram taluk board asking a member of the board to resign.

21. A leader in the same issue of the paper says that the Malappuram taluk board have informed the Elaya Tirumalpad of Nilambur, a member of that board, to resign his membership for his having opposed the adoption of another resolution by the board at the instance of some interested persons approving of the (A) system of road repairs in place of the one which the board had previously passed condemning that system and also for his having published his opinion in some of the vernacular papers regarding the action of the board. It appears that the President of the Board has expressed the opinion that, in case the Tirumalpad does not resign his membership, the other members ought to tender their resignation. The paper welcomes the resignation of the other members as it thinks that it is useless to have on the board such members as have no force of character. The Tirumalpad is a man whom the threat of the board can hardly frighten, and it

is a matter for surprise that the board thought that they could intimidate him by such threats. The article concludes by inviting the attention of the board to the incident that recently took place in the Vizagapatam district board and to the explanation of Mr. Wolfe-Murray thereto.

### (f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

22. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th June, reports that Mr. Muhammad Hajari Sahib, the Tahsildar of Tiruvallúr, is very inactive, does not worry the ryots, and attends the office at his pleasure and that the manner in which he discharges his duty will neither do good nor evil to the ryots. He thinks it desirable that a tahsildar of active habits should be appointed in his place.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 11th, 1895.

A remark on the Tahsildar of Tiruvallúr.

23. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 24th June, says that the public opinion in Malabar is that so long as Mr. Winterbotham is the Settlement Commissioner and a Member of the Board of Revenue that no perceptible injury will be done to Malabar in the matter of the settlement, but the opinion regarding Mr. Moberly is that no justice may be expected to be done in settlement matters as long as he is the Collector of Malabar. It remarks that experience has now shown that this opinion is not correct and observes that Mr. Moberly has really done more good in settlement matters to Malabar than Mr. Winterbotham. As an illustration of the above statement, the editor takes the question of the assessment of house-sites, and, after dwelling at length on the subject, says that, while Mr. Moberly reported that at least 15 cents should be allowed for house-sites in Malabar free of assessment, Mr. Winterbotham, among other things, expressed the opinion that no such allowance for house-sites is necessary in that district.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, June 24th, 1895.

The opinion of the people of Malabar regarding Messrs. Winterbotham and Moberly so far as the settlement of that district is concerned.

### (h) *Railways.*

24. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 15th June, hears that between the stations of Sahun and Rawalpindi a robbery of Rs. 2,000 was committed in the train while in motion and that the thieves are still at large and remarks that latterly thieves seem to have adopted a peculiar mode of getting into trains and robbing passengers. Such incidents cast a slur on the British administration and it behoves the authorities to adopt effectual measures to suppress them.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, June 15th, 1895.

Robbery in a train.

### (i) *Public Works.*

25. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd June, complains of the bad state of the Parappanagadi-Tirurangadi road. He adds that, owing to the gravel having been washed away from the road, the masonry works of the culverts are nearly two feet higher than the level of the road, and, consequently, the wheel traffic is carried on with great inconvenience. Moreover, there is every probability of carts being overturned. It would be a great boon if the (A) system contractor were to visit these parts.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 22nd, 1895.

The result of the (A) system of road contract in Malabar.

### (k) *General.*

26. The *Pariyan*, of the 1st June, referring to the contemplation of the military authorities, at the suggestion of the *Pioneer*, of Allahabad, to disband the 25th Madras Native Infantry, remarks that ever since 1887 nearly eight Madras regiments were disbanded and that frequent disbandment of regiments makes the sepoys lose the confidence they have in Government. It adds that this regiment was neither kept in one place as a body nor was given an opportunity to display its valour and sagacity in any battle-field,

PARIYAN, *Madras*, June 1st, 1895.

A remark on the contemplation of the military authorities to disband the 25th Madras Native Infantry.

and that it is really uncharitable that this regiment should be disbanded while other regiments of the Bengal Presidency are not taken notice of. The paper says that the military authorities may as well disband all the Madras regiments at a time, instead of disbanding them every now and then, and thus relieve the sepoys of their anxiety regarding the permanence of the regiments to which they belong.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, June 5th, 1895.

A suggestion to the Collector of Cuddalore regarding his office establishment.

27. The *Desabhimani*, of the 5th June, writes as follows:—We understand that the Collector is contemplating a general transfer within the district of the officers of the Revenue Department. The reason of the step being that among them several are related to one another in one way or other. We take this opportunity to suggest that the Collector should include in the list of his transfers men who have been squatting in the same station for a series of years. The Collector will also do well to see that an officer, who receives pay for a particular appointment, does the work appertaining to such appointment. Instances are not wanting in which a person receiving a fat salary is allowed to do the work of a person on a much lower pay and *vice versâ*.

DRAVIDA BHANU, *Tuticorin*, June 8th, 1895.

Suggestions regarding the Kalugumalai incident.

28. The *Dravida Bhanu*, of the 8th June, after giving an elaborate comment on the Kalugumalai incident, says that it is desirable that Government should appoint a special Sessions Judge to inquire into and dispose of the cases connected with the said incident in the same way as the cases relating to the late Salem riot were disposed of by a special Judge appointed by Government. The paper also suggests that a commission should be appointed to inquire into the proceedings of the police of that place in connection with the incident in question.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 11th, 1895.

Desirability of transferring Mr. DeSilva, the apothecary of Tindivanam, elsewhere.

29. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th June, reports that Mr. DeSilva, the Chairman of the Tindivanam Union, assaulted and severely beat with a big stick one Venkataramanaiyar, contractor of the (A) system (Local Fund roads), for using indecent language towards the bill collector of the union, and that, when this matter was reported to the District Magistrate, he, in virtue of the influence which Mr. DeSilva has in the official circle, instead of prosecuting the accused, adopted all means to effect a reconciliation between the two and ultimately got them reconciled. He says that, if Mr. DeSilva were a native, matters would have taken a different turn and remarks that, as Mr. DeSilva does not scruple to assault natives, it is incumbent on the authorities to transfer him elsewhere.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, June 15th, 1895.

Frequency of murder due to the fact of not inflicting capital punishment on the murderer.

30. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 15th June, cites many cases of murder that have been perpetrated in this presidency from the beginning of this year and also the judgments passed on them by the District Sessions Courts and the decision of the High Court of Madras on appeals preferred in respect of them, and attributes the frequency of murder to the fact that capital punishment is not usually inflicted on the murderer as required by law. The paper is of opinion that the rigid observance of the rule inflicting capital punishment on the offender would tend to avoid the frequent occurrence of the commission of murder.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, June 16th, 1895.

A prayer to allow Mr. Ramalinga Tambiran, of the Madras Deputy Collector's office, to have the services of a blacksmith of his own for altering weights and measures.

31. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th June, complains that the officials engaged in stamping weights and measures in the Madras Deputy Collector's office object to the fact that Mr. Ramalinga Tambiran, the person that stamps weights and measures, has in his service a blacksmith for purposes of altering weights and measures without the permission of Government. As this objection subjects merchants to great hardship, the correspondent prays the authorities to allow Mr. Ramalinga Tambiran as well as others engaged

in similar work to have the services of a blacksmith of their own for purposes of altering weights and measures in consideration of the fact that such an arrangement will greatly relieve merchants of the trouble of going about in search of blacksmiths.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 18th, 1895.

32. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th June, writes as follows: Mr. Gabriel Stokes was in charge of the district of Salem for the last six years, and, during that time, instead of doing good to the country as he would naturally be expected, he was always creating misunderstanding between the officials and the non-officials of the country. He systematically favoured his officials and hence they were emboldened to disregard public opinion and even the restraints of law and do things with impunity. The proceedings relating to the Deputy Magistrate of Salem, concerning whom questions were raised in the Madras Legislative Council, show the extent of the support given by Mr. Gabriel Stokes. It is said that it was he who created misunderstandings in the municipal council and made the people surrender the privilege of nominating a chairman of their own. Therefore he is not much liked by the people. They look upon him as their enemy. To add fuel to the fire it is even said that he spoke disgracefully of Mr. Vijayaragavachariar at the public meeting convened for the election of a candidate for the Madras Legislative Council and that his account of him was so gross as to justify an action for defamation. Before any steps are taken by the aggrieved it is advisable that Government should make adequate inquiry into the matter and reprimand Mr. Gabriel Stokes if he be found guilty and thus avoid the discredit which a charge of defamation against Mr. Gabriel Stokes would bring on Government. It is hoped that Government will not fail to make the inquiry herein suggested.

A remark on the unpopularity of Mr. Gabriel Stokes in the district of Salem.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, June 19th, 1895.

33. The *Desabhimani*, of the 19th June, dwelling on the beneficial effects of vaccination, observes that the system of compulsory vaccination, which is now in vogue in the Cuddalore municipality, is productive of more evil than good to the public. It adds that vaccinators simply serve parents with notice requiring them to produce their children for vaccination, and that, if, for any reason, the notice be disobeyed, they at once take out summons against parents, who, to avoid the painful ordeal of a criminal prosecution, most reluctantly get their children vaccinated, however unhealthy and unfit they may be for purposes of vaccination, and thus sustain injury and sometimes loss of life. The paper thinks that, if the authorities are pleased to pay heed to the evils consequent on the indifferent and reckless procedure on the part of vaccinators, then only vaccination would prove a real boon to the people.

Disadvantages arising from the system of compulsory vaccination.

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, June 22nd, 1895.

34. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 22nd June, while congratulating the people of the Head Assistant Collector's division on the transfer of their temporary head, writes thus (in English): "We were afraid that the income-tax fate of the head-quarter division last year, *i.e.*, since the advent of Mr. Sita Rao to their division, was soon to spread to their division also; but now they have had him only for a week, and they already bade him good-bye by the intervention of God's hand. If the Government is fortunate, they must send Mr. Sita Rao to all the revenue divisions of this district first and then to other districts, and they may be sure to have their income-tax at least doubled. We hope the Government will recognise the very able services of this acting Deputy Collector before long and make him an Under Secretary to Government under the Provincial Service rules. By this act the Government will be doing the double duty of rendering justice to Mr. Sita Rao and saving the people of this district from the clutches of this income-tax torture."

The Head Assistant Collector of Nellore.

35. The same paper calls attention to the evils incidental to the fact of Collectors being *ex-officio* Presidents of District Boards by noticing the conduct of Mr. Gabriel Stokes, Collector of Salem, on the occasion of

Mr. Gabriel Stokes, the Collector of Salem.

a meeting of that district board to nominate a candidate for election to the Legislative Council. The paper says that Mr. Stokes' conduct in excluding the representatives of the Press from the meeting and passing prejudicial and unwarranted remarks against Mr. Vijayaragavachariar is unjust and is the outcome of an apparent fear that his arbitrary procedure as Collector would be exposed. Conduct such as this on the part of Mr. Stokes is likely, the paper apprehends, to tarnish the fair fame of his elder brother besides bringing discredit to the British administration. The Government should try to maintain its reputation by making a thorough investigation of the matter. The silence of the members on the occasion of one of their countrymen being referred to in such harsh and disparaging terms by the Collector is unaccountable, and, perhaps, is not infrequently the cause of such irregularities.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 15th, 1895.

Oppressive orders of the delta authorities.

36. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th June, says that a public meeting was held at Gudiváda, Kistna district, on the 6th of that month, in which it was resolved to petition the Government *anent* the delta authorities having issued orders that no delta water should be supplied to tanks that have become dry and to lands of more than 120 acres in extent. When tanks get dry, both men and cattle have no water to drink. The summer is very hot and the people and the poor cattle are suffering very much. The resolution proposes to include the subject of the cattle being seized and impounded by hundreds under the pretext that they have trodden on the bank when they go as usual to drink water in the canal. This kind of oppression is simply unbearable. It prays that Government will soon remove it.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, June 10th, 1895.

Sale of adulterated ghee.

37. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 10th June, says that recently a Marwari was fined Rs. 100 at Calcutta for selling adulterated ghee, and remarks that Madras is not free from such rogues, who, as a rule, are in the habit of selling adulterated ghee and unwholesome articles without let or hindrance, which articles people purchase because they can be had at a moderate price. In conclusion, the paper notes that apparently there seems no one to take notice of such things and observes that it is imperative upon the police to adopt repressive measures.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, June 13th, 1895.

Reception of Prince Nasar-ullah Khan.

38. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 13th June, referring to the cordial reception accorded to Prince Nasar-ullah Khan by the British Government, states that it has been announced that the Amir was much gratified at the news and expressed feelings of cordial friendship towards the British Government. He reads with extreme pleasure and eagerness the bulletins that are from time to time received from England regarding the prince. The *Khasim* further notes that the action of the British Government has not only filled the heart of the Amir and the Afghans but also that of all the Muslim population of India with feelings of gratitude towards the British Government.

TILISM-I-HAIRUTH, *Madras*, June 15th, 1895.

Mischievous intentions of the Armenians.

39. *Tilism-i-Hairuth*, of the 15th June, states that the Armenians are trying to foment an insurrection in Constantinople and are contemplating measures to give effect to their desire with the idea that, when hundreds of men shall have been slain on both sides, the European powers will come forward and say to the Turks that they are unable to govern and control Christians and under this pretext relieve the latter from the Turkish yoke.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, June 15th, 1895.

Jeddah outrage.

40. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 15th June, in commenting upon the Jeddah outrage, says the real cause of the outrage is yet a mystery, but it has been gleaned from the *Alighur Gazette* that the enforcement of the quarantine rules is the main cause of the incident as the Bedouins thought that to prevent pilgrims from reaching Mecca would cause them pecuniary loss. The *Jaridah* observes that, although the Turkish Government is not concerned in this matter, yet, as the event occurred within its jurisdiction, it would not be unreasonable if it tried to detect the offenders and award exemplary punishment in order to set an example.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

41. The *Coimbatore News*, of the 15th June, reports that the whole district of Coimbatore is suffering from drought and advises the people of that district to memorialize Government on the subject and to pay much attention to the state of Muthikulam if they wish to relieve themselves of their sufferings.

Coimbatore News, *Coimbatore*, June 15th, 1895.

Severity of drought in the district of Coimbatore.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

42. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th June, writes as follows:—The annual exodus to the hills costs Government crores of rupees and India is to be responsible for it. Again there is every probability that India would be called upon to pay the three crores of rupees expended on the conquest of the barren mountainous tract of Chitral. As it is very undesirable that India should be taxed upon in this manner, it behoves the Royal Commission appointed for inquiring into the expenditure of Indian revenues to adopt measures to prevent the unnecessary waste of the revenues of India and to make Governors either to stay in the hills throughout the year or to proceed to them at their own cost.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 11th, 1895.

A request to the Royal Commission to curtail unnecessary expenses of India caused by the Chitral expedition and by the annual exodus to the hills.

43. A correspondent to the *Pariyan*, of the 15th June, while announcing that Mr. Dadabai Naoroji is intending to move before Parliament a proposition that the decision of the Secretary of State on the question of Simultaneous examination was unjust, exhorts the Sudras, Muhammadans and Pariyas to band themselves together and oppose the proposition and not to be led astray by the Congress organized by the crafty Brahmans.

Pariyan, *Madras*, June 15th, 1895.

An advice to the Sudras, Muhammadans and Pariyas to oppose the proposition intended to be moved by Mr. Dadabai Naoroji regarding the question of Simultaneous examination.

44. A correspondent to the same paper complains that European coffee-planters and high castemen of Ceylon maltreat Pariyas and always look down upon them, and thinks that, unless Government pays attention to their wretched plight, their social status would never be raised.

Maltreatment of Pariyas in the island of Ceylon.

45. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st June, is surprised to hear that the Government of India has agreed to pay two crores of rupees to meet the expenses incidental to the trip of the Amir's son to England. It questions—why should the son of the Amir go to England and why should India bear the cost of his trip? Why should Indian revenue be wasted in this manner and why should Government plead want of funds and then oppress the over-taxed people of India with further taxation? The paper says that a telegram has been received that Members of Parliament are going to pass a resolution that India should not bear the cost of the trip, and doubts whether the members would succeed in passing the resolution in spite of the clever arguments of the Secretary of State.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 21st, 1895.

Protest against India's bearing the cost of the trip of the Amir's son to England.

46. The *Sasilekha*, of the 21st June, states that the English intend spending £200,000 (and who knows that it may not be yet increased) to defray the expenses of the reception of the Shahzada and that the item is to be set against the Indian exchequer. The Amir's son further seems desirous of visiting the capital cities of Russia and Turkey, and the English propose to escort him to these places also. While the whole world knows who benefits most by this visit as between the Indian people and the British Government, it seems most unfair, the paper observes, to make India pay another sum of nearly 40 lakhs of rupees in addition to the 60 lakhs that she has already paid on account of the Chitral war. This procedure has been objected to even in Parliament;

Sasilekha, *Madras*, June 21st, 1895.

The Amir's son.

but, placed so absolutely in the power of the Government as the people now are, they cannot help abiding the consequences of such a situation without any one to listen to their grievances or give them relief.

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, June 15th, 1895.

New Fellows to our University.

47. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 15th June, referring to the appointment of "New Fellows to our University," writes thus (in English):—"While a large proportion of the Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta and Bombay are natives of the soil who have a vested interest in the education of their youths, the 'benighted' Madras has the special misfortune of being a body, mostly if not wholly, of the foreigners of the soil. The attention of the Governor to this matter was recently drawn by an interpellation in our Legislative Council by the Honourable Mr. P. Rangayya Nayudu. Accordingly Lord Wenlock in his new nomination appointed six native gentlemen and five Europeans; but Lord Wenlock, though a true Englishman, and, we should not forget, was trained under the tuition of Anglo-Indian red-tapism, and, as such, became an expert in the art of cheating the natives by apparently seeming to manage affairs in accordance with their advice. We asked for bread and Lord Wenlock chose to give us stone. Six of the natives have been appointed Fellows, but how many of these are in a position to take an active interest in the management of our University? Just two; what is worse is both these two are Government servants. While such is the case with the new native Fellows, Lord Wenlock was careful to see that all the five Europeans are residents at Madras and as such are in a position, if they like, to attend every meeting of the Senate. Europeans, who are watching our representative institutions with a step-motherly affection and are ever ready to trumpet that we are unfit for such institutions, take all the care to consider race and colour irrespective of merit in matters of recording their votes. At any rate the recent nominations have secured the seat in the Legislative Council for the University for a European Fellow."

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 14th, 1895.

The Indian ryots and their hardships.

48. The *Sasilekha*, of the 14th June, states that the ryots depend on agriculture as their main source of livelihood and that the present wealth and prestige of the English have been obtained by draining these ryots of their substance. Previous to the advent of Europeans into this country the people were able to turn out fine specimens of various species of handicraft. The extremely fine muslins that used to be produced in Dacca were the wonder and admiration of all the civilized world. The native looms had to be abandoned in consequence of the importation of English machine-made piece-goods. There were also several other kinds of work which the people were able to turn out with skill and praiseworthy workmanship. As builders and architects their fame is beyond estimation, and their works, which even now exist, such as temples, palaces and mosques, speak for themselves and amply testify to their intelligence.

Working as they do from sunrise to sunset and in the severity of heat and with scarcity of water, the ryots are just able to keep body and soul together. They are not now able to manufacture even the little things they require for themselves, such as implements, but get them from other countries. The Government, which gains so much from the ryots, is not making, adds the paper, any effort to improve their condition, and this indifference, it believes, if allowed to continue, is sure to tell seriously on the ryot. Not only the natives but several generous and sympathetic Englishmen also lament this condition of the Indian ryot.

It remarks that Mr. Hindman, who has well informed himself about Indian affairs, goes so far as to say that the material condition of the ryots has been annually deteriorating to such an extent as to leave them at present without even the bare necessaries of life. The paper proceeds to say that the true cause for such a state of affairs yet remains to be explained. The policy of Government in increasing the settlement rates is not in any way justifiable seeing that the people are getting poorer day by day in consequence of the lands not yielding so much now as in former years. In spite

of the protest on these grounds of the late Mr. Fawcett in Parliament tweny-five years ago against the advisability of increasing the land assessment in India, the rates have been enhanced and the consequent miseries of the poor ryots are beyond description. The property of the defaulters is not infrequently sold and they are left without any shelter whatever. This condition of theirs is rendered much worse, says the paper, by the fact of their prayers or memorials not receiving any attention at the hands of the authorities concerned or the Government.

The paper further remarks that now and then when the matter is brought to its notice under circumstances that cannot be easily ignored, the Government deputes a highly-paid official (European generally) to inquire into and report upon whether the landholding ryots do really suffer at the hands of money-lenders. This functionary, who cannot have any interest in the matter, makes a very superficial inquiry and generally reports that the ryots are rolling in luxury and are not by any means in want. The Government, as a rule, approves of this investigation and does not trouble itself any further; nor does it take any notice of gentlemen like Sir George Chesney, who declare, on the other hand, that being heavily indebted, ryots in several provinces actually sell their lands and that the usurers, who have lent them money, buy them. Sir George Chesney is further of opinion that the legislature should interfere in this matter and rule that the landed property of a person should not be sold to pay his debts. This, the paper suggests, is a good measure and some benefit is sure to result by the Government helping the people thus far.

The paper next notices the subject of unnecessary expenditure of money and time in litigation. This could be curtailed a great deal if the procedure with regard to petty suits were so modified as to secure perfect justice in the courts of first instance only without the necessity of preferring appeals.

It also notices that the cattle are gradually becoming too weak for the agricultural purposes of the country and that Government is not making any effort either to improve the condition of the cattle or the agricultural prospects by setting up a model field and working it with the most recent and advanced Western agricultural appliances. A European describes the Indian ryot as poor, his cattle as weak and worthless for purposes of agriculture, his land as insipid being tilled too frequently, and his dues to Government being subject to an annual chance of increase. To crown all, a terrible famine passes over the land every ten or fifteen years.

It goes on to say that frequent references are being made in Parliament by Mr. Dadabai Naoroji to the indifferent attitude of the Indian Government towards the ryots and that his exposition of the short-sighted policy that is being pursued here is not receiving any attention. With the rapid increase in population, the increase of taxation, and the unfortunate decrease of the yielding capacity of the land, the Indian ryot seems to have no way out of inevitable starvation.

49. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 13th June, says that Sardar Nasar-ullah Khan is very much pleased with the sights he has been seeing in England and the reports which he sends daily to his father of his reception have been highly gratifying to the latter who vows eternal friendship with the British Government.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, June 13th, 1895.

Prince Nasar-ullah Khan's reception and the Amir's sentiments.

50. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 24th June, says:—The Home Government has decided that the cost of the journey of the son of the Amir of Afghanistan shall be defrayed by the people of India. We consider this is very unjust and very wrong. It will be asked why the people of this land should provide the money for the young prince to enjoy himself in England. They did not ask him to go there. It was the suggestion of the English Government that the Amir himself should pay a visit to that country to see what was there to be seen in order that he might be duly impressed with the power of the land and henceforward be a firm friend of

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, June 24th, 1895.

Making India pay the expenses of Prince Nasar-ullah's trip.

the British. This was all very well. But we hold that the Amir ought to provide the funds he requires or the Home Government should do the needful. The visit of the prince to the West is not calculated to do this land any good. We have always held that the policy of the Indian Government towards Afghanistan has been wrong from the beginning. We do not see why this land should pay a subsidy to the Amir; why money and arms should be sent to Afghanistan to be made use of as the ruler thinks fit. Why then should the Indian Government trouble itself about the matter? Why should it be compelled to pay the cost of the trip Prince Nasar-ullah Khan is now making in England? The matter is an Imperial one. It is for the Imperial Government to provide the money, that is, if the Amir is unwilling to do this himself. He ought to provide what his son may require. If a man in India wishes to send his son to study in England, he first sees what the cost would be and whether he would be able to meet it. Why did not the Amir of Afghanistan act in the same way? He finds it more to his advantage to allow somebody else to pay the cost of his son's visit; but, if the trip is likely to prove to the benefit of England, that country ought to pay. The people of that land appear to enjoy the prince's visit. They follow his movements; they look at him wherever he goes abroad; and, therefore, it would be only right for them to provide the funds for all this. This, however, they will not do. They prefer that it should be provided by India, and the latter is compelled to do this. The same thing has happened on former occasions. When the Shah of Persia visited England he was feasted and feted by the people and the Government, but they very kindly allowed the tax-payers of this land to furnish the money. This was not only wrong, but it was most decidedly shabby. No private gentleman would act in this way. He would be scouted by his neighbours were he to do so; but the Government of England is not ashamed to invite a guest, spend a large sum of money in entertaining him, and then quietly make somebody else pay the bill. This is not as it ought to be, and the people of India should protest against it, and strongly. It is time a stop was put to such shabby proceedings.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, June 17th, 1895.

The Gagging Act.

51. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 17th June, referring to the Act of 1891 for the control of newspapers published in cantonment stations, says that there is still a Gagging Act in force in India although it does not apply to the whole of India. "This Act," says the paper, "is extremely harsh and cruel. Mr. Labouchere in *Truth* said that nothing worse could be promulgated even in Turkey, and this is the truth and nothing but the truth. It subjects a paper published in such station to a double punishment should it offend those in power. It may first be tried in a court of law, and then an order may be sent out for its suppression. The Act is further uncalled for and unnecessary. The intention of the Act is to prevent any unnecessary criticism of the Native States; but it cannot prevent this. Anything may be written about such States and sent to a paper in British territory as is actually now done with regard to Hyderabad. It is a disgrace to the enlightenment of the age that such an enactment should exist, and we trust Lord Elgin will see his way to abolish it."

SUDARSHANA, *Udipi*.

The national debt of India.

52. The *Sudarshana* received last month says that the national debt of India has now swelled to 210 crores of rupees. One of the chief causes of this increase is, in the opinion of the journal, the salary given to Europeans which by itself amounts to 17½ crores per annum.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 12th, 1895.

Disapproving of the abolition of the Madras Native regiments.

53. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 12th June, writes that it is not proper on the part of Government to abolish the Madras Native regiments on the score of their causing frequent riots, as the riotous behaviour on the part of the sepoys of these regiments is to be attributed to the want of proper discipline and to the incompetency of the European officers commanding them. The correspondent says that European

officers of merit and ability are generally put in charge of regiments in Northern India, whereas the majority of the officers sent to the Madras Presidency are useless and incompetent men. Nothing better can be expected from the Madras regiments as long as they are commanded by the officers of the stamp above alluded to. To improve the Madras Native regiments, the correspondent suggests that the present officers in charge of these regiments should be replaced by men of proved merit and ability and they should be sent for field service whenever occasion arises for the same. If this be done, then, the correspondent says, Government will no longer entertain the unfavourable opinion they have now of these regiments, but will consider them as worthy and efficient as those of Northern India.

Remarks on the Government order passed in connection with the statement published in the *Kerala Mitram* regarding the fire at Cochin.

54. Referring to the Government order passed in connection with an article published in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st January last, regarding the fire at Cochin, a paragraph in the same paper, of the 21st June, remarks that it is glad that Government took pains to make a just and proper inquiry into the matter, but it is a matter for regret and surprise that Government on inquiry came to know that the statement published in the paper was untrue.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, June 21st, 1895.

[Issued, 13th July 1895.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th July 1895.

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| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | June 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st July 1895. |
| 3 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Tinnevelly .. .. | 1,200 | 25th June ,, |
| 4 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | .. | 1st July ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 1st July 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 22nd and 29th June and 6th July 1895. |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 29th June and 6th July 1895. |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 24th ,, ,, 1st ,, ,, |
| 9 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 29th ,, ,, 6th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 400 | 3rd July 1895. |
| 11 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 24th June and 1st July 1895. |
| 12 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 200 | 6th July 1895 |
| 13 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 370 | 23rd and 30th June and 7th July 1895. |
| 14 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | 29th June 1895. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 25th and 28th June and 2nd, 5th and 9th July 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Varthamanatharangini" .. .. | Buchireddipalem (Nellore). | Not known. | May and June 1895. |
| 17 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | June 1895. |
| 18 | "Sarada" .. .. .. .. | Attili (Gódávari) .. .. | Not known. | |
| 19 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | May and June 1895. |
| 20 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,500 | July 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Nyayabodhini" .. .. .. | Ongole .. .. .. | 80 | 1st July 1895. |
| 22 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 10th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 22nd and 29th June and 6th July 1895. |
| 24 | "Vrithanthamanjari" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | |
| 25 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 300 | 29th June and 6th July 1895. |
| 26 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | |
| 27 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 5th and 12th July 1895. |
| 28 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Éllore .. .. .. | 450 | 30th June and 7th July 1895. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. .. | 400 | No. viii. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 420 | 1st and 8th July 1895. |
| 31 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 27th June and 6th and 13th July 1895. |
| 32 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 570 | 3rd and 8th July 1895. |
| 33 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,800 | 4th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 310 | 1st and 11th July 1895. |
| 35 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 29th June and 10th July 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 36 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 638 | 29th June and 6th July 1895. |
| 37 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 3rd and 10th July 1895. |
| 38 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 473 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 39 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 900 | 29th June and 6th July 1895. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 40 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 24th June and 1st and 8th July 1895. |
| 41 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 22nd and 29th June and 6th July 1895. |
| 42 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th June 1895. |
| 43 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras .. | 500 | 23rd ,, and 7th July 1895. |
| 44 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 20th, 24th and 27th June and 8th July 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th June, writes as follows:—The victory of Japan is causing much anxiety to the powers of Europe, who seem to apprehend that Japan might monopolise to itself the trade of China and keep out of it the Western merchants. There may be also the fear that, with increased naval strength, Japan may prove a formidable rival, even in military strength, to the countries of Europe. China is surrounded by the dominions of nations who cannot be well-wishers of that ancient country and who will gladly stir up the Japanese to keep China as low as possible in trade and industries.

Arya Jana Priyan, *Madras*, June 24th, 1895.

Comment on the military glory of Japan.

2. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 1st July, reports that the people of the island of Formosa, which has been ceded to Japan under the treaty concluded with China, being instigated by the Chinese officers of that place, rose in rebellion against the Japanese and that one shot of the Japanese cannon effectively secured order and peace in the island. It adds that the disturbances, which now prevail in those countries, will continue for some time longer and that the impulsive nature of the Czar keeps the treaty in the East yet in suspense.

Travancore Abhimani, *Nagercoil*, July 1st, 1895.

Disturbance in the island of Formosa.

3. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 8th July, speaking of the new ministry, says that it is a false notion that India can look for fair treatment only at the hands of a Liberal ministry, for it says—What has the late Liberal ministry done for India? On the contrary the proposal for the simultaneous holding of the Competitive examination in India has been knocked on the head by a Liberal Government and it is a Liberal Government that has charged £20,000 spent for the reception of the Shahzada in England to the revenues of India. On the other hand a Conservative Government has at least given us reformed legislative councils and the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 was made when the Conservatives were in power. All that the people of India must aim at is to secure increased attention to Indian affairs in the Parliament irrespective of parties.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, July 8th, 1895.

The change of ministry in England with reference to India.

4. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 3rd July, says that as soon as it was known to the Russian Government that the Amir was unwilling to allow his son to visit St. Petersburgh, they felt very indignant, and the Russians in Kabul pointed out to the Amir the desirability of the Shahzada congratulating in person the young Czar on his accession to the throne; but their advice was thrown away upon the Amir, who has forbidden the Shahzada to visit the Russian capital whatever other place he may visit in Europe.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, July 3rd, 1895.

The Amir's decision with regard to his son's visiting St. Petersburgh.

5. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 22nd June, has an extract from the *Aum*, of Lahore, to the effect that, in refuting the statement made by the English press on the alleged Armenian atrocities, a correspondent of the *Dar-us-Saltanat*, of Calcutta, says: Would to God that a holy war between the Sultan of Turkey and the European powers might be soon commenced in order that the Muhammadan world may revive." The correspondent observes that the brave army of the Sultan will muster at least 5 millions at the time of the holy war and that, besides this heroic army, the Sultan will have under his banner warriors from Arabia, Egypt and other Asian countries extending from China to Afghanistan, who would consider it a spiritual honour to sacrifice their lives in support of their religion. Such a war would disclose the difference between the doctrine of unity and the doctrine of trinity and truth would prevail and the Europeans would taste the bitter fruits of their

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1895.

A correspondent remarks on the alleged Armenian atrocities.

vanity. This war would result in the conversion of places of rejoicing into those of mourning. It would inundate forts with human blood and render habitations desolate. After this destruction Christian powers would feel their folly and begin to show sympathy with their fellow-creatures. The correspondent also notes that Europeans are politicians who are able to upset the world by means of their pens. Whenever they find a ruler weak and feeble, they at once pounce upon and subdue him and boast exceedingly of their disgraceful victory. If they lose in a battle 500 men, they do not hesitate to admit a loss of five, and, whenever there may be losses of one on the enemy's side, they give out that a thousand men were slain and wounded. They are in fact cowards and will not dare to face a strong and powerful enemy. Such is their characteristic. Finally the correspondent asks the Muhammadans of India to forward a memorial to the Sultan soliciting His Majesty to expel the rebellious Christians from Armenia and to permit the Indian Muhammadans to emigrate and settle in and improve that country in their stead.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, July 1st, 1895.

6. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 1st July, in commenting upon the Chitral question, says that, since the British Government has obtained an opportunity of occupying Chitral and Hindu Kush, it should not allow it to slip and remarks that the possession of those places will settle the frontier question for good.

Chitral question.

7. The same paper, alluding to the Armenian question, remarks that the British Government well knows that the whole of the Muhammadan world takes the deepest interest in the Turkish empire for the reason that it is an Islamic State and its sovereign is the guardian of the sacred places of Mecca and Medina and is moreover acknowledged as defender of the faith of Islam. The *Shams* further notes that Turkey should not be considered as a bubble full of air and liable to burst at a prick. It is at a loss to understand why England has chosen to become hostile with Turkey.

Turkey and Muhammadans.

The same paper, in inserting various telegrams on the subject of the reply given by the Porte to the joint note of the powers, states that the present unanimous attitude of the great powers against Turkey in connection with the Turkish question will not last long, and, if war breaks out between Turkey and England, it will wound the feelings of the Muhammadans of India and will compel Egypt to join Turkey, in which case England will lose her hold upon the Suez canal and the love and sympathy of the Muhammadan world.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (*a*) *Police.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, July 3rd, 1895.

8. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 3rd July, complains that jutkawallahs and cart-drivers make Pudupalayam or New Town their resort and cause much disturbance and sometimes loss of property to passengers and that the police constables posted on beat at the place take no notice of this irregularity. He hopes that the Cuddalore Superintendent of Police will pay attention to this matter.

A request to the Superintendent of Police, Cuddalore division.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, June 30th, 1895.

9. The *Desopakari*, of the 30th June, states that a pleader of Ellore (Achuta Ramiah by name) was recently charged by the police with having negligently caused the death of two women, who died of injuries received when a marriage pandal erected by the accused took fire. The case being brought up before the Head Assistant Magistrate was, after a complete investigation, struck out for want of sufficient evidence. The townspeople were put into a state of needless commotion and a respectable citizen to needless annoyance by the hasty conduct of the police in this matter. The paper thinks that much good would result if, in cases brought up by the police and subsequently struck out, there were a rule making Government liable for the damages sustained by the accused.

The police.

10. The *Vrithanthamanjari*, of the 6th July, calls attention to the continuous mischief to person and property that is being caused by the rowdy characters of Changa Bazaar in Black Town, Madras, and states that the matter was also noticed in a recent judgment by one of the Presidency Magistrates. The Changa Bazaar being nearly always crowded with men and women, the paper states that the police ought at once to set matters right and prevent the recurrence of the offensive indecencies which now characterise the locality and which are a nuisance to honest folk frequenting it.

Rowdy characters of Changa Bazaar and the police.

VRITHANTHAMANJARI, *Madras*, July 6th, 1895.

11. The *Varthamanatharangini*, for the month of June, refers to the mischief and consequent alarm caused frequently by thieves who seem to habitually tease the villagers on the northern bank of the Pennar in the Nellore district. The journal remarks that, since the thieves resort even to mutilation of limbs for more easily and quickly removing jewels from the persons of people attacked, the local police, who seem to have been asleep all along, ought to be vigilantly on the look-out and do their duty.

Mischief by thieves.

VARTHAMANATHARANGINI, *Buchireddipalem*, June 1895.

12. A correspondent to the *Sasileka*, of the 12th July, writes from Váyalpád in the Cuddapah district, mentioning amongst other things the enormous increase of theft in that place at present. The people in three houses were robbed of their property to the extent of Rs. 600. The revenue inspector's records were stolen. Cash and jewels also were stolen from the house of a clerk in the Collector's office—not to mention another theft of jewels and cloths from the house of a Komati Guru—and yet the station boasts of a police inspector and a large constabulary who, on being complained to, do nothing beyond telling people to secure their houses better in future. A thorough change in the police staff, says the correspondent, would be a blessing to the place.

The Váyalpád police.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 12th, 1895.

13. A correspondent to the *Vartadarsani*, of the 6th July, states that three new godowns intended to be used as stall shops were erected adjoining Shroff Virasami's house in the Bazaar street of Nellore. Behind these newly-erected buildings and connected by a passage with one of them is a large spacious area where the Muhammadans annually erected a shed for placing their symbols of worship during the Muharram. This year, however, the shed was not erected in open space as usual, but the said symbols were placed in one of the bazaars opening into it. This innovation will cause, says the correspondent, much hardship to the Hindus, for the very next building is the residence of a Komati, and, supposing that some ceremony necessitating the playing of music occurs at his house just at the Muharram time, would the naturally furious Muhammadans allow the poor man to observe the ceremony in the usual way? For these and similar reasons the conduct of the police, in overlooking this innovation and another similar one near the Town Police station, is unaccountable. Surely they cannot mean that the Muhammadans are to be allowed their own way. Would the erection of a Hindu temple next to a masjid in the Bazaar street be allowed? Sometime ago the Muhammadans in large numbers successfully petitioned the Collector (Dr. Macleane) to prevent Mr. Sujan Sing from erecting a house near their mosque in Santhapet. On the principle that "prevention is better than cure," it seems necessary on the part of Government to prevent, wherever practicable, the Hindus and Muhammadans from occupying neighbouring places.

Negligence of the police during the recent Muharram at Nellore.

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, July 6th, 1895.

*(b) Courts.*

14. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 8th July, says that Judges, who try cases in which Europeans are accused of murder and grievous hurt committed against natives, always expose themselves to the blame of showing partiality to their countrymen. It is very much to be regretted that they do not take sufficient care to divest themselves of race prejudices.

The acquittal of Europeans who murder natives.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 8th, 1895.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 3rd, 1895.

15. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd July, says that the administration of criminal justice in Malabar is unsatisfactory. One of the causes of this is said to be the incompetency of the Magistrates. The article cites four criminal cases which recently came before Mr. Davies, the Sessions Judge of Calicut, and in which the procedure of the Magistrates, who had committed or disposed of the cases, was severely condemned by the Judge. The remark is made that the present Sessions Judge is a sound lawyer and an able and popular judge and that, if all Sessions Judges be of his stamp, the inconvenience experienced by the people by the wrongful procedure of the Magistrates will be removed and the people will have the desired security.

Unsatisfactory administration of criminal justice in Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 6th, 1895.

16. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th July, says:—The petition presented to the District Judge of Calicut by the complainants in the torture case was heard and dismissed by him with the remark that he saw no reasons to interfere in the matter. We had occasion to know what records were sent by the District Magistrate to the District Judge and on a perusal of these it would be found that no irregularities have been committed except the delay of fifteen days made in taking cognizance of the case and that the Magistrates acted wrongly throughout. If these records are carefully gone through, it will be found that the order of the District Judge is both reasonable and satisfactory. As the District Judge has not given any opinion of the case, we think that the petitioners will obtain the remedy sought by them. The District Magistrate has stated in his report that the case is not wholly unfounded, and the District Judge has also remarked in the order issued by him that, if the accused are committed, petitioners will have justice done in the matter, but, if the accused are discharged, the petitioners can move the court to order a committal. It is certain that this case will not be decided without a regular trial and we do not require anything more than this. It was not our intention to blame the officials. It was simply to bring the truth to light that we wrote so much upon the subject. When we criticised the conduct of the District Magistrate, if we had been informed that he acted in the manner he did owing to such and such reasons, occasion would not have been given for any unfavourable comments.

Remarks on the Calicut torture case.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th July, referring to the order passed by the District Judge in the Calicut torture case, disapproves of the remark of the Judge that the procedure of the Deputy Magistrates and the Town Magistrate was irregular from beginning to end and goes on to say that the Magistrates acted only within their legitimate power.

Alluding to the trial of the Calicut torture case by the District Magistrate Mr. Moberly, the *Manorama*, of the 8th July, observes among other matters that the inquiry of the District Magistrate was not conducted impartially and remarks that he showed undue leniency to the police officers, the accused in the case, and that, in putting questions to witnesses and recording evidence, he gave opportunity to the people to suspect that he was inclined more on the side of the accused. The paper therefore regrets to remark that the conduct of the District Magistrate during the trial was not consistent with the position of a Collector and was calculated to estrange the confidence of the public from him.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, July 8th, 1895.

17. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 8th July, alluding to the elevation of Mr. Badr-ud-din Tyebji to the bench of the Bombay High Court, says the Muhammadans of the Bombay Presidency will regard this appointment with pride. The *Khasim*, in congratulating the new Judge, thanks His Excellency the Governor for conferring the appointment on a Muhammadan and observes that this act tends to encourage those Muhammadan youths who have an aptitude for learning.

Appointment of Badr-ud-din Tyebji as Judge of the Bombay High Court.

(c) *Jails.*

18. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 8th July, says that a correspondent writes:—Recently the District and Assistant Surgeons of Calicut together with another gentleman went to the Calicut sub-jail at midnight and called the jailor and caused the doors of all rooms to be opened. They then extracted a little blood from the middle finger of each prisoner by making a small incision on the tip of the finger and went away with it. It appears that the matter has been reported by the jailor to the Stationary Magistrate.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 8th, 1895.

The Calicut sub-jail.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

19. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 22nd June, after announcing that the last meeting of the local municipality was adjourned on account of the absence of a large number of the Municipal Commissioners, remarks that, if the Municipal Commissioners had informed the President in time that they would not be present at the meeting, the President would have saved himself the trouble of convening it. The paper suggests that arrangements may be made to make Municipal Commissioners inform the President beforehand of their inability to attend particular municipal meetings.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1895.

A suggestion regarding the non-attendance of the Madras Municipal Commissioners at municipal meetings.

20. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th June, publishes the memorial submitted to the taluk board of Villupuram by the Hindus of that place praying that the Local Fund authorities would not remove, as contemplated by them, the present burial-ground to Kanniakulam, a place which is far off from Villupuram.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 25th, 1895.

A prayer not to remove the present burial-ground of Villupuram to Kanniakulam.

21. The *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 1st July, speaking of the importance of the Ganapathi tank, the chief reservoir of fresh water in the town of Negapatam, says that the presence of a latrine and a cow-stall near the tank makes the surroundings of the tank very insanitary and requests the Chairman of the Municipality of the town to execute the order of Government passed on the subject.

NAGAI NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, July 1st, 1895.

A request to the Chairman of the Negapatam Municipality to remove the latrine and cow-stall located near the Ganapathi tank.

22. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st July, after giving an account of the proceedings of the meeting of the rate-payers of the 5th municipal division, convened for concerting measures regarding the increase of the house-tax now under the contemplation of the Madras municipality, exhorts the rate-payers of the other municipal divisions to avail themselves of this opportunity to hold similar public meetings and express their opinion on the subject.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, July 1st, 1895.

An advice to the rate-payers of the Madras municipality.

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd July, writing on the financial difficulty of the Madras municipality, suggests that, if the municipality, instead of enhancing the house-tax and wheel-tax, be pleased to levy a tax of Rs. 2 on every sheep, Rs. 5 on every bull and and Rs. 20 on every cow killed in the slaughter-house, it would not only increase the revenues of the municipality but would also prevent the wholesale cruelty to cattle which is now committed.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 2nd, 1895.

A suggestion to the Madras municipality to levy tax on the animals killed in the slaughter-house.

24. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 6th July, reports that, while Miss Pelly was some days ago driving along the Beach road, her horse, being hindered by the conduit of the tramway line, fell down with the carriage to the ground, causing to the owner of the property damage to the extent of Rs. 230, and that, on the representation of the matter by the Rev. Pelly, the Madras municipality paid the said amount,

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, July 6th, 1895.

Expediency of passing a rule requiring carriages to go on either side of the tramway line.

hoping to recover it from the Tramway Company. The paper observes that accidents of this kind will frequently happen so long as the conduit is in the middle of the road and that payment of damages out of the Company's funds will simply ruin its finances, and suggests that the Madras municipality should pass a rule ordering carriages to go on either side of the tramway line and not on that part of the road which is occupied by the line.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 9th, 1895.

Advisability of erecting choultries and of planting avenues on the road leading from Pattukkóttai to Avadaiyarkóvil.

25. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th July, says that travellers passing on the road leading from Pattukkóttai to Avadaiyarkóvil in the district of Tanjore experience great inconvenience owing to the road not being provided with choultries, avenues and tanks, and hopes that the Local Fund authorities will do the needful.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, June 30th, 1895.

The Chicacole municipality.

26. A correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of the 30th June, states that the drainage and street conservancy are very defective in Chicacole and blames the local municipality for not remedying the same. He further points out that most of the councillors have been holding office two or three times in succession and that some of them are subordinate servants of the municipality. There seems to be no reason, he says, why the same persons should be appointed councillors repeatedly when the place contains a large number of intelligent men and rich rate-payers to choose from. The absence of the right of electing members to the local municipal council is a grave defect and the correspondent sees no reason why the Government should not be moved to grant this privilege and hopes that the people will soon strive towards it.

NYAYABODHINI, *Ongole*, July 1st, 1895.

Taluk and district board members.

27. The *Nyayabodhini*, of the 1st July, writes thus (in English):—"A great deal of money is spent in the shape of travelling allowance to the members of the taluk and district boards, but we do not believe that these members do any good to the public at large. They do not obtain any local information as to the condition of roads, schools, hospitals or anything. They only eagerly look for the day of meeting and never fail to attend it. Some of them are so miserly that they are not willing to spend even a fourth of what they save out of the travelling allowance to learn at least the Telugu alphabet to throw off the reproach of being mere marksmen. We wish that such men had been sent to the Chicago exhibition."

SUDARSHANA, *Udipi*, July 1895.

The result of making over unclaimed corpses to Pariyas for burial.

28. The *Sudarshana* received during the current month says that the dead bodies received for examination at the Local Fund hospital at Udipi and other unclaimed corpses are made over to the Pariyas to be interred, but these men do not bury them deep enough and so the bodies are exhumed by dogs and jackals, and, as a result of this, a large number of dogs in the country become rabid and a source of danger to the people.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 29th, 1895.

Unsatisfactory administration of the Calicut municipality.

29. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th June, says that the Calicut municipal council, instead of taking steps to reduce the unnecessary expenditure of municipal funds, are concerting measures to increase it. The expenditure involved in the recent arrangement made by the council for carrying the street sweepings is cited as an instance in point. It appears that the council has arranged to carry the sweepings in bullock carts, and for this eight bullocks are hired monthly at Rs. 12–8–0 per head—that is to say Rs. 1,200 per annum. It observes that this is an unnecessary expenditure which could be saved by the council if it buys eight bullocks at Rs. 20 each instead of getting them on hire. The editor attributes the irregularities prevailing in the municipality to the withdrawal of the privilege of election and exhorts the rate-payers to convene a meeting as early as possible to memorialise Government to grant the elective system.

The *Manorama*, of the 1st July, complains of the bad condition of roads and bridges in the above municipality. It disapproves of the arrangement made by the council in the matter of the removal of the sweepings by hired bullocks on the score of heavy and unnecessary expenditure and suggests the adoption of the old system which is less expensive than the new one.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

30. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 3rd July, reports that the high winds which were blowing last month caused damage to the betel-leaf gardens of Nellikuppam to the extent of Rs. 40,000 and says that it is very desirable that the Collector of the district should, without relying on the report of the karnams and the revenue inspector, make personal investigation into the matter and help the poor ryots.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, July 3rd, 1895.

A request to the Collector of South Arcot.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

31. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st July, referring to the subject of opening branch lines from the main railway lines traversing this presidency, quotes the order of the Government of India, which says that private individuals may form themselves into a company and construct the required lines at their own cost, that Government will help them in matters of surveying, &c., and that Government may, if it likes, purchase from them the lines thus laid by payment of the cost. The paper, after showing how the Bengalis open railway lines, how they themselves manage everything without the intervention or help of other people and how wealthy and prosperous they are, advises the people of this presidency to follow their good example and not to be misled by the *Statist*, a commercial paper published in England, which suggests the advisability of entrusting to large companies that have undertaken to carry on main railway lines the work of opening branch lines.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, July 1st, 1895.

An advice to the people to open branch railway lines in this presidency.

32. The *Vrithanthamanjari*, of the 29th June, says that, in raising the Buckingham canal tariff, the Government seems to have consulted the interests only of the East Coast Railway and wished to divert to it all the traffic hitherto owned by the canal; but for the canal traffic that even now obtains between Bezwada and Cocanada, the East Coast Railway would yield a still greater profit. Hitherto, the inland produce of the Nizam's dominions and of the surrounding country has been largely conveyed by carts to Bezwada, whence it has been taken by canal to Cocanada where it was eventually shipped. The chief reason for the continuance of this traffic lies in the comparative cheapness of the canal route. As any reduction in the railway tariff will not pay, the railway authorities contend that it is better to hope for improvement in the profits from the railway, where there is some profit already, than to hope for any profit from the canal which is being worked at a loss. Besides serving as a route for traffic, the canal, it must be remembered, is also a channel for irrigation in the country through which it passes; but, if the chief object of Government is to favour the East Coast Railway, then such a policy is unsound in more ways than one. It will be giving preference to a new route instead of maintaining an old one to which the people are accustomed. This is not only unjust and imprudent, but is against the generally accepted principle of encouraging mercantile competition. Then again the belief that the canal will still be used as usual for irrigation purposes is simply visionary, seeing that, when the facilities for the conveyance of produce are diminished, the inland ryot will not generally care to cultivate more than what he actually needs for consumption. Thus, the irrigation revenue is likely to be seriously affected. It is, therefore, hoped that Government will give due consideration to these disadvantages before taking action by way of encouraging the East Coast Railway traffic at the risk of the canal traffic.

VRITHANTHAMANJARI, *Madras*, June 29th, 1895.

The East Coast Railway and the Buckingham Canal.

### (i) *Public Works.*

KERÁLA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 10th, 1895.

Dangerous state of bridges on the Kuttungal-Enamakkal road.

33. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th July, invites the attention of the District Board, Malabar, to the deplorable condition of certain bridges on the Kuttungal-Enamakkal road. The correspondent adds that, as some of the wooden planks of these bridges have given way altogether and some gone out of their proper position, several accidents occur. It appears that recently a man, who was going over one of these bridges at night, accidentally put his foot into one of the holes of the bridge caused by the absence of planks, but, as he somehow caught the bridge and hung to it, he did not fall down. If all the bridges that are in a bad condition be completely dismantled, such accidents may be averted. The complaint of the people regarding the deplorable condition of roads and bridges in Malabar was carried up to Government, but without avail, and so there is no use of writing more on this matter.

### (j) *Salt and Abkári.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 25th, 1895.

Advisability of forbidding the sale of toddy to the public.

34. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th June, after giving a short account of the unwholesome effects of toddy, thinks it highly desirable that Government should adopt measures to prohibit its sale to the public.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 28th, 1895.

Evil consequences arising from the provision in the Abkári Act for granting rewards to the abkári officers.

35. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th June, says that certain officers of the Salt and Abkári department in the Villupuram circle concocted a case of infringement of abkári rules against an innocent person and preferred the case to the Sub-Magistrate, who would have punished the accused had it not been for the deposition of the station-house officer, who had been an eye-witness to the concoction of the case. The correspondent remarks that Government is to blame for the frequent concoction of cases by the officers of the Salt and Abkári department, who are tempted to it by the reward prescribed in the Abkári Act. It behoves Government, says the correspondent, to repeal the provision of the law which offers a premium, as it were, for getting up false cases against innocent men.

JANANUKULAN, *Tiruvádi*, July 6th, 1895.

Unjust procedure of the Salt department.

36. The *Jananukulan*, of the 6th July, publishes an extract from the speech delivered by the editor of the *Andhra-prakasika* at the celebration in Ramnad of the seventy-sixth anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday, the substance of which is that the constables of the Salt and Abkári department, with a view to further their own prospects, which seem to depend upon the number of cases they file before the Magistrate, often leave a lump of salt in the compound of any innocent person, and, with the help of two false witnesses, charge him with the offence of possessing contraband salt, get him fined, and from the fine thus levied they take half to themselves as provided by the abkári rules.

### (k) *General.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1895.

Advisability of making the Rangoon mail steamer start on Thursdays instead of on Wednesdays as at present.

37. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 22nd June, says that, in accordance with the recent arrangements of the agents, the Rangoon mail steamer leaves Madras on Wednesdays instead of on Thursdays as before and this subjects merchants to great inconvenience as they have hardly time enough to secure things for shipment should the steamer fail to reach Madras on Tuesday. The paper is of opinion that the adoption of the old system of making the steamer start on Thursdays will greatly help the merchants.

38. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th June, remarks that the Honourable P. Rangayya Nayudu richly deserves his re-election and that it is a matter for congratulation that the Madras municipality has after all elected him again to represent it in the Madras Legislative Council. It regrets to add that Mr. Pitty Thiyagaraya Chetty, a Municipal Commissioner, competed with the Honourable P. Rangayya Nayudu for a seat in the council and that, in his endeavours to secure votes, he spoke ill of the Congress and of the Honourable P. Rangayya Nayudu for being the President of the Madras Congress committee last year. The paper, while assuring that the Honourable P. Rangayya Nayudu will prove highly useful to the public, asks whether Mr. Pitty Thiyagaraya Chetty could ever have thought of a seat in the Legislative Council but for the exertions of the Congress.

A remark on the re-election of the Honourable P. Rangayya Nayudu.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 25th, 1895.

39. The *Pariyan*, of the 29th June, remarks that, whenever Pariyas petition Government to grant them any piece of waste land for tillage, other caste people raise objections; that the Tahsildar, approving of the objections, rejects the petition; and that, if appeal be preferred to higher authorities, such as the Deputy Collector and the Collector, these generally confirm the opinion of the Tahsildar and dismiss the appeal; and thus the wretched condition of the Pariyas remains unimproved. The paper adds that the Pariyas of the village of Mugaiyur in the district of North Arcot have applied for a piece of waste land adjoining their village for cultivation, and that, if their prayer be granted, their condition will be improved thereby.

Advisability of granting a certain piece of land asked by the Pariyas of Mugaiyur in the district of North Arcot.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, June 29th, 1895.

40. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd July, reminds Government of its suggestion regarding the opening of agricultural banks and says that, if Government be pleased to open such banks and help the ryots, it will check usury a great deal and afford the agricultural people much relief.

Expediency of opening agricultural banks.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 2nd, 1895.

41. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th July, reports that the Acting Collector of Malabar has recommended a near relative of his, who has no other qualification than being a relative of the Collector, to the post of an engineer now vacant in the district board of that district and that the applications of many candidates qualified in engineering have been rejected.

An unjust procedure of the Collector of Malabar.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 9th, 1895.

42. The *Vrithanthamanjari*, of the 6th July, referring to the conduct of Mr. Gabriel Stokes, Collector of Salem, in the matter of electing a nominee for the Legislative Council, hopes that the Government of Lord Wenlock will give due consideration to the facts brought to its notice, order an investigation into the injustice done to Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar, select another person as the voting delegate at the ensuing Trichinopoly elections, and prevent further recurrence of such irregularities by either censuring the Collector of Salem or transferring him to some other district.

Mr. Gabriel Stokes, Collector of Salem.

VRITHANTHAMANJARI, *Madras*, July 6th, 1895.

43. *Tilism-i-Hairuth*, of the 25th June, bitterly complains that, although the condition of India is growing worse day by day, yet the British Government, in whose hands its fate lies, is adding to her difficulties by saddling her with fresh charges. India bears the expense of several educational institutions in England and the expenses of the English consulate at Jeddah and other places for no benefit whatever. It has been understood that the expenses of Prince Nasar-ullah Khan's visit to England will be charged to the Indian exchequer. After passing several remarks on the subject, the *Tilism* exhorts those Parliamentary Members, who profess to be the friends and well-wishers of India, to use their good offices in this matter.

Reduced condition of India.

TILISM-I-HAIRUTH, *Madras*, June 25th, 1895.

JABIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, June 29th, 1895.

Expenses of Prince Nasar-ullah Khan's visit to England.

44. *Jariduh-i-Rozgar*, of the 29th June, in stating, on the authority of the *Englishman*, that India will be charged with the expenses of Prince Nasar-ullah Khan's visit to England, except such as may be incurred on his account after the prescribed period of his visit is over will be borne by England, observes that England is the richest country in the world while India has become miserably poor. While such is the case it would be downright folly on the part of England to charge India with the expenses of the journey and reception of the prince. In conclusion, the *Jaridah* notes the expenses of the Turkish Emperor's and Shah of Persia's visit to England were borne by the British empire.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, July 8th, 1895.

The grant of king's title to the Amir.

45. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 8th July, suggests that, among the presents that may be committed to the charge of Prince Nasar-ullah Khan for presentation to the Amir on behalf of the British Government, the title of king should be included.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 5th, 1895.

Legal reform.

46. The *Sasilekha*, of the 5th July, says that the position of Hindu women is worse than their Muhammadan sisters. The equal provision made alike to sons and daughters in the Muhammadan law is better than the stridhanam of the Hindu law which is only an optional provision. Again, the position of the Hindu wife, the paper opines, should be improved by a rule that, in the event of the husband marrying another wife or taking a concubine, an adequate maintenance should be awarded to her, which should not mean the mere pittance of Rs. 2 or 3 that is now granted, but a portion of the husband's estate itself. Changes like these ought to be suggested to the Government, the paper remarks, by the members of the local Legislative Council.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, July 3rd, 1895.

The Mysore Government Bill for the better protection of public servants.

47. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 3rd July, thinks this Bill uncalled for and mischievous, inasmuch as the Revenue officers are already too powerful, and the ryot, in case the Bill becomes law, will have no sort of remedy against their vagaries and the oppression which he suffers at their hands.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 8th, 1895.

The British Resident in Mysore.

48. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 8th July, very much regrets to hear the telegraphic news that Mr. Lee-Warner is about to get a place in the India Office. Mr. Lee-Warner, it says, has shown himself to be one of the best Residents in Mysore and has been taking a great deal of interest in the State. It is a great misfortune, the paper thinks, that such frequent changes of Residents are made in Mysore.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, July 10th, 1895.

The changes in the Educational department of Mysore.

49. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 10th July, says that the recent action of the Mysore Government in making Mr. Bhaba Inspector-General of Education in Mysore and thereby depriving him of the sole authority over educational matters, which he has so long been enjoying, is a gratuitous insult to the gentleman and the change was quite uncalled for.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, July 11th, 1895.

Delay in disbursing the salaries of officials in Cochin State.

50. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th July, complains of the delay made in disbursing the salaries of officers in almost all the departments under the Cochin Sirkar. It appears that the salaries are given every month twenty or twenty-five days after the due date, and, as this practice puts the low-paid employés to great inconvenience, the attention of the Diwan is invited to the matter.

51. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 8th July, hears that Mr. Lee-Warner, the British Resident in Mysore, has been appointed as Secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office, and says that, although this news will be received with great pleasure in Mysore, yet the Mysoreans will much regret to lose an amiable, experienced and good officer in the person of Mr. Lee-Warner. The *Khasim* finally hopes that Government will confer the vacancy on a equally good, able and experienced officer.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, July 8th, 1895.

Mr. Lee-Warner.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

52. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th June, regrets to learn that India has been asked to bear the expenses of the trip of the Amir's son not only to England but also to Russia and Turkey and observes with the *Englishman*, of Calcutta, that it is a piece of great injustice to India. It also says that Sir William Wedderburn and some other Members of Parliament are likely to question Parliament on this subject.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 28th, 1895.

Injustice of meeting the cost of the trip of the Amir's son to Russia and Turkey also from out of India's revenue.

53. The *Pariyan*, of the 29th June, reports that the Madras military officers are surprised to hear that a military officer of the Bengal army has been appointed in the place of Captain G. R. Jones, of the 1st Madras Lancers, and also the inspecting officer of the cavalry stationed at Mysore and Hyderabad. The paper surmises that all posts falling vacant in the Madras Army will be given in future to the officers of the Bengal Army alone.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, June 29th, 1895.

A remark on military officers of the Bengal Army being appointed for the Madras Army.

54. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 29th June, writes as follows:—It is well known that England, though nominally governed by a sovereign, is in fact governed by the Parliament. The members that constitute the Parliament are divided into two parties, the Liberals and the Conservatives. The Liberal party was organised and strengthened by Mr. Gladstone and during its ascendancy India derived many benefits. When Mr. Gladstone resigned his office owing to defect in sight, Lord Rosebery succeeded him and managed for some time the affairs very efficiently. Now the weak health of Lord Rosebery does not allow him to perform the onerous duties of a Premier and consequently the Conservative party is growing stronger and influential in Parliament and therefore many are of opinion that the Liberal party cannot maintain its ground against the Conservative. The English papers also clamour aloud that the Liberal party would be defeated and Lord Salisbury would become Premier of England. If this should happen we may safely predict that bad time would come upon India. It was the Liberals that took a deep interest in Indian affairs and pressed the Secretary of State with questions regarding India. The Conservatives have hitherto done no good to India and it is doubted whether any member of that party would ever care to put questions to the Secretary of State on matters affecting the well-being of India.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, June 29th, 1895.

A remark on the Conservative party of Parliament.

55. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th July, rejoices to learn that the people of Barrow-in-Furness are intending to elect Mr. W. C. Bonnerji to represent them in Parliament and that the candidates for both the Radical provinces of Central Finsbury and Barrow-in-Furness are natives of India. The paper wishes that Mr. Bownagiri may not be elected inasmuch as he is a staunch supporter of the Anglo-Indians.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 9th, 1895.

Mr. W. C. Bonnerji, a would-be Member of Parliament.

56. The *Varthamanatharangini*, for the month of May, says that the "Chitral victory" has cost the Government two crores of rupees without any chance as yet of that money being recouped by the conquered country. The acquisition of Burma has resulted in the *blessing* (ironical) of an income-tax on the people,

VARTHAMANA-THARANGINI, *Buchireddipalem*, May 1895.

The Chitral victory.

and who knows, remarks the paper, whether the recent little war will not result in still greater *blessings* to them.

VARTHAMANA-THARANGINI, *Buchireddipalem*, June 1895.

57. The *Varthamanatharangini*, for the month of June, states that a certain species of paper which is said to be proof against fire and water has been manufactured in Germany and recommends that the Government should use it largely in the case of State records and other documents which deserve to be permanently preserved.

Water-and-fire-proof paper.

SANMARGA BODHINI, *Bellary*, June 29th, 1895.

58. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of the 29th June, states that the fact of the dearness of articles being still prevalent in all the districts is due to the efforts of people trying to keep pace with the present increase in taxes by raising the selling price of their produce, and believes that the Government will be acting mercifully towards the people if it can reduce the taxes to some extent and make up the consequent deficiency by a proportionate reduction in the salaries of certain officers.

Dearness of articles.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, July 6th, 1895.

59. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 6th July, remarks thus:—The liberality of the British Government always costs dear to others. The fetes and entertainments given to the second son of the Amir of Afghanistan are such as would do honour even to the greatest of monarchs and the whole expense cannot be less than two lakhs of sovereigns, or, at the present rate of exchange, 36 lakhs of rupees, and all this it has been decided is to be met from the Indian revenues. The Shahzada's visit is not confined to England. It seems he is to visit St. Petersburgh and Constantinople and he may wish to see other places too, and the British Government has resolved to meet all his wishes and to sacrifice justice and fair play for the purpose of winning the goodwill of the Amir.

The expenses of the Shahzada's visit to England.

The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 3rd July, remarks thus on the same subject:—The extravagant expenses of the Shahzada's visit to Europe are to be charged to the Indian revenues. Formerly the expenses of entertaining the Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey in London were paid out of the Indian treasury. Is not England a rich country? Why then should poor India be burdened with these unnecessary expenses which she cannot meet and which she is in no way morally bound to pay?

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 8th, 1895.

60. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 8th July, says:—The Amir seems fully to appreciate the attention which is being shown to his son in England. A letter was received from Sir Salter Pyne, in which he again assures the Government of the keen appreciation felt by the Amir at the cordial reception extended to his son in England. He also states that extreme satisfaction is felt throughout the country and that the views of the Amir as to the continuation of the friendly relationship with the British Government are shared by all the principal officials of Afghanistan.

The Amir's gratification at the reception accorded to his son.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 8th, 1895.

61. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 8th July, says that dacoity is increasing in Malabar, but the attention paid by the authorities is not adequate.

Dacoities in Malabar.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, July 1st, 1895.

62. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st July, notices the appointment of the Royal Commission on Indian finance and hopes that the Commission will effect some reduction in the various expenses now charged on the Indian exchequer. In conclusion, the article remarks that this Commission is another instance showing that the labours of the congressmen have not been in vain.

The Royal Commission on Indian finance.

[Issued on 27th July 1895.]

# REPORT
ON
# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
## Fortnight ending the 31st July 1895.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 15th July 1895. |
| 2 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Tinnevelly .. .. | 1,200 | 10th and 25th July 1895. |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | .. | 15th July 1895. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 10th July 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 13th July 1895. |
| 6 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 13th and 20th July 1895. |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do .. .. .. | 600 | 8th, 16th and 24th July 1895. |
| 8 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 13th and 20th July 1895. |
| 9 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 10th, 17th and 24th July 1895. |
| 10 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 8th, 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Bhaskaragnanodayam" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 300 | 12th, 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 13th and 20th July 1895. |
| 13 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | 6th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 370 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 12th, 16th, 19th and 23rd July 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | July 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Nyayabodhini" .. .. .. | Ongole .. .. .. | 80 | 15th July 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 29th June and 6th, 13th and 20th July 1895. |
| 19 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | |
| 20 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 13th, 20th and 27th July 1895. |
| 21 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 300 | |
| 22 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Killore .. .. .. | 450 | 14th, 21st ,, 28th ,, ,, |
| 23 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 19th and 26th July 1895. |
| 24 | "Vruthanthamanjari" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 15th, 22nd and 29th July 1895. |
| 26 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 20th and 27th July 1895. |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,500 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 310 | 21st July 1895. |
| 30 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 20th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 638 | 13th, 20th and 27th July 1895. |
| 32 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 17th and 24th July 1895. |
| 33 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 473 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 900 | 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 35 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 15th and 22nd July 1895. |
| 36 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 5th ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 38 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras .. | 500 | 21st July 1895. |
| 39 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 11th, 15th, 18th and 22nd July 1895. |
| 40 | "Munshur-i-Mohomedy" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | Not known. | 29th June 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th July, writes as follows:—When the English first took possession of Egypt, they promised to give it over to the king after the lapse of a few years. Now they have become firmly rooted in that country. The French are much pained to see the English not fulfilling their promise. The people of England also are of opinion that the conduct of the English Government is not justifiable. It is rumoured that the king of Egypt being dissatisfied with the English, has joined the French. The English will be forced to give it over to him sooner or later.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 16th, 1895.

News regarding Egypt.

2. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 15th July, has an extract from the *Aum*, of Lahore, which is to the effect that the June number of the *Nineteenth Century* has an article from the able pen of Khajah Ghulam-us-Sakaline, which states that latterly the British Government has commenced to pay attention to trumped-up stories and exaggerated statements circulated in connection with the alleged Armenian atrocities. It should be remembered, the Khajah remarks, that the British Government has under its sway a very large number of Mussalman subjects. It will be found from the last census that there are five crores and seven lakhs of Mussalmans in India and this number far exceeds the number of Mussalman subjects of the Shah of Persia and of the Sultan of Turkey. The article further states that, during the last twenty-five years, Indian Mussalmans interest themselves in Western politics, and, although English education has during this period extensively spread amongst them, yet their sympathy and love towards the Muhammadan States, specially towards the Turkish Empire, the ruler of which is the guardian of their two sacred places, the Mecca and Medina, are as strong as ever. If hostilities were to break out just now between the Sultan and the English, the loyalty of the Indian Mussalmans towards the British Government would be severely strained. In conclusion, the article remarks that the British Government has no right to condemn Turkey before adopting measures to ameliorate the condition of the Christians under Russian rule.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, July 15th, 1895.

Armenian affairs.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

3. The *Dravida Bhanu*, of the 13th July, gives particulars of the rules relating to the recruitment of the superior grades of police in the Madras Presidency and also a list of appointments ordinarily reserved for the Police department. It says that it is highly desirable that Government should appoint natives to the posts of District Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police, which have not hitherto been conferred upon them.

Dravida Bhanu, *Tuticorin*, July 13th, 1895.

Desirability of appointing natives to the posts of District and Assistant Superintendents of Police.

4. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th July, reports that a certain person forcibly seized a money purse, containing about Rs. 4–10–0 from the hands of a female customer at Kottaval bazaar and took to his heels and that the police constables were not able to detect the culprit. The correspondent says that vagabonds resorting to the various bazaars of the said market frequently indulge in theft and that it is very desirable that the market should be well guarded by the police so as to prevent vagabonds from having access within.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 19th, 1895.

Mischief caused by vagabonds at Kottaval bazaar.

5. A correspondent to the *Vartadarsani*, of the 27th July, states that the idea of the Dasara is dreadful to the Hindus and that the authorities ought to step in and bring the Hindus and Muhammadans

Vartadarsani, *Nellore*, July 27th, 1895.

The Hindus and Muhammadans.

to an understanding. There seems to be one way of settling the disputes between them, and that is for the Collector to invite them into his presence and declare to them the places where and the times when each party can play music, notifying the same in the gazette afterwards; he should further make them know that any persons attempting to break rules will be shot dead. This seems to be the only way which will set matters right. The police may be empowered to act in the matter provided they do not abuse their powers. If honest and faithful men could be secured for the police service, and, if the Collector or Superintendent of Police could make definite arrangements about preserving order, they would be conferring a blessing on the people.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 13th, 1895.

To improve the status and capacity of head constables.

6. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th July, referring to the deteriorated state of the Police department, says that it is glad to notice that so far as the Superintendents and Inspectors of Police are concerned some salutary improvements have been effected and there is no cause for serious complaint in the conduct of these two classes of officers. The remark is made that, as it is the head constables that deal directly with the people, the improvements should commence with them. The opinion is expressed that, as the whole work of the police rests on that of the head constables, the improvement of these officers should receive special attention.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

NYAYABODHINI, *Ongole*, July 15th, 1895.

Criminal administration in the (Nellore) district.

7. The *Nyayabodhini*, of the 15th July, writes thus (in English):—"The Code of Criminal Procedure is a very defective code and allows magistrates very great latitude. Against acquittals there are no appeals and against discharges it is only with great difficulty that we can move the District Magistrate or the Sessions Court for a retrial, and again a magistrate may dismiss a case for default under section 247 and acquit the accused, and whatever may have been the cause for the non-appearance of the conplainant, whether his bandy was upset or whether his legs were broken or whether it was caused by the sudden death of any of his nearest relatives, there is no chance of the case being restored to file. On the whole a very powerful weapon is placed in the hands of these magistrates which they can use for good or for evil. It often happens that men of very little education, of equal intelligence, and of no conscience whatever are appointed as magistrates . . . They can make a strong case out of a weak one and a weak case out of a strong one. Their cunning can fill up the gap created by their want of intelligence and their thundering voice and fearful appearance can make up for their want of legal knowledge. They can browbeat legal practitioners and easily silence them with the threat of charging them for contempt of court, or of passing proceedings on them, and can also please their superiors by making low-bowed salaams and putting on the appearance of a saint. Such magistrates make criminal courts as disagreeable as disgreeable can be and suitors resort to their courts only when it is unavoidable; but there is a class of suitors that are only too glad to resort to their courts. They are suitors without any principle whatever who wish to move courts of law more for injustice than for justice and who are determined to leave no stone unturned for gaining their object by doing all that money can do in this world. This is the reason why applications for transfer of cases are frequently made. The parties to a criminal case first inquire whether the magistrate has an itching palm and next ascertain the medium through whom his hands could be scratched. If, after being sure that the magistrate is corrupt, their attempts to bribe him fail, they conclude that he must have settled his bargain with the opposite party and begin to move appellate courts for the transfer of the case. Unless these magistrates are carefully watched by the District Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, there can be no remedy for this state of things and criminal administration will never be a success. The

magistrates should be frequently transferred and should not be too long retained in one place."

Magisterial discretion.

8. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 13th July, writes thus (in English):— "We cannot too strongly condemn the very off-hand manner in which some of the magistrates of this district exercise the powers conferred on them by the section 528 of the Criminal Procedure Code by withdrawing and transferring cases from the file of one magistrate to that of another. The evils that flow from such indiscriminate exercise of this power, which should be used only in very exceptional circumstances, are numerous indeed. It is practically giving litigants the free option of choosing their own judges on most flimsy grounds and opening the door for a flood of vexatious petitions and reckless allegations against conscientious and hardworking sub-magistrates, which must be discouraged as much as possible. Of course, a magistrate's work is not all smooth-sailing, and, if he is constantly made the victim of vague suspicions, his position will be irksome in the extreme. Parties that resort to courts of law seem to possess a curious intuition by which they at once arrive at an opinion about the trying magistrate and go up with a petition in hand and hoodwink the superior magistrates into granting their prayer for transfer. Now this state of things indicates a carelessness on the part of those magistrates and we have no hesitation in saying that, if petitions are entertained without good or sufficient cause, the administration of criminal justice will eventually suffer and the poor sub-magistrates will not be able to command that respect which they are entitled to."

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, July 13th, 1895.

Complaint against the Sub-Magistrate of Bettatpudiyangadi, Malabar.

9. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th July, is glad to notice that the case in which one Adhikari Chachunni had been remanded by Subrama Aiyar, Sub-Magistrate of Bettatpudiyangadi, for misappropriation of Government money, was tried by Mr. Murphy, Head Assistant Magistrate of Palghat, and, as the accused was found not guilty on any account, he was acquitted. From the decision of Mr. Murphy it would be found that the charge of misappropriation brought against the adhikari was untrustworthy and unreasonable. The article goes on to say that the adhikari had not misappropriated the Government money. He was, it appears, arrested on the road, and, when he told the sub-magistrate that he would go home and bring the money, permission was not given him to do so. The article observes that the conduct of Subrama Aiyar is often referred to by the people in terms of complaint and most of his doings are said to be oppressive and unreasonable. There were series of complaints against him while he was at Tirurangadi. It appears that in one of the cases recently committed by him to the sessions the Sessions Judge asked his explanation through the Collector, but the explanation submitted was returned to him with the remark that it was unsatisfactory. It is the general complaint that the people are quite dissatisfied with Subrama Aiyar in various ways, and the editor states that he is at a loss to understand why a person in whom no one has any confidence should be appointed as a magistrate at all.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 20th, 1895.

The Calicut torture case.

10. Referring to the trial of the Calicut torture case, a leader in the same issue of the paper says that, when the examination of witnesses for the defence was over, the District Magistrate, who was trying the case, took depositions from the complainants as to why and how they engaged four or five vakils and also ordered them to furnish him with the list of all who had subscribed to their cause. Again the District Magistrate is said to have asked from the bench whether it was not Kuttiyattan Tampuran (a prince of the Zamorin's family) who paid the fee of Vakil Kannan. These questions are referred to by the editor as absurd and irrelevant. The article remarks that there are many other persons who will assist them with money if required and hopes that, if the people are convinced of the truth of the case, they ought to be prepared to raise a public subscription and that they will not hesitate to do so when occasion requires. The editor puts the question—What authority has the

District Magistrate to ask the complainants who their supporters are or to refer to them in objectionable terms when he ought to confine himself to considering the merits of the case?

*(d) Education.*

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, July 24th, 1895.

A suggestion regarding the Vice-Chancellorship of the Madras University.

11. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th July, announcing that Sir Arthur Collins has been re-appointed as Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, says that, instead of appointing the same person over and over again, it is very desirable that a native gentleman should be appointed for the post. The Vice-Chancellor is a native in the sister presidencies of Bengal and Bombay.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, July 24th, 1895.

Physical detericration of the people of India.

12. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 24th July, says that the Indian nation is sensibly deteriorating in physique owing to several causes and that therefore it is necessary that physical education must be made compulsory by instituting an examination in gymnastics and other sports as a part of the University and other Government examinations.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 27th, 1895.

Remarks on the establishment of Mappila schools in Malabar.

13. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th July, strongly supports the proposal of Government to establish Mappila schools in Ernad and Walavanad taluks in Malabar and observes that, as the number of Mappila schools increases, outbreaks will be fewer. The decision of Government to establish schools in the Walavanad and Ernad taluks alone, ignoring the Ponnáni taluk, does not commend itself to the editor inasmuch as the Mappilas of the latter taluk are as illiterate and fanatical as those of the two former. The article, after dilating upon the fanatic outbreak which occurred in Ponnáni taluk some years ago, strongly recommends the establishment of some schools in that taluk also. The recommendation of Mr. Logan, the Inspector of Schools, to appoint the Inspecting Schoolmaster Mandayipurath Baba as the Sub-Assistant Inspector of the new Mappila schools is highly approved of by the editor with the observation that he belongs to a respectable tarwad in Malabar and is very popular among the Mappilas of Ernad and Walavanad taluks.

Unfavourable news regarding the Government Moyan girls' school, Calicut.

14. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper suggests the removal of the Government Moyan girls' school, Calicut, to some other locality. It appears that the place where the school is situated is inhabited by bad characters and that, when grown-up girls who have come from distant places and are undergoing training in the school go home after the school is dispersed, these vagabonds, taking their stand in gangs at different places on the road, voluntarily salute these girls from the road and enter into merry conversation with them, cracking jokes and making fun, &c. The correspondent adds that, if these wicked persons are allowed to carry on their impertinent practices with impunity, it may not only seriously reflect upon the character of these girls, but may also tend to lead them astray. It is suggested, as a remedial measure, that the school should be removed to a place where things of this sort are not apprehended, and the correspondent hopes that the authorities will lose no time to attend to the matter. Another suggestion made by him for the serious consideration of the authorities is the erection of a separate latrine for the use of the two masters and the peon attached to this school as it is not advisable to allow them to use the latrine used by the mistresses and the girls.

*(e) Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 12th, 1895.

A suggestion to the Revenue officer of the Madras municipality.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th July, referring to the financial difficulty of the Madras municipality, says as follows:—If assessors impose heavy taxes on houses, the owners thereof have a right to make appeals to the Revenue officer, and the Commissioners as well as the Revenue officer are bound to inspect the house and

do the needful; but, if assessors impose a low rate of tax, the house-owners make no complaints and the superior officers take no pains to ascertain whether the assessors' imposition is reasonable or not. It is therefore suggested that, if the Revenue officer by way of checking the imposition of the assessors takes the trouble of inspecting the houses and impose on them a reasonable tax, the two lakhs of rupees which the municipality is in urgent need of can be easily raised without fresh taxation.

Local self-government in Bangalore (civil and military station).

16. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 15th July, says that in the municipal board of the civil and military station of Bangalore, one of the Commissioners, Mr. Cook, asked a question about the working expenses of the vaccine department as he thought that the board was not well served in that respect and did not get its money's worth; but he was told that the information required was private and could not be divulged. Upon this subject the paper remarks thus:—The president and the official members of the station municipality seem determined to prevent the members of the board looking into the matter and even into matters which ought by right to be placed before them. The consequence is that what is called local self-government is turned into a farce. The official element predominates over the non-official and the result is that it cannot do much, and then its enemies turn round and say that it is of no use. It is the duty of every independent citizen to protest against the way local self-government is now treated.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 15th, 1895.

Mr. LeNauze not to be appointed as the chairman of the Calicut municipality.

17. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th June, says that Mr. LeNauze according to the report will be appointed to act as chairman of the Calicut municipality during the absence of the present incumbent Mr. Varada Rao on three months' leave. The remark is made that, if this report be true, it may be counted as one of the many unfortunate events that might occur during Mr. Moberly's time. Mr. LeNauze had on a previous occasion acted as chairman of the municipality, and, if all the incidents that happened during his administration be taken into consideration, his re-appointment to the same office will appear simply ridiculous. If the Collector recommends him and the Government approves of his nomination, Mr. Varada Rao's administration will be set off in relief. There is a great difference between Mr. Varada Rao and Mr. LeNauze. The former is a gentleman ever ready to act according to his own conviction, whereas the latter is not so. Mr. LeNauze has no independent opinion of his own and so his administration will be advantageous to some persons. As Mr. LeNauze is not a Government servant, it is doubtful whether he will accept the chairmanship without any remuneration. If it is thought necessary to appoint a paid chairman, is there any necessity to appoint a person in whom the public have no satisfaction. Moreover it is inexpedient to saddle the municipality with this additional expense, the chairman's salary, when it is pressed very much for want of funds. When there are so many deputy collectors now at Calicut who are without sufficient work, there is no necessity whatever for the appointment of a paid chairman for these three months. The people do not cherish the idea of Mr. LeNauze being given the chairmanship if at all a paid chairman is to be appointed. It is not because that the people entertain any grudge against him that they object to his being appointed to the post, but it is their *bonâ fide* belief that he is incompetent for that office. As the appointment of Mr. LeNauze will be something like flying from the frying pan into the fire, the Collector ought to act with particular care in the matter. In conclusion, the article remarks that it is true that the appointment of the chairman rests with the Government, but, as the appointment virtually depends upon the recommendation made by the Collector, it is his duty to see to the satisfaction of the people.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 20th, 1895.

A paragraph in the *Manorama*, of the 22nd July, referring to the same subject, disapproves of the idea of appointing Mr. LeNauze as the chairman and hopes that, if the Collector recommends Mr. LeNauze, the Government at least will give careful consideration to the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 13th, 1895.

Incompetency of the overseers of the Malabar district board engineering department.

18. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th July, disapproves of the system of appointing clerks of the Malabar district board engineering department as overseers when men passed out of the Engineering college can be had to take up such appointments. It says that, owing to the want of professional knowledge on the part of these overseers, works executed by them are not sound and satisfactory. In proof of the above statement, the article mentions two bridges, viz., the Mampatt and Pudiyachira, which were built at a cost of Rs. 6,000 last year under the supervision of the First-grade Overseer Sankunni Menon who has risen from a clerkship in the department. Those bridges have to be rebuilt this year owing to their bad condition. It is remarked that, as overseers who have no knowledge of engineering are put in charge of important works, not only the works are not properly executed, but the district board is also put to additional expenditure, which could be saved if professional men were appointed as overseers. The article concludes by inviting the attention of the board to the desirability of removing this anomaly.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, July 13th, 1895.

Reason ascribed for enhancing the rate of settlement in the district of Tanjore.

19. The *Jananukulan*, of the 13th July, in regard to the settlement of that district, writes as follows:—One of the reasons ascribed by Government for enhancing the rate of setttlement in the district of Tanjore is that a great portion of darisu lands has been converted into wet lands. True it is that a large area of darisu lands has been converted into wet lands; but this was not done by Government but by the industry and expense of the ryots. It costs nearly Rs. 300 to convert an acre of darisu land into wet land. It is really unaccountable why Government should enhance the rate if the ryots enjoy the fruit of their own labour and capital. Questions on this subject will, we believe, be asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council and we shall see what answer Government will then give in reply. The mirasidars have sent in countless memorials to Government in regard to this matter, and it is surprising that not even one has been disposed of as yet.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, July 24th, 1895.

A request to the Board of Revenue to do away with a certain order.

20. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th July, referring to the order of the Board of Revenue requiring all land-owners to pay the kist in the treasury of the place where their land is situated and not where the land-owners reside, remarks that a large number of land-owners, being engaged in other avocations, live away from their lands, and therefore the observance of the rule entails upon them great hardship and loss of money. The paper recommends that the Board may do away with the order and instruct the taluk treasury authorities to report, whenever payments are made, the amount received as kist and other particulars connected with it so as to avoid the usual delay which necessitated the passing of the order in question.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, July 6th, 1895.

Revenue collections.

21. The *Rajayogi*, of the 6th July, says that the revenue collections are now very rigidly enforced without any regard being paid to the hardships that ryots suffer in finding means to pay. The average ryot has no ready money and he has frequently to sell his produce or a portion of it before he can pay his kist. The tahsildar of olden days used to show patience and forbearance in collecting the revenue which his successor of to-day could only imitate at the expense of his official prospects. So strict are his directions to collect the revenue by the appointed time that the parties are subjected to hard treatment by these officials. The Government, continues the paper, cares nothing about how the ryots are treated so long as its coffers continue to be filled. The Revenue Recovery Act has not done the least amount of good; it would be better, in the opinion of the paper, if it were repealed.

22. A Palghat correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 15th July, writes:—It was decided that petitions regarding the transfer of pattas may be presented to the revenue inspectors for disposal without the certificates of amsam officials being attached thereto. This decision afforded great convenience to the parties. To make it still more convenient the tahsildar reported to the Collector that the revenue inspectors should also be empowered to sign the pattas, but the order thereon was that the signing of pattas even by the tahsildar was not enough, but they should be signed by the divisional officers. The correspondent adds that, owing to this order, the delay in getting pattas has now become greater than before, and the Collector should therefore cancel the order and revert to the old system of pattas being signed by the tahsildar.

Granting of pattas.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 15th, 1895.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

23. The *Desabhimani*, of the 10th July, while publishing a memorial submitted to the South Indian Railway authorities by the inhabitants of Tiruppáppuliyúr, praying for the erection of a goods shed at that station, says that a goods shed at Tiruppáppuliyúr is a matter of imperative necessity and that the company will doubtless benefit both itself and the people by complying with the prayer of the memorialists.

Necessity for a goods shed at the railway station of Tiruppappuliyúr.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, July 10th, 1895.

24. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th July, complains that the booking clerk as well as the station master of the Avadi railway station refuse to receive copper coins when tendered for the purchase of a ticket and thus cause much inconvenience and worry to passengers. The correspondent is desirous to know whether there is any rule to justify the conduct of the booking clerk.

A complaint against the booking clerk of the Avadi railway station.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 19th, 1895.

### (*k*) *General.*

25. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th July, referring to the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce that the Collector of Madras should not be frequently transferred on the ground that frequent transfers hardly enable an officer to learn his business, remarks that the efficiency of an officer does not depend upon the length of his tenure of office, but upon his intelligence, &c. The paper contrasts Mr. LeFanu's collectorship with that of Mr. Turner, speaks highly of Mr. LeFanu as having, in a very short time, won the esteem of all classes of the trading community and hopes that Government will long keep him where he is so useful.

Desirability of keeping Mr. LeFanu in Madras for some length of time.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, July 8th, 1895.

26. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 10th July, says that from August next the postal authorities intend to reduce the minimum charge on parcels sent through the post office from 4 annas to 2 annas and to despatch them like unregistered covers and book-posts and not like registered covers as at present. The paper further says that, according to the new system, the postal authorities will demand a fee of 2 annas for every parcel weighing below 20 tolas and a fee of 4 annas for every additional 40 tolas; that they cannot receive parcels weighing more than 440 tolas and that these charges should be affixed to the parcels in the shape of stamps.

Changes intended to be introduced in regard to the despatch of parcels sent through the post office.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, *Nagercoil*, July 10th, 1895.

27. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th July, reports that a certain soldier in Bengal murdered his punkah-puller by giving him a kick in the head and that the judicial authorities of that place acquitted the accused nothwithstanding the admission of

Murder committed by a soldier and the steps taken by the judicial authorities.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, July 16th, 1895.

crime by the accused. It adds that the omission of the authorities to take proper steps against European offenders, while emboldening them to commit murder with impunity, makes natives lose all confidence they have in their rulers.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, July 17th, 1895.

A suggestion regarding the removal of the Tindivanam post office.

28. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 17th July, referring to the suggestion made by the Telegraph Superintendent, owing to the absence of water near the Tindivanam post office, directing its removal to the interior of the town, says that the removal of the post office from the present site, which affords many practical advantages in consequence of its lying midway between the union office and the railway station, will subject people to inconvenience, and that the sinking of a well near the southern or western corner of the present site, where it is said that good water may be obtained, will obviate all difficulties.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 19th, 1895.

A remark on the closing career of His Excellency Lord Wenlock.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th July, writes as follows:—His Excellency Lord Wenlock's Government will come to a close by the end of January next. It is much to be regretted that the closing period of Lord Wenlock should be marred by measures calculated to oppress the people and by the high-handed conduct of Government officers. The settlement operations in Tanjore and Trichinopoly and the water-cess in the districts of Gódávari and Kistna are among the former. The high-handed acts of Messrs. Wolfe-Murray, Moberly and Stokes are official scandals.

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengód*, July 21st, 1895.

Desirability of leaving the large Teppakulam of Tiruchengód for the use of the public.

30. The *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 21st July, referring to the order of the authorities that people should not bathe in the large Teppakulam of Tiruchengód, remarks that the order would operate as a piece of heavy infliction on the people. The paper says that, as the water of the small Teppakulam and Sinnan well may be used for drinking purposes, it is desirable that the authorities should leave the tank in question for the use of the public for bathing.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 23rd, 1895.

Comments on the order passed by Government on the memorial of Mr. Vijayaragava Chariyar.

31. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd July, referring to the order of Government passed on the memorial submitted by Mr. Vijayaragava Chariyar of Salem, says as follows:—This order does not become a reasonable Government. Government is wanting in courage and a strong mind; hence all these irregularities. Whatever power Mr. Stokes may possess, yet is he justified in calling Mr. Vijayaragava Chariyar a liar, a quarrelsome man and so forth? Is it not Government that gave the Collector the authority? Has not then Government the right to take him to task if he be found guilty? If Government says that it has no right to question the misdeeds of its servants, then who will respect such Government? Why should Lord Wenlock spoil the reputation of his Government in this manner? The order would simply embolden other servants to follow the example of Mr. Stokes, nay, even to behave worse with the people.

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, July 20th, 1895.

The value-payable system.

32. A correspondent to the *Vartadarsani*, of the 20th July, states that on the 2nd of July he sent a book by V.P.P. addressed to one Immani Vallabha Rao, Vizagapatam, having previously paid the necessary postage and commission to the postal authorities. The book, he says, was returned as having been "refused," but did not bear the signature of either the addressee or the postmaster of Vizagapatam, nor did it contain the Vizagapatam *post mark*. The correspondent is not sure therefore that the book was sent to Vizagapatam at all and questions how any reliance can be placed on the V.P.P. system and asserts there is positive loss to senders. He requests the Postmaster-General to take steps regarding this case so as to reform the system in such a way that the public may with safety and confidence have recourse to it.

33. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 13th July, writes thus (in English):— VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, July 13th, 1895.

Land jobbing.

"Some of the officials in this (Nellore) district have acquired or are acquiring lands in a variety of objectionable ways seems to be an open secret. We do not for one moment object to any one entering into *bonâ fide* transactions, but we do emphatically raise our voice against public servants employing means to become gentry in a manner calculated to demoralise public service and hold out a premium for fraudulent practices and dishonest speculation. The most common method adopted by a public servant to get lands almost for nothing is to get some insignificant individual, who generally happens to be a marksman, to put in a darkhast with the apparent consent of *hamsoyidar* or adjacent land-holder and then use his official influence in having the darkhast application granted. The different grades of officials, who have anything to do with the darkhast business, work up the speculation to a successful issue and are thereby benefited in some shape or other. The greedy wire-pulling official grabs the object of his avarice in a trice and gets the land transferred to his wife, son, father or other person who is not likely to turn a traitor. Of course, the astrite official appears, to all intents and purposes, innocent of complicity in the perpetration of the deed, but, if anybody will only see below the surface, the real darkhastdar and owner of the land cannot escape detection. It is a truism which challenges examination that village officers, such as karnams, village munsifs, and peddakapus wield a very great influence in the matters and that the revenue inspector throws the weight of his opinion in favour of the quasi-darkhastdar and manipulates the job so beautifully and with such official decorum that the big tahsildar and the bigger divisional officer affix their signatures without even throwing a glance at the paper placed before them. It must be stated without reserve that the rules framed and orders repeatedly passed by the Board of Revenue and the Government for disposing of darkhast petitions are scarcely observed and frequently violated. The principle underlying the darkhast policy, we take it, is not to enrich the already rich kapu or to gratify the sordid avarice of Government servants, but to help the really needy ryot who may be willing to cultivate the field for the benefit of himself and his family and to pay the Sirkar the proper *cist* . . . The conduct of officials requires to be looked after and any undue exercise of their influence in this direction ought to be taken notice of with some severity. We regret to have to say that divisional officers lack watchfulness and powers of scrutiny, and, if they will condescend to bestow some care on this branch of their work and decline to be led by the nose by their somewhat acute subordinates, the scandal we are complaining of will cease to exist.

* * * *

"It must be remembered that village officers, though humble and lowly-paid, constitute as it were the real bulwark on which rests the fabric of district administration. For imposing tax, for granting remissions, for the collection of revenue, for finding out the rate of mortality, for ascertaining the general condition of the ryot and his cattle, for numerous other things, the accounts, statements and reports of these men are resorted to and depended upon. Their responsibility is therefore serious, and, if they swerve from the path of rectitude, the results are simply disastrous to people and to the State. It is therefore incumbent on those concerned to see that the tone of the village establishment is raised and placed on a footing which will secure its efficiency and integrity."

34. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 29th July, says:—With reference to the reported restoration of the Laccadives to the Ali Raja of Cannanore, we learn from Malabar that this righteous step is due to the order of the Secretary of State who evidently did not approve of the kind of justice which the Madras and Indian Governments proposed to mete out to Ali Raja. It will be remembered that the Collector of Malabar addressed a most offensive letter to the Raja in KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 29th, 1895.

The restoration of the Laccadives to the Ali Raja of Cannanore.

this connection on behalf of the local Government, which, let us hope, will appreciate the Secretary of State's verdict.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 15th, 1895.

The murder of the Calcutta punkah cooly.

35. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 15th July, remarks thus:—The murder of the cooly remains unavenged. It was a horrible and most atrocious deed and it cries out loudly for the blood of the guilty. A few more such cases and divine retribution will overtake all those who have had any concern in screening murderous malefactors from justice. It is such cases as these that will ultimately cost England her Eastern empire and not any treason on the part of the Indian people.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 22nd, 1895.

Remarks on the appointment of the registrars of janmam titles in Malabar.

36. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 22nd July, notices with approval the appointment of Messrs. Vurghese and Gopalan Nayar as Deputy Collectors on special duty in connection with the registration of janman titles in Malabar, and remarks that some say that it would have been more desirable if a man who is neither landlord nor tenant in Malabar, but who knows the land tenures of that district had been appointed in preference to Mr. Gopalan Nayar. It therefore hopes that Mr. Gopalan Nayar will be careful not to give occasion for any one to say that he is on the side of the tenants in settling the janmam titles. As the survey and classification of Palghat, Walavanad, Ponnáni and Kurumbranád taluks have been finished, the registration of janmam titles will be first commenced in these taluks. The article says that it is reported that Mr. Vurghese will be posted to do duty in Palghat taluk and Mr. Gopalan Nayar in Walavanad, and expresses the opinion that it would be much better if Mr. Vurghese were put in charge of Palghat and Walavanad taluks and Mr. Gopalan Nayar in charge of Ponnáni and Kurumbranád taluks.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, July 11th, 1895.

Increase of pay of the Native Army.

37. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 11th July, in expressing pleasure at the increase of pay granted to the non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army of every branch from 1st July of the current year, heartily thanks the Government of India for having cast a favourable glance on the wretched condition of the sepoys.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, July 15th, 1895.

Oppression of the Hindus towards Muhammadans.

38. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 15th July, referring to the occurrence which took place at the Mouzah of Goruntarah Tana Futtahgung situated in the western district of Berilly on the morning of the day of the Bakrid festival, states that the Hindus, without any reasonable cause, assumed an aggressive attitude and attacked a handful of Muhammadans of the place when two Muhammadans were killed and several others wounded. It further mentions that, at a small locality, called Khindiva, which is situated near the Budkara railway station, 500 armed Hindus entered the mosque, and, after severely wounding the Muhammadans who were engaged in prayers, carried away every cow which was intended for sacrifice. Do not such acts amount to tyranny and oppression?

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, July 22nd, 1895.

Regarding the present general election in England.

39. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 22nd July, alluding to the general election which is now going on in England, states that there are four Indian candidates for seats in Parliament. Two of these belong to the Liberal party and two are Conservatives. Mr. Dadabai Naoroji and Mr. Banerji, who belong to the former party, were defeated, but Mr. Bownagiri, who belongs to the Conservatives, succeeded in getting a seat. Mr. Bownagiri is the first Indian gentleman who has been so elected and who is against the congress. It is hoped that he will refute the misrepresentations of the congress-wallas regarding India. In conclusion, the *Khasim* states that Mr. Rafi-ud-din Ahmad (*Bar.-at-Law*) is also trying to get a seat as a Conservative member and hopes to see him succeeded.

Chitral honours.

40. The same paper, in giving publicity to the list of the Chitral honours, remarks that the Government of India suitably rewarded those officers and men who served with the Chitral expedition in recognition of the conspicuous bravery and gallantry evinced by them in the field.

Remarks in favour of the Amir.

41. A correspondent to the same paper says certain papers are certainly inimical to the Amir. The munificence and civility which have been shown to him excite their jealousy, in consequence of which they do not approve the proposal of Government to hand over to him Chitral and Bajur, &c., and assert that his friendship is not to be relied upon and that he will remain loyal as long as he receives the subsidy and other presents, &c., but as soon as the payment of subsidy ceases he will assume an hostile attitude towards Government. The correspondent further observes that there seems nothing to support the above assertion. The Amir since he assumed the reins of Government has not done anything calculated to produce distrust of his loyalty towards Government. The Imperial Government, in recognition of his sincere friendship and loyalty, gave Prince Nasar-ullah Khan (though he is not a crown prince) a right royal reception and now wishes to hand over to the Amir Chitral, &c. The reason why Government pays subsidy to the Amir is that he may be ready with his army when required and face the enemy side by side with the English. It is also said without any proof that the Amir is in league with Russia which is unworthy of the slightest credit.

## III.—Legislation.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 16th, 1895.

Comments on the Bill amending the District Municipalities Act.

42. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th July, referring to the Bill amending the District Municipalities Act, comments as follows:—The Bill aims at depriving municipal councils of all independence and reducing them to a position of entire subordination to Government. Thus the principle of local self-government which Lord Ripon fought so hard for against his countrymen is to become a mere name. The Bill proposes to give to Government powers which it has not at present and Collectors of district will become the dictators of municipalities.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, July 26th, 1895.

The Madras District Municipalities Bill.

43. The *Sasilekha*, of the 26th July, writes to say that the draft Bill, which was recently published to amend the District Municipalities Act, makes the law in regard to several matters stricter than before, and that the proposed Act cannot by any means be said to improve (on the other hand it positively restricts) the sphere of local self-government which Lord Ripon, amidst much opposition, secured for India. Collectors of districts and Deputy Collectors, whose inclusion in these local bodies was more a regulative precaution, according to Lord Ripon, than a necessary measure, are by the new Act given large powers, the exercise of which, supplemented as it is by their official influence, is detrimental to the freedom of action and debate so essential in any scheme of local self-government. The power of removing elected members from municipal councils and local fund boards, which was hitherto vested in Government, is by the new Act delegated to the Collectors, and this procedure, says the paper, would make the councils and boards mere tools in the hands of the rulers of districts, besides making people hesitate to accept membership therein. The people ought to protest very strongly against such an unfortunate provision and get the section removed before it is finally passed in council. Union is strength and the people ought to make their best efforts *before* the event instead of grumbling when it is too late. The paucity of members in the Legislative Council requires the extraneous support of the people.

The adulteration of milk.

44. The same paper says that the stay of Governments, and consequently of a large number of European officers, on the hills for six months during the year seems,

amongst other things, to have driven the cowherds to the mischievous practice of adulterating milk in order to meet the increasing demand without suffering in their profits. This habit, added to the dirty and unscientific way in which the cows are fed and kept, has resulted in a kind of fever to which the consumers have invariably become subject. There have been a few cases in the north of India in which the cowherds were heavily fined, but the evil cannot be effectually got rid of by this means, and a general impression exists in some quarters that the legislature ought to interfere in this matter and make the adulteration of milk a punishable offence. A still better course, says the paper, would be for some of the wealthy citizens to join together and establish a dairy agency on the best scientific principles. This would be a profitable concern and a blessing to their fellow-citizens. Similar institutions exist in Bombay and Calcutta, and the monied citizens of Madras would do well to engage in concerns of this kind rather than waste their money on jewels or invest it in the three-and-a-half per cents.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 24th, 1895.

The Malabar Marriage Bill.

45. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th July, publishes a translation of the revised Malabar Marriage Bill to be introduced in the Legislative Council, and remarks that the Bill in the present form appears to be acceptable to the people.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 19th, 1895.

The Maharaja of Vizianagram.

46. The *Sasilekha*, of the 19th July, regrets to state that, while every encouragement is being given to the introduction of a scheme of water-supply for Bangalore by the Mysore Government, a similar want in Vizianagram is not receiving any attention from the Maharaja who seems to be more fond, the paper goes on to say, of wasting his money in Madras than of utilising it for the benefit of his subjects.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, July 18th, 1895.

Justice denied in the case of a convert to Christianity by the Mysore Chief Court.

47. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 18th July, speaking of a case in which the Chief Court of Mysore refused to give to one Dasappa, a convert to Christianity, the charge of his children, says:—If Dasappa were a subject of British India he would undoubtedly have had a right to take charge of his children. Why, then, should he be deprived of this right in Mysore? Why should Christians in Mysore be treated differently from those in British India? We, therefore, urge upon the members of the new Council of Regency in Mysore to take up the case of Dasappa at an early date and decide it in conformity with the demands of justice and equity.

Irregularity in the attendance at office of Mysore officials.

48. The same paper says that it has received complaints from various parts of the province against the officials of Mysore, especially amildars, stating that they do not attend their offices at 11–30 A.M. as required by the rules; that many of them hold their office at their houses to the great inconvenience of parties; and that many of them sleep away all the noon and come to office late in the evening and sit up late at night and thus cause a great deal of annoyance to their establishments.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, July 25th, 1895.

Change of Residents in Mysore.

49. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 25th July, says that it is a great misfortune to Mysore that Mr. Lee-Warner should so soon be transferred from the Residentship; that hopes were entertained that much good would result from having such a strong man as Resident at this critical time when there has been an important change in the Government of Mysore and when the new Government has not yet become settled and blunders are very common in the new council. The paper further says that, if Mr. Lee-Warner cannot be allowed to continue for some time more, the Government of India would be careful to select a clever and strong man to fill his place.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Advisability of amalgamating the Government of the Island of Ceylon with that of Madras.

50. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 18th July, is of opinion that the Government of the Island of Ceylon should be amalgamated with that of Madras and invites the attention of Parliament to the question.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, July 18th, 1895.

Remarks on Messrs. Dadabai Naoroji and Bownagiri.

51. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th July, says as follows:—The news of the failure of Mr. Dadabai Naoroji has been received with universal regret. This gentleman, ever since he was elected a member of Parliament, spared no pains to represent the cause of India. He gathered round a small circle of sympathetic members of Parliament and formed a committee under the designation of "the Indian Parliamentary Committee." He organised a congress committee in London and firmly established that institution. The reformation of the Indian Legislative Councils was due to his labours. He represented before Parliament the grievances of the officials, ryots, merchants and zamindars without distinction. Now who will advocate the cause of India? Is there any one who will work so hard for the good of our country as did Mr. Dadabai Naoroji? Evil time has come upon India. Mr. Bownagiri has been elected a member of Parliament. He is an inveterate enemy of India. He is a model of ungratefulness. He is ill-fitted to be a member. His connection with Parliament will do no good to our country.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 17th, 1895.

Joy expressed at the failure of Mr. Dadabai Naoroji and at the success of Mr. Bownagiri during the recent elections.

52. The *Pariyan*, of the 20th July, rejoices to learn that Mr. Dadabai Naoroji has not been elected a member of Parliament and that Mr. Bownagiri, the opponent of the congress, has succeeded in gaining a seat in that assembly this year. It adds that the failure of Mr. Naoroji will greatly weaken the spirit of the congress—an assembly constituted by Brahmans—and that all the strenuous efforts of Brahmans will hereafter prove ineffectual. The paper says that Mr. Bownagiri will strive hard to represent before Parliament the grievances of the poor people of India and also the worthlessness of the congress.

Pariyan, *Madras*, July 20th, 1895.

A remark on the present Parliament.

53. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd July, remarks that many enemies of India have been elected members of Parliament, that the present Parliament will be a Conservative one and that the advantages which India may derive from this assembly will not be very great.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 23rd, 1895.

The Dinapore murder case.

54. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 20th July, says that a soldier in Bengal was recently charged with murdering a punkah-wallah and tried by the Calcutta High Court, which finally acquitted him on the ground that the punkah-wallah had died of wounds previously inflicted by some stick. This is another instance, says the paper, of the gross racial partiality of the rulers which seems to count the life of a Hindu as though it were a blade of grass. Not only when a soldier commits such deeds, but, whenever any European is the offender, the plea of self-defence is successfully urged and the culprit is set at large. While so, the paper remarks, the so-called inquiries, commissions and even trials are all a farce and are held only to make it appear that the Government is impartial. The Government, continues the paper, is perhaps afraid that the soldiers will all of them mutiny if one of their number be punished. It hopes that justice-loving members of Parliament will take due notice of such partiality on the part of Government and endeavour to procure redress.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, July 20th, 1895.

The Madras Native Army.

55. The *Sasilekha*, of the 19th July, says that the native sepoys of Southern India and the officers commanding them are not receiving their meed of attention from the State, which seems to entertain a notion, quite unfounded, that these cannot hold their own with their brethren in the north of India. The

Sasilekha, *Madras*, July 19th, 1895.

proximity of their head-quarters to the central command with its incidental facilities seems to be the chief claim to superiority which the Sikhs, Gurkhas, and Mahrattas possess over the Madras sepoys and to their receiving frequent honours while these latter are being threatened with disbandment. A moment's reflection of their past history, says the paper, will reveal not merely the injustice of this treatment, but also the fact of quite a different opinion being entertained of them in days when *Southern India* was the centre of warfare. The best method of dealing with this question seems to be to make the forces of one province work in another. It is only by such interchange of forces under each presidency command that both the officers and men can meet with their own share of praise or censure. Much good is likely to result if these questions receive the careful attention of Sir George White, the Commander-in-Chief of India; otherwise, the paper opines, the sepoys will have an unnecessarily bad time of it.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 26th, 1895.

The Government of Lord Wenlock.

56. The *Sasilekha*, of the 26th July, proposes to review the important features of Lord Wenlock's administration now that it has nearly come to a close. The grievances of the ryots of Tanjore and Trichinopoly regarding the recent re-settlement have yet to be redressed. The increase in the water-cess in the Kistna and Gódávari districts is working a great hardship on the ryots of the north who have repeatedly memorialised the Government in vain. The high-handedness of the forest officials is so oppressive in some districts that the people find it difficult to find even fuel, fuller's earth, &c., required for their household purposes. The imbecile control of the present Governor has made the conduct of certain Collectors arrogant in the extreme. The petition of Mr. Vijayaragava Chariyar, of Salem, asking Government to make a thorough inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Gabriel Stokes, Collector of Salem, and punish the wrong-doer, brought back the reply that the Government would not go into that matter. Such despotic procedure is inconsistent with justice-loving British rule. The fact of such a highly-paid official, as the Governor, lacking the power of seeing into the fitness of things is, says the paper, much to be regretted and gives more than legitimate power to the Councillors, Messrs. Bliss and Grose. The appointment of one, it goes on to say, not versed in the art of political government to the high office of Governor is unwise.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 15th, 1895.

The cost of entertaining the Shahzada in England.

57. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 15th July, says:—The Lancashire members on both sides are prepared to raise a protest against the proposal to charge to India the cost of entertaining the Shahzada in their country. They oppose the proposal on the general ground that such a policy is unworthy of a great and wealthy country like theirs and on the particular ground that, having regard to the Indian cotton duties, the cost must fall substantially in the end upon Lancashire.

Secret treasonous societies in India.

58. The same paper says thus:—An Irishman in Calcutta writes to one of the Irish papers as follows:—"When I came to be on sufficiently intimate terms with a native, he took me one night to a house and there having blindfolded me led me by the hand through a number of lanes to a house where my eyes were untied, and I found myself in a splendid assembly presided over by a raja seated on a throne and surrounded by sirdars with drawn swords in their hands. The raja asked me if I thought the English Government a just one, and, on my replying in the negative, the raja and his retinue rose as a man and raising their swords swore to drive the English out of India. After this I was again blindfolded and led back by the way I came to the same house where I was first blindfolded and there set at liberty."

On this story the paper remarks:—This is a most wonderful story, but it seems that the Irishman was taken to the meeting simply that he might proclaim it to the world!

59. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 22nd July, in speaking of the intended visit of the Viceroy to Southern India next cold weather, says that such tours of Viceroys and Governors are of no great use to the country as long as those high functionaries are not allowed to see things as they are and with their own eyes. The present practice, says the paper, is to make grand preparations for their reception wherever they go and to hide all the faults and leave a wrong impression of the cleanliness and prosperity of the country on their minds. As regards addresses presented to them, the paper recommends that, when a Viceroy visits a place, its wants should be put down in writing before he reaches it and should then be discussed and orders passed on the spot. The matter should not be carried away to Calcutta or Simla and then shelved.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 22nd, 1895.

The intended tour of the Viceroy through Southern India.

60. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 22nd July, says that it is rumoured that a petition making certain serious allegations against Mr. Anantarama Aiyar, Munsif of Angadipuram, and also against some other officials has been submitted by some of the local inhabitants to the District Judge of Calicut, and hopes that the petition will be thoroughly inquired into by the District Judge and the Collector. It is remarked that, if the allegation be unfounded, those who made them ought to be severely dealt with; but, if there be any particle of truth in it, steps should be taken to redress the grievances of the petitioners.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 22nd, 1895.

Serious allegations against certain officials of Angadipuram.

[Issued on 14th August 1895.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th August 1895.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | July 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st Aug. 1895. |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | .. | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 20th July and 1st Aug. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 20th and 27th July and 3rd Aug. 1895. |
| 6 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 27th July and 3rd Aug. 1895. |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 1st and 8th Aug. 1895. |
| 8 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 27th July and 3rd and 10th Aug. 1895. |
| 9 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 31st ,, ,, 7th Aug. 1895. |
| 10 | "Nilaloohani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 29th ,, ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Bhaskara Gnanodayam" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 300 | 2nd and 9th Aug. 1895. |
| 12 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 27th July and 3rd and 10th Aug. 1895. |
| 13 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 370 | 28th ,, ,, 4th Aug. 1895. |
| 14 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | 20th and 27th July 1895. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 26th and 30th July and 2nd and 6th Aug. 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | July 1895. |
| 17 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,500 | Aug. ,, |
| 18 | "Samrajyapradayini" .. .. | Vellatúr .. .. .. | Not known. | July ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 10th Aug. 1895. |
| 20 | "Dhimani" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | Not known. | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd and 9th Aug. 1895. |
| 22 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 27th July 1895. |
| 23 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 3rd and 10th Aug. 1895. |
| 24 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 3rd Aug. 1895. |
| 25 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 300 | 3rd and 10th Aug. 1895. |
| 26 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 4th Aug. 1895. |
| 27 | "Vruthanthamanjari" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 400 | 27th July and 3rd and 10th Aug. 1895. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | No. XI (June 1895). |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Suriodaya" .. .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | .. | 25th July and 1st and 8th Aug. 1895. |
| 30 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 420 | 5th and 12th Aug. 1895. |
| 31 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 570 | 31st July and 14th Aug. 1895. |
| 33 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,800 | 1st and 8th Aug. 1895. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 300 | 1st Aug. 1895. |
| 35 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 30th July ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 36 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 638 | 3rd and 10th Aug. 1895. |
| 37 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 31st July and 7th Aug. 1895. |
| 38 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 473 | 29th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 39 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 900 | 27th ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 40 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 29th July and 5th Aug. 1895. |
| 41 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 27th ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, |
| 42 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 43 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras.. | 500 | 28th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,, |
| 44 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 25th and 29th July and 1st Aug. 1895. |
| 45 | "Munshur-i-Mohomedy" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | Not known. | 9th and 19th July 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 29th July, states that the *India Gazette*, in advising the British Government not to trust the misrepresentations of the English press and the trumped-up stories now in circulation as regards Armenia, remarks that religious prejudice and jealousy have closed the eyes of the English press against reason and truth and have led it to mislead European powers in this respect. The Armenian Christians are the subjects of the Sultan, and Englishmen have no right to espouse their cause or to try to help them to throw off the Turkish yoke. The Sultan, who is their sovereign, is competent to deal with them with justice. As regards the triple alliance against Turkey in this behalf, the paper observes that it is as usual founded on selfish motives and finally requests the British Government not to be imposed upon by the malicious and unfounded statements of the English press and not to contract enmity with the Sultan and the Muhammadan world.

Misrepresentation of the English press against Turkey.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, July 29th, 1895.

2. The same paper contains a long letter from Mirza Hairuth, of Delhi, late editor of the *Oudh Akbar*, on the life and administration of the present Sultan of Turkey. In commenting on the Armenian question, the writer remarks that the British Government should not disregard the long-existing friendship between itself and the Turkish Government and ignore the benefits it derived therefrom and that England and Turkey will be able to maintain their integrity intact and face any difficulties only by mutual union and sincerity.

Armenian affairs.

3. *Tilism-i-Hairuth*, of the 25th July, has an extract from the *Zubdat-ul-akbar* (place of publication not given) as follows:—Although the effect of the recent change in the English ministry will certainly be felt in England generally, yet it will have no good effect upon India. It further states that, as India has not realised her hopes at the hands of the past ministry, she cannot expect any change for the better under the present one, inasmuch as the policy of both parties is the same as far as India is concerned; that Mr. Fowler, the late Secretary of State for India, who belongs to the Liberal party, governed India on the strictest Conservative principles; and that the present change will be hailed by us with delight only if the Armenian question is in consequence peaceably settled without prejudice to the interests of the Porte.

Change of ministry in England with reference to India.

Tilism-i-Hairuth, *Madras*, July 25th, 1895.

4. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 1st August, has an article under the heading of "England *versus* Turkey" to the following effect:—After deliberating on the present political aspect of European politics as far as the Armenian question is concerned, we are confidently of opinion that England is not so foolish and short-sighted as to wage war with the Sultan. If England does so under the influence of malicious and prejudiced missionaries and by reason of the misrepresentations of unscrupulous parties, the issue will draw the whole Muhammadan world into a religious war. The *Khasim*, after commenting on the subject at length, remarks that Mr. Gladstone and the Duke of Argyll being the bitterest enemies of Turkey, the overthrow of the Liberal ministry is a good omen and augurs an amicable settlement of the Armenian question and an avoidance of the apprehended hostilities.

England and the Armenian question.

Khasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Aug. 1st, 1895.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

5. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st August, reporting that a woman's body was found cut into two pieces in a certain tope near Alwarkurichi, says that, as robbery and murder are frequently perpetrated in that place, it is desirable that the police should be on the alert to bring the offenders to justice.

A case of murder at Alwarkurichi.

Arya Jana Priyan, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1895.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Aug. 4th, 1895.

Theft in Cocanada.

6. A Cocanada correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of the 4th August, complains of the frequent thefts being committed there every other day and states that in not even one of them were the police able to detect the culprits. No less than five cases of theft are reported to have taken place in the course of a single week. In one of them a merchant was waylaid in a bazaar and a bag, containing Rs. 70, was forcibly snatched away from his hands. Unless the police exert themselves and arrest the offenders, there is no doubt, the correspondent believes, of the public being exposed to frequent risks of a similar nature.

VRUTHANTHA-MANJARI, *Madras*, July 27th, 1895.

The Police department.

7. The *Vruthanthamanjari*, of the 27th July, states that the Police department is not efficiently safeguarding the interests of the people for which purpose it is established. This is due to the corrupt and collusive character of the force. Thus, whenever a rich man gets implicated in a crime, the station-house officers are not infrequently in the habit of letting him off for a pecuniary satisfaction, while they manage to manipulate a report affording a plausibly satisfactory explanation. In many cases they assume the *rôle* of oppressors instead of being the defenders of the oppressed. The superior officers, when complained to, view the matter with indifference. The superintending officers seldom make a close tour in the villages, and, even when they do, they do not show any inclination to hear and redress the grievances of the complainants. The withdrawal of magisterial powers from tahsildars, though justifiable in other ways, has taken away one of the efficient modes of supervision to which the police were previously subject, whereas the creation of stationary magistrates leaves everything to be done on paper, by which the chances of getting at truth are minimised. The paper proposes that, when on tours, the Superintendents of Police must ask the people of the villages to communicate grievances and try to redress them. The paper notes with pleasure that the Government contemplates raising the salaries of the lower appointments in the police force and getting educated men to fill them.

It finally hopes that during the ensuing term the members of the Legislative Council will pay attention to this state of affairs in the Police department, and, enlisting that of the Government too, will induce them to devise regulative measures; else, it says, every other good they may do would be simply useless.

(*b*) *Courts.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, July 27th, 1895.

Order of Sir Arthur Collins with regard to a certain usage.

8. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 27th July, is glad to learn that Sir Arthur Collins, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court of Judicature, on the representation of a certain vakil that the court authorities refuse to give copies of judgment when applied for on the ground that it has been customary with them not to furnish copy of judgment before the decree is made ready, overruled at once the practice in question in view to facilitate the conduct of suits before the courts.

Necessity for a rule compelling a judge not to cause unnecessary delay in the disposal of suits on his file.

9. The same paper is of opinion that delay in criminal proceedings would not seriously affect the parties, whereas delay in the disposal of civil suits enables the defendants to make a fraudulent alienation of the property, which forms the subject-matter of the suit, so as to leave nothing for the plaintiff to execute his decree upon. The paper hopes that the authorities will pass such stringent rules as will induce the judge not to cause unnecessary delay in the disposal of suits on his file.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1895.

Disturbance in the courts of Chingleput.

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd August, reporting that the Collector of Chittoor quashed the sentence passed by the Sub-Collector of Chingleput on the head gumasta of the Chingleput Munsif's court in respect of a charge of defalcation fabricated and preferred against him by the serishtadar of the Chingleput Zillah court, says that at present much confusion prevails

in the courts of Chingleput and that the evil is due to the promotion of undeserving men to power.

11. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 3rd August, referring to a certain case in which summons had to be served on defendants residing in the mofussil stations, the Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes refused to proceed with the case on the ground that the mere signature of the bailiffs of the Mofussil courts was not sufficient to prove that they had actually served the summons on the parties concerned, while the Third Judge of the same court thought that the signature of the bailiffs was sufficient to prove the service of process and proceeded with the inquiry. The paper remarks with regret that the law administered in this country should be so elastic that it could be interpreted in any way to suit the circumstances of the case, and hopes that the judicial authorities will regard, in future, the signatures of the mofussil bailiffs as evidence sufficient to prove the service of process.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Aug. 3rd, 1895.

A remark on the uncertainty of law.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th August, speaking of the Munsif's court of Srívilliputtúr, says that, of all the courts in the district, this is the only court which is vested with powers to have cognisance of cases of small causes to the extent of Rs. 200 and to grant heir certificates, and regrets to see that it is not made a first-class court while many courts of minor importance are being treated as first-class courts.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 6th, 1895.

Desirability of making the Munsif's court of Srivilliputtúr a first-class court.

13. The *Pariyan*, of the 10th August, after showing the object and reason of the institution of the jury system, observes that, whenever a European is accused of any crime, the jury mostly consist of Europeans, who, being moved by racial prejudice, pronounce that the accused is not guilty, whereas if the accused be a Pariya the jury will mostly consist of Hindus, who, out of racial contempt, which they generally cherish towards Pariyas, pronounce unfavourable verdict and get the prisoner punished. The paper regrets that the Pariyas are not at present eligible to be jurors and that they are even ignorant of the right which an accused person has of objecting to a juror who is likely to be hostile to him.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1895.

The present jury system is unfavourable to the Pariyas.

14. The *Malayala Manorama*, of the 29th July, says that during the trial of the Calicut torture case Mr. Moberly asked the complainants whether it was not Kuttiyettan Raja of Calicut who paid their counsel's fee. The paper remarks that this question of the District Magistrate's was highly reprehensible and was rather insulting to the Raja and compares the conduct of the District Magistrate in the matter with that of the Mappilas of Kunduvatti. The article says that it is the custom of these Mappilas to call the innocent passengers from the road and then abuse them in order to provoke them to a quarrel. Perhaps the District Magistrate is said to have asked such a question through the instigation of some one else; but, whatever the others may say, the fault lies in the Judge who listens to them. In conclusion, the editor says that it is highly desirable on the part of the District Magistrate to withdraw the statements made by him regarding Kuttiyettan Raja.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, July 29th, 1895.

Remarks on the decision of the Calicut torture case.

A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 31st July, notices with regret the discharge of the accused in the Calicut torture case. The article, after analysing the evidence in the case, goes on to say that the finding of the Magistrate was wrong. The District Magistrate's order of discharge appears to have given great dissatisfaction to the people of Calicut. It asserts that, if the complainants had not been put to torture, so serious a charge would not have been made against the police. The opinion is expressed that, had the District Magistrate impartially weighed the evidences of both the prosecution and defence, he would have found the evidence of the latter really incredible.

The leaders in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd and 10th August, discuss the evidence in the torture case and come to the conclusion that there is

irrebuttable evidence to prove that the police had arrested the complainants and put them to severe torture. Under the circumstances the editor says that the District Magistrate's order was very unjust and partial and remarks that perhaps the authorities think that so long as they are vested with certain powers they need not fear the public opinion. It is remarked that, if the District Magistrate had, instead of discharging the accused, committed them to the sessions, the public would have been satisfied and the Magistrate would not have been found fault with.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 7th August, says that the District Magistrate was rather hasty in having accorded sanction to prosecute the complainants in the torture case for perjury before they had time to put in a revision petition on the order of discharge and even before they were furnished with a copy of the judgment. The Deputy Magistrate, Rajagopala Chariyar, in whose court the complainants have been prosecuted, had, it appears, remanded them and even refused bail when it was applied for. Then the District Court was moved and the District Judge ordered them to be released on bail. The article says that it is a matter for regret that ever since Mr. Moberly was appointed Collector of Malabar he has been constantly doing things calculated to give dissatisfaction to the people and to sever their confidence from him. When the procedure of the head of the district administration is not only at times but always wrong, where is the protection for the people? It is highly discreditable to the British administration that opportunity should be given for the people to say that such a weak-minded Collector as Mr. Moberly had never before held office in Malabar.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd August, referring to the prosecution of the complainants in the torture case for perjury, condemns the hasty and inconsiderate procedure of Mr. Moberly in having given sanction for the prosecution of these helpless men as soon as the accused were discharged.

Referring to the above subject, a leader in the *Manorama*, of the 5th August, says that the statement given by the doctor is the chief evidence upon which sanction was given for the prosecution of the complainants in the torture case for perjury. This doctor is the very same person who first gave certificate to the effect that the wounds were caused by torture. Some time after, when the case took a different turn, the doctor changed his former opinion and said that the wounds were caused by the application of caustic, and there is no guarantee that this opinion of his may not again be changed. It is surprising that, in addition to the dismissal of the torture case upon evidences of this character, the District Magistrate thought that these helpless persons, who had suffered severe tortures, should also be made to undergo punishment by being prosecuted on the flimsy ground of perjury. The public opinion is that, when the magistrates, who proceeded in the torture case without ascertaining the opinion of the District Magistrate, were made to smart for their conduct, it is no wonder that the accused in the perjury case should not so long as this District Magistrate remains in Malabar obtain justice in the matter. Perhaps all these do not come to the notice of Government!

### (*d*) *Education.*

BHASKARA GNANODAYAM, *Negapatam*, Aug. 2nd, 1895.

Advisability of granting the request asked for by the Mappilas.

15. The *Bhaskara Gnanodayam*, of the 2nd August, after making a slight reference to the violent and fanatical temper of the Mappilas, publishes the memorial which they have submitted to Government for improving the education of their own community, and says that it is advisable that Government should grant the request asked for on the ground that their advancement in civilisation and education will make them wiser and prove less dangerous to their neighbours.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 10th, 1895.

Government Moyan girls' school, Calicut.

16. Referring to the two male teachers on the staff of the Government Moyan girls' school, Calicut, a correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th August, writes that it is quite improper and

dangerous to keep them on the staff of the school in which girls of different ages study. As some of the girls undergoing training in the school are said to be over sixteen years of age, they would naturally shrink from appearing before these men. The correspondent adds that, when qualified mistresses, who are willing to discharge the duties of these masters on a same salary, are available, he does not see any reason why these masters should be retained. It appears that several grown-up girls of respectable tarwads in North Malabar have given up the idea of joining the Calicut girls' school hearing that there are two masters on its staff. The correspondent therefore thinks that, if these two masters are kept on, the education of the girls will seriously suffer and that they should be removed from the school and two mistresses appointed in their stead.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

17. The *Dravida Bhanu*, of the 27th July, speaking of the scarcity of water at Tuticorin and of the sufferings of the people consequent thereon, says that, if a tank be constructed in Korampallam so as to receive the surplus water of the Korampallam tank, it will serve as a good reservoir of fresh water throughout the year and the people will not suffer from water famine. The paper desires the municipal authorities to take this subject into their deep consideration.

DRAVIDA BHANU, *Tuticorin*, July 27th, 1895.

Advisability of constructing a tank in Korampallam, Tuticorin.

18. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd August, complains that the house No. 3 in Naffikhan Subadar street, at Periamet, is in a dilapidated condition and also possesses a well unprotected by parapet walls, which is likely to prove dangerous to the people, and is at a loss to know why the Madras municipality has not taken steps as yet for removing the danger although its attention has been drawn to it more than once.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1895.

Indifference of the Madras municipality in the matter of a house in a dangerous condition.

19. The *Bhaskara Gnanodayam*, of the 9th August, complains that the municipal servants in charge of the drain carts are very irregular and sometimes culpably negligent in the removal of the drain water stored in the drain pits of houses, and that, when the drain water oozes along the street, the police constables charge the owners of houses under the Nuisance Act and get them punished. The paper desires the municipal authorities to pay attention to the matter here complained of.

BHASKARA GNANODAYAM, *Negapatam*, Aug. 9th, 1895.

Indifference of the municipal authorities at Negapatam.

20. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 12th August, says that the rate-payers of the Bangalore military station municipality have come to a resolution that they should accept the water of the Hesserghatta lake offered by the Mysore Government, while the municipal commissioners themselves have decided upon adopting the Maligal scheme. The paper says that the Government is not likely to abandon the latter scheme after having spent so much money in the acquisition of lands.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 12th, 1895.

Water-supply scheme for the civil and military station of Bangalore.

21. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th August, says that the contractors of roads in the Calicut municipality are alleged to have given orders to some persons to detain all the carts taken through certain roads that have been recently repaired in order to prevent their being damaged. Certain Mappilas in the town taking advantage of this opportunity are said to detain carts and get one or two annas from the cartmen. The article says that it is a month since the Kallai-Paliyam road has been repaired, but even now, it appears, the Mappilas prevent carts from being taken on the road in order to extort a few annas from the owners. One of the cartmen recently refused to pay money. On this there occurred a quarrel between him and the Mappilas. The article invites the attention of the authorities to the desirability of inquiring into this iniquitous practice and to put a stop to it.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 10th, 1895.

Sufferings of cartmen in the Calicut municipality.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Aug. 1st, 1895.

22. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 1st August, says that the scheme for supplying water to the Bangalore cantonment has been sanctioned by the Government of India and the station municipality has been called upon to report within three months whether the extension of the above scheme to the civil station is also necessary. It appears that the Government of India is prepared to give a loan of 12½ lakhs of rupees at 5 per cent. per annum to meet half of the expenses of the project; that, as the interest of the loan and as well as the expenses of the water-supply will amount nearly to a lakh of rupees per annum and will be charged to the municipality, it will be compelled to enhance its income by fresh taxation at the rate of ¼ per cent., and, as the residents of Bangalore are unable to bear the burden of any additional taxation, it suggests that a portion of the imperial revenue of the civil and military station should be set apart for the purpose and requests the civil and military station municipality to point out to the Government of India the necessity and advisability of this arrangement in order to meet the expenses of the water-supply without worrying tax-payers with fresh demands.

Scheme for supplying water to the Bangalore cantonment.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 6th, 1895.

23. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th August, after showing that the ryots of Pattalam, a village in the taluk of Madurántakam, entirely depend for water on the canal which they have dug along the western bank of the Pálár, says that the embankment, which the ryots have constructed with such materials as straw and sand to prevent the water of the canal from escaping into the river, is too weak to withstand the periodical floods of the river. The correspondent thinks it advisable for Government to construct a masonry embankment or to excavate a canal through the poramboke lands lying on the western bed of the river and of the village of Pazhayanur down to the village of Pattalam. The latter suggestion is, in the opinion of the correspondent, to be preferred.

A suggestion regarding a certain canal in the village of Pattalam in Madurántakam taluk.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Aug. 4th, 1895.

24. The *Desopakari*, of the 4th August, states that there being no adequate supply of water in June, and, even the insufficient supply not being allowed by the Engineering department to such of the wet lands as should have been tilled first, the lands of the poor ryots were not at all cultivated. They commenced cultivation in the beginning of July, but the fields were completely destroyed by excessive floods. Thus, the original crop was a failure for want of water, while the second attempt met with a similar fate owing to excess of water. The rains have not yet abated and seeds are not available to the poor ryots to make another attempt, which too they cannot be sure will not similarly fail. The tahsildar and the divisional officer tried in vain to find a proper vent for the accumulated waters. Under these circumstances, the ryots deserve to be granted remission and the Bhímavaram drainage channel also should be made to open into the salt-water stream of Kalipatnam. This project was contemplated by the Public Works Department long ago, but was abandoned. It is well that they should be reminded of it. The paper suggests that the project should be revived next year at least.

Bhímavaram taluk news.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 31st, 1895.

25. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 31st July, writes that the tyranny of the salt officers stationed at Shoranur has become unbearable. It appears that, on the 6th July last, at about 5 P.M., when one carpenter Sankaran, a British subject, who had gone to his brother-in-law's house in the Cochin State, was on his return crossing the Cherutirutti bridge on the frontier, four salt peons with a bottle in their hand ran up to him and foisted the bottle into his hands; but, when he refused to

Tyranny of the Shoranur salt officers.

hold it, these peons struck him some blows and then he cried aloud. When the salt peons found that the neighbours were running to his assistance, he was taken to the house of one of the salt peons and locked up in a room till 10 P.M., when the salt peons poured out the arrack from the bottle into a pot and took him together with it to the Shoranur police station and handed him over to the police. The accused was afterwards let on bail. He subsequently put in a complaint in the Magistrate's court against these salt peons and the complaint was inquired into by the circle inspector. Although Government does not pay any attention to the tyranny of the salt peons, yet it is a pity that even the superior officers of the department do not think of at least transferring these men. The salt officers say that, as there were only 19 cases this year as against 25 in the previous year, the authorities have called upon them for an explanation. The correspondent adds that it has certainly become difficult for persons to cross the Cherutirutti bridge without being brought to trouble.

### (*k*) *General.*

An advice to the income-tax authorities.

26. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 20th July, is pained to see that even such low incomes as Rs. 10 a month are subjected to income tax.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, July 20th, 1895.

A suggestion regarding cooly emigrants in Ceylon.

27. The *Dravida Bhanu*, of the 20th July, referring to the cooly emigrants working in the tea-gardens of Ceylon, says that these coolies meet with very severe and almost inhuman treatment at the hands of their employers and that it is very desirable that the Government of India as well as that of Ceylon should co-operate in forming measures for mitigating their sufferings.

DRAVIDA BHANU, *Tuticorin*, July 20th, 1895.

Necessity for a rule regarding the talayaries and vettiyans.

28. The *Pariyan*, of the 27th July, regrets to say that talayaries and vettiyans, however qualified they may be, are not appointed as peons in the taluk cutcherry and that persons doing domestic duty to the high officials of the cutcherry are appointed peons. The paper deems it necessary that Government should pass an order that a proportion of the peons of each taluk cutcherry should be Pariyas and see that it is strictly observed.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, July 27th, 1895.

Income-tax in Nellore.

29. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 10th August, writes thus (in English): "We have often adverted in these columns to the most iniquitous fashion in which the officials in this (Nellore) district have made up their minds to make the Income-tax Act as obnoxious as possible and to the sufferings of the people which bid fair to become a standing disgrace on the administration of Nellore. Our grievances have been ventilated in piteously wailing tone and the position has not changed a bit. Facts and figures have been quoted to prove an utter want of fairness or justice or even ordinary care in the incidence of the taxation, but all to no purpose. With a perversity that can find no parallel in this or any other district, with a cruel determination at which old Shylock, were his shades invoked from the grave, would blush, the representatives of our benign British Government in this district are sucking the life-blood out of us by levying on us the income-tax irrespective of our financial capabilities . . . . From the lowest clerk, who, with the aid of his fertile imagination, prepares his list of persons liable to be taxed up, to the highest functionary in the district, who does not evince any sympathy whatever with people in their weal or woe, the reign of ignorance is supreme—ignorance of those matters which relate to the condition of the people of the district and to those essential features in the administration which largely contribute to its success. We are not disposed to indulge in captious criticism nor are we going to embarrass public servants by unnecessarily taking a gloomy view of their integrity or capacity, but we are bound to state that we have abundance of causes to express our entire

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, Aug. 10th, 1895.

disapprobation at the almost tyrannical manner in which the income-tax is worked by them. Their sole object is to show an increase in the revenue, no matter how obtained. To enhance the revenue by Rs. 15,000 in one year is no doubt a marvellous achievement worthy of the ablest financial statesman living, but how this enhanced revenue to be wrung out of impecunious ryots and poor vendors of provisions and stall-keepers, whose miserably scanty earnings are barely sufficient to make both ends meet? Want, starvation and its attendant miseries on the one hand, the pressure of income-tax accompanied by manifestations of official wrath on the other, is indeed a picture suited exquisitely for human contemplation."

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Aug. 8th, 1895.

Oppression by a vaccinator in Anantapur.

30. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 8th August, says that, in the Anantapur district, a vaccinator gave notice to a Vysia that his child should be vaccinated within a certain period and that, otherwise, he would be prosecuted. The man represented that the child was ill and could not be vaccinated, but his plea was unheeded and he was prosecuted and fined Rs. 3 and a certain amount for every day the child remained unvaccinated. The man being unable to bear this oppression got his child vaccinated, as an effect of which the child died in a few days. Such is the oppression, says the paper, practised even by the meanest Government servants in the mofussil.

SUDARSHANA, *Udipi*, June 1895.

Village karnams in South Canara.

31. The *Sudarshana*, for June last (received in this month), says: "The village shanbhogues (accountants) of South Canara have been taught for a long time to look for some increase of pay and some relief from their heavy duties when the survey and settlement of the district shou[ld] have been finished; but now it appears that, instead of giving them incre[ase] of pay as promised, the Revenue Board contemplate simply an increase [of] the number of hands and the appointment of new shanbhogues of the sa[me] grade as the existing ones. This is very hard. It would be something [like] redeeming a promise if the poor pay of the present shanbhogues were increa[sed] and the new men to be entertained were made merely assistant shanbhog[ues] on a lower pay. We, therefore, hope that the Board of Revenue would [take] our suggestion and give some relief to the poorly-paid and hard-wor[king] shanbhogues.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, July 28th, 1895.

Construction of a fort by the Amir.

32. *Alhami*, of the 28th July, hears that the Amir is constructing a fort on the other side of the frontier which was settled lately in order to garrison it with a portion of his army, but for want of labourers the work is progressing slowly and the Amir therefore intends to utilise the services of the neighbouring inhabitants. The paper apprehends that the collection of a large body of labourers in the neighbourhood of the frontier may possibly bring on cholera or some other epidemic and asks the authorities to be careful and to make sanitary arrangements to prevent it.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengód*, Aug. 4th, 1895.

A suggestion to the authorities to amend section 161 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

33. The *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 4th August, referring to section 161 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which empowers a police officer making investigations to examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of a case and to reduce into writing any statement made by the person so examined, remarks that the absence of a provision in the said Code enabling the accused or the witnesses to get a copy of the statement so recorded by the police officer subjects the parties to great disadvantages and desires the authorities to have the section 161 of the Criminal Procedure Code so amended as to give effect to this suggestion.

## IV.—Native States.

34. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th July, with regard to the Marriage Act of 1894 of the Mysore Government, says that the procedure relating to cases of infringement of the rules of this Act is vague and defective and that different sections of the people of that Native State are still ignorant of the operation of the Act. The paper advises the authorities of the State to proclaim to the people particulars of the said Act by beat of tom-tom.

A suggestion to the Mysore authorities regarding the Marriage Act of 1894.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 30th, 1895.

35. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th August, says that, although the Mysore Government have nothing to do with the lottery started in aid of the Srinivasa Mandiram orphanage, except to see that no fraud is perpetrated in the drawing of the prizes, yet the amildars and other high officials, who are friends of the manager, represent to the people that it is a Government lottery and they also put pressure upon their subordinates to purchase tickets.

The Srinivasa Mandiram lottery in Mysore.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Aug. 5th, 1895.

The paper further remarks that the Srinivasa Mandiram receives a total grant of Rs. 75 per mensem from the municipality, the educational department, and the muzroy department, but nobody knows what becomes of this money, and the authorities that give the grants do not take care to see that the money is properly used.

36. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 1st August, says that most of the people of the province do not yet know that the Infant Marriage Prevention Act is now in force and hence a large number of infant marriages are taking place even among the higher classes. The paper therefore suggests that the fact of the Act having come into force should be proclaimed by beat of tom-tom in every nook and corner of the country.

The working of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act in Mysore.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Aug. 1st, 1895.

37. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 31st July, says that, as it is in contemplation to increase the pay of the amildars, the Diwan would not forget to give some relief to the poor clerks in the offices of the amildars whose pay has been almost the same for the last many years and who find it hard to keep body and soul together in these hard times.

Increase of pay to the amildars in Mysore.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, July 31st, 1895.

38. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st August, complains of the bad state of the roads and bridges in the Cochin State. The article says that a large sum of money is annually sanctioned by the Sirkar for the purpose of repairing and constructing roads and bridges in the State, but the funds are not properly utilised. It is said that, if the officers of the Engineering department had the remotest idea of an authority above them to question their conduct, the irregularities and corruption now prevailing in the department would have ceased. The attention of the Sirkar is therefore invited to the desirability of paying more attention to the Public Works department and also to adopt measures for scrutinising and checking the expenditure of the yearly allotment under the head.

The Cochin Sirkar to pay more attention to the Public Works department.

Kerala Mitram, *Cochin*, Aug. 1st, 1895.

39. A correspondent in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 3rd August, writes —It is doubtful whether bribery prevails so largely in any country as in the Cochin State. When we find some of the officials of the State receiving bribes without any fear, we are inclined to believe that bribe-taking is one of their important functions. The chief cause of the increase of corruption is the low pay attached to some of the offices of trust and responsibility. The late Mr. Grigg had, on several occasions, expressed the opinion that the salaries of Sirkar officials ought to be raised. A large balance is annually left in the treasury after meeting the expenditure, and it is a great pity that the Sirkar is not

Bribery in Native Cochin.

Malayala Manorama, *Kóttayam*, Aug. 3rd, 1895.

willing to allot a sum yearly for this purpose. During the time of Diwan Govinda Menon a notification was published in the gazette regarding the corruption then prevailing among the officials, and with it ended all his efforts in the matter. The present Diwan, Mr. Subramania Pillai, was at first full of zeal to put down corruption, but, after the suspension of a magistrate and the punishment of one salt inspector, his zeal was at an end. Although some of the officials are taking bribes with both hands under the nose of the Diwan, yet he does not condescend to take steps as before. Is it because the Diwan has not got the full liberty to do the needful in the matter, or he does not realise the extent of his responsibility that bribery is allowed to be carried on in this fashion?

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 26th, 1895.

A remark on Sir William Wedderburn.

40. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th July, saying that the connection of Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire with the Conservative party will soon give rise to dissensions among the members of that party, remarks that, although many of the members, who were interested in the welfare of India, have been removed from Parliament, India can still boast of possessing one sympathetic member in the person of Sir William Wedderburn, the gentleman who presided over the second meeting of the Indian National Congress, to plead the cause of India and to get her grievances redressed.

Nagai Nilalochani, *Negapatam*, July 29th, 1895.

A request to Mr. Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India.

41. The *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 29th July, regrets to learn that Mr. Fowler, the late Secretary of State for India, took no notice of the note sent by the British Congress Committee, pointing out the defects contained in the report on the finance of India prepared by Mr. Westland of the Imperial Council. The paper says that the deficit in the Indian exchequer was due to the upkeep of large military establishments and not, as alleged by the Government of India, to the fluctuation in the rate of exchange. The paper hopes that Mr. Hamilton, the Secretary of State, will pay attention to the particulars pointed out in the said note and try his best to reduce the expenditure of Government.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 30th, 1895.

Opinion regarding Mr. George Hamilton, the future Secretary of State for India.

42. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th July, referring to Mr. George Hamilton, the future Secretary of State for India, remarks that this gentleman is one of those persons who zealously plead the cause of the merchants of Manchester and who desire that the English should always be at war with other nations and extend their dominions by means of fresh conquests.

Arya Jana Priyan, *Madras*, Aug. 8th, 1895.

Oppressive measures of Europeans regarding native merchants domiciled in the southern parts of Africa.

43. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th August, reports that Europeans living in the southern parts of Africa, with a view to discourage the commerce of the natives of India, including Muhammadans and Native Christians, who are domiciled in those parts, oppress and maltreat them in all manner possible. It says that it is reported that in those places they cannot hold immovable property; they should not leave a place without license or permit; they alone are required to pay a professional tax of £3½; they are not allowed either to live or to trade in the city; they are not allowed to travel in a first or second class railway carriage, &c. The paper concludes that, as these natives are the subjects of Her Majesty, it behoves the British Government to take every step to relieve them of the hardships and disabilities under which they groan at present.

Manorama, *Calicut*, July 29th, 1895.

Classification of taluks.

44. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 29th July, says that it hears that the Board of Revenue has laid before Government a scheme for classifying the taluks in the Madras Presidency into five groups and in the arrangement

the Kurumbranád taluk in Malabar, which now comes under the third group, has been classified as the fourth. The article remarks that, considering the revenue and the work of this taluk, it ought not to be classed in the fourth group. The proposal to fix the pay for the taluks is disapproved of, and the suggestion is made that the pay and grade of the Tahsildars should be personal as in the case of Sub-Judges, Deputy Collectors and Munsifs, and that they should be promoted according to seniority.

Restoration of the Laccadive Islands to the Ali Raja of Cannanore.

45. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 31st July, notices with pleasure the restoration of the Laccadive Islands to the Ali Raja of Cannanore and remarks that it was through the untiring efforts of the Raja's Diwan, Mr. Kunhi Kannan, that these islands, which had been sequestrated by Government for arrears of revenue, have been ordered to be restored so soon and during the lifetime of the present Raja who fell in arrears. The article hopes that, as there is only one Mappila Raja in the whole of Malabar, Mr. Kunni Kannan will next endeavour to get back the Raja the title and honours once attached to his position but since resumed by Government without sufficient cause.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 31st, 1895.

[Issued, 28th August 1895.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* [No. 16 of 1895.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 31st August 1895.

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| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 147 | 15th Aug. 1895. |
| 2 | "Sujanollasan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 60 | 20th ,, ,, |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. .. | .. | 15th ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Tinnevelly .. .. | 1,200 | 10th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 10th Aug. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 10th and 17th Aug. 1895. |
| 7 | "Viksta Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 10th, 17th and 24th Aug. 1895. |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th and 24th Aug. 1895. |
| 9 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 19th Aug. 1895. |
| 12 | "Bhaskara Gnanodayam" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 300 | 16th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 17th and 24th Aug. 1895. |
| 14 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 370 | 11th Aug. 1895. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 9th, 13th, 15th, 20th and 23rd Aug. 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Suniti" .. .. .. .. | Rajahmundry .. .. | 750 | July 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 25th Aug. 1895 |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 11th and 18th Aug. 1895. |
| 20 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 16th Aug. 1895. |
| 21 | "Vruthanthamanjari" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 17th ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 17th and 24th Aug. 1895. |
| 23 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | |
| 24 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 300 | |
| 25 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | July 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Suriodaya" .. .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 170 | 15th, 22nd and 29th Aug. 1895. |
| 28 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 420 | 19th and 26th Aug. 1895. |
| 29 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 527 | 21st ,, 28th ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,800 | 15th, 22nd and 29th Aug. 1895. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 300 | 11th and 21st Aug. 1895. |
| 33 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 10th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 638 | 17th and 24th Aug. 1895. |
| 35 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 14th, 21st and 28th Aug. 1895. |
| 36 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 473 | 12th, 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 900 | 10th and 17th Aug. 1895. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 38 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 300 | 12th and 19th Aug. 1895. |
| 39 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 10th ,, 17th ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 15th Aug. 1895. |
| 41 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras .. | 500 | 18th ,, ,, |
| 42 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th and 19th Aug. 1895. |
| 43 | "Munshur-i-Mohomedy" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | Not known. | 28th July 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

Misunderstanding in the Pamir Commission.

1. The *Suryodaya*, of the 22nd August, says that some misunderstanding has arisen between the English and Russian plenipotentiaries in the Pamir Commission.

Suryodaya, *Bangalore*, Aug. 22nd, 1895.

The Amir's request refused.

2. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 26th August, publishes a telegram to the following effect:—It has transpired that, when he was received at Windsor, the Shazada communicated to the Queen a request that the Amir should be officially represented in London by a diplomatist, but an unfavourable reply was made.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Aug. 26th, 1895.

Armenian affairs.

3. *Alhami*, of the 18th August, contains a letter from a correspondent on Armenian affairs to the effect that it has already been pointed out that it would be very impolitic on the part of England to disturb the longstanding and sincere friendship which exists between herself and Turkey for the sake of Russia and France. The stories now in circulation regarding the alleged Armenian atrocities are the production of intriguing people. Every government, as a matter of course, punishes its subjects for sedition and rebellion. The Armenian Christians have been constantly fomenting intrigues and invoking the aid of the Christian powers by misrepresentations. Hence the Turkish Government punished them as a right just as the British Government punished the rebels and mutineers during the Indian mutiny of 1857, on which occasion many hundreds of innocent men suffered indiscriminately with the mutineers.

Alhami, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1895.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

A request to the police sergeant of Wálajábad.

4. A correspondent to the *Vijayathvajam*, of the 10th August, complains that all round Wálajábad theft is being committed with impunity and that the police seem to take no steps for detection. He requests Mr. Balakrishna Pillai, the police sergeant of that place, to send constables round the town on beat and also to direct them to get some respectable men of the town to testify to the fact that they do go thither on beat.

Vijayathvajam, *Tinnevelly*, Aug. 10th, 1895.

### (b) *Courts.*

Advisability of opening an additional sub-court in the district of Tinnevelly.

5. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th August, advises the authorities to open an additional sub-court permanently in the district of Tinnevelly in consideration of the heavy file of cases that are pending in the courts of that district.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1895.

Nature of justice administered in the courts of Bombay.

6. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 10th August, referring to the case of Mrs. Lester, a European woman, who shot her husband, and of a Muhammadan girl of 16 years of age, who was guilty of murder, which were lately disposed by the Sessions Court of Bombay, says, although both of them were guilty of murder, yet the Sessions Court awarded only ten months' rigorous imprisonment to Mrs. Lester, which is decidedly quite inadequate considering the heinousness of the offence she was guilty of, and a sentence of death on the Muhammadan girl, which is too severe for a girl of that age. The paper remarks that racial considerations play very important part in the adjudication of cases in the courts of Bombay.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1895.

Mr. Davies, the District and Sessions Judge of Calicut.

7. Referring to the present District Judge of Calicut, Mr. Davies, a leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 19th August, says that he is an industrious and hardworking judge of singular ability. Unlike

Manorama, *Calicut*, Aug. 19th, 1895.

his predecessors he is very punctual in attending the court every day. It is remarked that he is somewhat hasty in his actions, and, when on the bench, he sometimes loses his temper and uses abusive language towards respectable witnesses. The opinion is expressed that those who know that he is by nature a rough sort of man and does not do so with any bad intention will be easily reconciled to his ways. He will make a good judge provided he is a little more patient. It is observed that, if, in the district of Malabar, in which the number of crimes is comparatively higher, the District Judge weighs the evidence in grave crimes as in civil cases, or does not care to go into the merits of the case on the ground of having any error in law been inadvertently committed, the number of dacoities and other crimes will increase and consequently the welfare of the people will be seriously affected. It is highly necessary to refrain from giving blind credit to the police, to take due notice of their faults and to adopt measures to repress them; but, if the Sessions Judge begins to take such a prejudiced view of almost all the cases committed to the sessions as he now does on the ground that the police have not acted according to law, or that the procedure in the case was wrong, &c., it is doubtful whether a necessity will not arise for appointing additional magistrates with special powers in the taluks of Ernád and Walavanad as was done in 1877–78.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1895.

Justice out of court.

8. *Alhami*, of the 10th August, states, on the authority of a correspondent of the *Darjeeling Standard*, that in every case in which an European lady happens to be plaintiff and a native defendant, the court is held as a rule in the house of the plaintiff. This practice being quite opposed to the law, and, if it prevails at the head-quarters of the Panjab Government, the state of the mofussil will undoubtedly be worse.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Aug. 15th, 1895.

The Shrievalty of Madras.

9. *Khasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th August, states that, although the appointment of Sir Savalay Ramasami Mudaliyar as Sheriff of Madras for the remaining part of the present year is undoubtedly agreeable from the personal point of view, yet, as this post had on two former occasions been given to him, his selection for the third time was not advisable. This honour should not be confined to any particular community, but should be extended to deserving persons of all communities in turn. The editor hopes that His Excellency Lord Wenlock will select a Muhammadan for the post when Sir Savalay vacates it in December next.

### (*d*) *Education.*

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1895.

A suggestion to Government regarding the education of Pariyas.

10. The *Pariyan*, of the 17th August, referring to the resolution of Government advising the municipalities and district boards to open schools exclusively for the education of Pariyas, observes that the members, who constitute the boards and the municipal councils being high castemen, will never like to see Pariyas improve in education and will therefore never spend the money allotted for the purpose in question. The paper thinks it desirable that Government should pass a strict rule that municipalities and district boards should set apart a certain percentage of their revenue for the education of Pariyas and that the educational authorities should see whether the amount so allotted is utilised for the purpose for which it is intended.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 13th, 1895.

Necessity for a fire engine at Kumbakónam.

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th August, reporting that a few days ago a fire broke out in the Big Bazaar street at Kumbakónam and that such accidents are of frequent occurrence in that place, desires the chairman to secure a fire engine and keep it in a prominent place.

12. A correspondent to the same paper, complaining that the taluk board of Pollâchi in Coimbatore district has passed a resolution to open three toll-gates on a road, which is only 42 miles long, contrary to the regulation which authorises the authorities to open only two toll-gates within a distance of 40 miles, remarks that, as the members are solely bent on pleasing the president in every way, they are obliged to sacrifice their own individual opinion; hence these irregularities. The correspondent thinks it desirable that the district board should pay heed to the matter here complained of.

Certain irregularities in the taluk board of Pollâchi in Coimbatore district.

13. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th August, regretting to report the death of Mr. Frank Oliver, the chairman of the Negapatam municipality, recommends Mr. P. Ratnasabapathi Pillai for the vacant chairmanship. He says that Mr. Ratnasabapathi Pillai had been chairman during many years in the past and that he has many good qualifications befitting him to the post.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1895.

Desirability of appointing Mr. P. Ratnasabapathi Pillai chairman of the Negapatam municipality.

14. The *Sasilekha*, of the 16th August, states that the Madras municipality is adopting strange methods of house assessment. A house in Teynampet in the occupation of Mr. P. Subramaniam Aiyar, Attorney-at-law, and fetching an actual rent of Rs. 75 per month, was assessed on an estimated monthly rental of Rs. 150. Mr. P. Chentsal Rao (the owner) thereupon preferred an appeal to the Egmore Magistrates' court. After inquiry into the case and after personal inspection of the premises, the Magistrate, Mr. Jones, decided in favour of the municipality, holding that the house would certainly fetch a monthly rent of Rs. 150 if well built and neatly kept and that the low rent now fetched was due to the negligence of Mr. Chentsal Rao himself. Viewing the question, apart from its bearing on Mr. Chentsal Rao's case, would it be just, asks the paper, to assess the small houses at twice their actual value and then tell the poor owners that the houses would fetch the estimated rent if properly built. The right way of assessing houses, says the paper, is to assess them, taking into account their present actual condition and not an ideal condition.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1895.

Municipal assessment.

15. A correspondent to the *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of the 24th August, complains of the deafening noise constantly produced by the oil-presses located in that part of Bellary which is known as Lala Kaman. Not only is the noise a great nuisance, but the refuse from the presses is allowed to rot and stink in the streets and the correspondent is surprised why the municipality should be so indifferent about this, while they are making attempts to clean by fumigating the streets in other parts of the town, where the nuisance is not so great. Only those parts are well kept where rich men reside and the poor people's quarters are neglected. Thus, for example, only that part of the street in Kaman, where a certain officer resides, has been attended to, while the other parts have been left uncared for. Such is the policy of the executive. The correspondent believes that, under such circumstances, Providence only must help the distressed.

SANMARGA BODHINI, *Bellary*, Aug. 24th, 1895.

The municipality and the oil-presses in Bellary.

16. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th August, invites the attention of the authorities to the deplorable condition of the Kuttungal-Enamakkal road. The correspondent adds that there are several culverts on the road, but, as most of them have entirely given way, much difficulty is experienced by cartmen and even by pedestrians.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 28th, 1895.

Deplorable condition of the Kuttungal-Enamakkal road.

17. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 12th August, states that, according to Colonel Moore's request, some of the ulimas of Madras, viz., Maulavi Obidulla Sahib, the head kazi of Madras, Maulavi Mahmud Sahib, Maulavi Ahmad Ali Sahib, diwan of the Prince of Arcot, Maulavi Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Sahib, deputy superintendent of

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Aug. 12th, 1895.

Burial-grounds.

mosques, Muhammad Mahmud Khan Bahadur, Abd-al Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Haidar Sharif Sahib, B.A., B.L., and Dr. Rais-ul-islam Sahib, visited him on the 24th ultimo. Muhammad Sharif Khan Bahadur, who is one of the municipal councillors, was also present on the occasion. Colonel Moore, after discussing with them the subject of the proposed closing of the Muhammadan cemeteries, assured them that it was not the intention of Government to interfere in religious matters. The editor, after thanking Colonel Moore as well as the Government for this assurance, hopes that the question of the closing of burial-grounds will soon be disposed of in a satisfactory manner and that confidence be restored.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Aug. 8th, 1895.

**Vaccination.**

18. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 8th August, mentions, on the authority of the *Indian Mirror*, that recently a merchant of Anantapur refused to submit his child to vaccination for the reason that it was sick. The vaccinator, without paying attention to the state of the child's health, served a notice on the merchant calling upon him to have his child vaccinated within three days on pain of penalty. The merchant did not act according to the notice and was consequently prosecuted. The court, without proper inquiry, fined him Rs. 3 and threatened that a further fine of Rs. 3 would be imposed upon him for each day during which the refusal continued. Subsequently the vaccinator forcibly vaccinated the child in spite of the remonstrances of the merchant. The result was that the child died after three days. The *Khasim*, in expressing great regret at this unfortunate event, attributes it to compulsory vaccination as well as to the oppressive order of the police court.

### (f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 12th, 1895.

**Revenue settlement of Malabar.**

19. Referring to the proclamation regarding the conduct of the revenue settlement of Malabar, a leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 12th August, observes that some of the janmis will be reduced to great distress by this proclamation. The Government is responsible for not only securing its revenue but also for seeing that the interests of others are not sacrificed. By the first proclamation it was thought that, if the janmis so desire, the settlement would be conducted with the tenants and when lands are sold for arrears of revenue notice of the same would be given to the janmi; but, by the present proclamation, it is clear that nothing of the sort will be done. If a tenant says that he is not willing to have the holding registered in his name, it will not be done, and, in case the holding has been registered in the name of the tenants, the janmis may feel uneasy that their lands will be sold without their knowledge if the tenants fall into arrears. There are many agreements now in force which were executed by both the tenants and the janmis at a time when these matters were not dreamt of or there was no necessity for the consideration of them. In such agreements it is explicitly stated that so much should be paid from the *pattam* (rent) as janmi's share, the balance being set apart to meet the revenue and the interest of the money advanced by the tenant. If the settlement be now conducted with the janmis, the tenants will not be responsible for the revenue other than the amount shown in the agreement, and the janmis will therefore be liable to pay the assessment that may be increased after the settlement, and this they will have to pay out of their share. There are many cases in which the tenants have given agreements to the janmis consenting to pay the increased assessment, and, in all such cases, the tenants will be compelled to pay the whole pattam deducting only the interest of the sum advanced by them, which will not only be a great loss but disastrous to them.

In continuation of the above, the *Manorama*, of the 19th August, has an article in which the matters referred to above are discussed in a more detailed manner with illustrations. The article says that, if the settlement be made with the janmis, they will have to pay a very large sum as revenue, and as this amount ought to be paid without default and the collections from the tenants will be little by little, they will find it very difficult to pay the revenue

regularly. The Government says that it desires it to be widely known and understood that the principle of settlement, which has now been finally adopted, does not in any way affect the land tenures obtaining in the district; that it does not in any way disturb the prevailing relations between the landlords and tenants and that it will in no way prejudice the proprietary rights of land-owners, but, if Government really desire this, they will have to concert some other measures also, along with the proclamation conducive to the welfare of the landlords and tenants.

20. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th August, says that the tenants of Valiyakunnu, Vadakkumpram and Irimpliyam amsams in Ponnáni taluk had submitted a petition to Mr. Moberly, Collector of Malabar, requesting him to take steps to have some four or five big ruined tanks in those amsams cleaned out and improved in order that the water therefrom might be utilised for the cultivation of the adjacent lands which now suffer from want of water when there is scarcity of rain. The Collector, without forwarding the petition to the divisional officer or the tahsildar for inquiry, sent it on to the overseer of Malapuram, whose inquiry into the matter was, it is said, not satisfactory. As the overseer has not taken pains to inquire into the prayers of the petitioners, the Collector himself should visit those amsams and inspect the tanks and give relief to the petitioners. The janmis of these tanks are said to be wealthy and influential, but, as the lands under these tanks are let on kanam tenure to the tenants, these janmis do not feel the necessity of improving and enlarging the tanks as they are certain that their pattam (rent) will be paid by the tenants whether the crops on these lands are dried up or not. The Government has not constructed tanks or canals in Malabar as in other districts for agricultural purposes, nor is it the custom of Government to grant remissions to the tenants in times of drought. Government cares only to get its revenue, the tenants being left entirely at the mercy of the oppressive landlords. Owing to these tanks being ruined, great loss is annually sustained by the tenants by the failure of crops. The paper hopes that the Collector will render the tenants all possible help in the matter.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Aug. 17th, 1895.

The disadvantages of the tenants in Malabar.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

21. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 10th August, after citing the case of a European railway guard who attempted to outrage a Muhammadan female passenger in Central Provinces, advises the railway authorities to appoint guards only after taking proper security from them, inasmuch as the guards do not scruple to make an abuse of the powers vested in them simply because the company has not sufficient hold on them at present. If this suggestion meets with the approval of the authorities, cases of theft in which guards are found to be concerned will be less frequent than now.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1895.

Advisability of appointing railway guards on security.

22. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th August, draws attention to the great inconvenience that large numbers of passengers are put to by the want of a covered platform at the Connur railway station on the Madras Railway. During the last ten years Connur has vastly improved. Several Vysyas of Madras have built houses there and the village is very frequently resorted to for the celebration of marriages. A large number of passengers are generally booked for every train, and these have to remain standing on the platform in the sun or rain without protection. There is a small shed on one side of the line, but the platform on the other side is entirely unprotected. The correspondent believes that the erection of a shed on that platform will not cost much to the company whose inaction in this matter is to him unaccountable. He hopes that his letter will produce the desired result just as, in the past, similar protests about proper postal arrangements and other matters were always responded to by supplying the wants pointed out. He hopes that the authorities will promptly set about and remove the inconvenience referred to.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1895.

The Connur railway station.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 17th, 1895.

23. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th August, publishes a translation of the new railway rules framed by the Government of India and expresses the opinion that these rules will undoubtedly afford great convenience and comfort to the passengers. It says that in all stations separate latrines are found for Europeans, whereas there is nothing for the native first and second class passengers, who are consequently obliged to resort to the third-class latrines. It is suggested that the native first and second class passengers should also be provided with separate latrines as the Europeans. The complaint is made that almost all the carriages attached to the mail and local trains from Calicut to Pódanur are leaky. Several complaints were, it appears, made to the authorities, but nothing has yet been done. The paper says that, when there are heavy showers, the passengers have to sit inside the carriages holding their umbrellas. The attention of Government is invited to the matter.

Remarks on the new railway rules.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Aug 22nd, 1895.

24. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 22nd August, says:—The Collector of Bombay, seeing that the number of liquor shops is very large, has reduced it by 47, but, in this presidency, the Government seems to think that the greater the number of liquor shops or rather the consumption of liquor the greater is the revenue to Government. The amount of revenue derived by Government from liquor is next only to that derived from land and this fact will give us an idea how prevalent drinking is in this country.

Sale of liquor in the Madras Presidency.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 24th, 1895.

25. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th August, says that one Parameswara Aiyar, salt and abkári sub-inspector of the preventive force on the Cochin frontier, was convicted and sentenced by Mr. Moberly to six months' rigorous imprisonment for having kept three gallons of arrack in his house for concocting cases. The article remarks that there was a popular cry that Parameswara Aiyar was in the habit of doing this, but it was owing to the misunderstanding existing between him and the assistant inspector that the matter was brought to light so soon. As such practices are not uncommon in the Abkári department, no one will consider that the case against Parameswara Aiyar was false. Government has paid no heed to the various complaints that have from time to time been made against the Abkári department, but Mr. Moberly's punishment above referred to must have now awakened them. There are many eye-witnesses to the depredations committed by the salt officers at the Shoranur bridge on the Cochin frontier. All the bundles and packages taken to the Vaniyankulam market from the Cochin State are, after crossing the bridge, opened and scattered about in case the salt officers' palms are not greased. Carts carrying goods are sometimes detained for two or three hours together and the salt officers have now, it appears, commenced to levy four annas for each cart like a toll. Such influence is brought to bear upon the Subordinate Magistrates by the Commissioners and other officers of the Salt department that the Magistrates convict the accused even in cases which are undoubtedly false. This compulsory conviction by the Magistrates considerably emboldens the salt officers to misdeeds of every kind. The article thinks that, if the assistant inspector and the sub-inspector had been on good terms, the above case would not have come to light.

Conviction of a salt and abkári sub-inspector.

### (*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1895.

26. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th August, referring to the Calicut torture case, says that the whole district of Malabar clamours that the proceedings instituted in this case by Mr. Moberly, the Collector, are highly unjust and that Government does not take notice of the memorials submitted to it by the people on the subject. The paper apprehends

The attitude of Government in regard to the proceedings instituted by Mr. Moberly, the Collector of Malabar, in the Calicut torture case.

that Lord Wenlock's government will become as unpopular as was the government of Mr. Grant Duff.

27. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 10th August, complains that, of the cooly emigrants that proceed to Natal, Singapore, Penang, &c., on an average nearly 70 per cent. of male coolies return to India every year and that nothing is heard of the rest. While thanking Government for passing the Emigration Act, the paper advises the Government of India to adopt measures to take the census of the coolies that leave India every year and to have the same published even as they do with regard to pilgrims that leave India for Mecca.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1895.

A suggestion to take the census of the coolies that leave and arrive in India every year.

28. The same paper takes strong objection to higher officials interfering in matters of election and ordering the voters either to vote for or against any person on the ground that such official action will make the so-called popular election a mere farce. It adds that the authority wielded by officials induces the voters to apprehend that disobedience to their order will be attended with serious consequences, and, in order to avoid them, they obey the order at the sacrifice of their individual judgment and opinion. The paper quotes the names of Mr. G. Stokes, the Collector of Salem, and Messrs. H. A. D. Phibbs and Stalkes, of the Bengal Presidency, as instances of official interference, and says that it is advisable that Government should either pass a rule that officials should abstain from interfering in matters of election or do away with the system of election altogether and make the people simply accept the persons nominated by Government. It concludes with the remark that, if Government fails to pass any ruling on the subject, nothing but confusion will inevitably attend the selections.

Necessity for a rule regarding official interference in matters of election.

29. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th August, giving a short account of the entertainment which Mr. H. A. Sim gave on the 13th instant to the Coimbatore Volunteers, writes in high commendation of that gentleman whom he styles as the "People's Collector."

KALANIDHI, *Coimbatore*, Aug. 15th, 1895.

Praise lavished on Mr. H. A. Sim, the Collector of Coimbatore district.

30. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 17th August, dwelling on the several causes which contribute to the outbreak of cholera, which has now shown its appearance here and there in different parts of Madras, attributes it to the festival at Periyapálaiyam which is celebrated in the Tamil month of Adi. The paper says that the epidemic spreads from there and that the people of the district and a Deputy Collector have complained of it and that the matter deserves the prompt attention of Government.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1895.

A remark on the festival at Periyapálaiyam—a source of cholera.

31. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th August, quotes the order of Government which commutes the order of dismissal which Government passed on the constables concerned in the shooting of the Mappilah, named Kadiri, at Badagara, into one of suspension for six months, and remarks that it is very desirable that Government should extend its sympathy also to the tahsildar concerned in the case, inasmuch as his order to shoot Kadiri was given in the interest of Government. The paper adds that the tahsildar in question is a very old man, has served Government for a period of twenty-five years and that he therefore fully deserves the sympathy of Government.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 20th, 1895.

The latest orders passed by Government on the constables concerned in the Badagara shooting case.

32. A correspondent to the same paper animadverts thus on the conduct of Mr. Raza Khan, Sub-Collector at Tindivanam, in South Arcot:—"There is a village in the taluk of Tindivanam, called Alagramam, which has long been inhabited chiefly by Brahmans. The Jains some time ago built a temple in the village

A complaint against Mr. Raza Khan, Sub-Collector of Tindivanam.

and there arose then a dispute between the Hindus and the Jains of the place; when the Collector of the district ruled that the latter should not take their idols out of the temple in procession. In spite of that order and custom Mr. Raza Khan lately permitted a Jains procession to take place, giving the Jains the protection of his authority and of the police, attended the procession in person, took no notice of the old order, threatened to send the Hindus to jail if they opposed, permitted the Jains to take water against custom from the tank in the Saiva temple and thus wantonly interfered with the religious rights and privileges of the Hindus."

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1895.

A suggestion to Government to lease out the iron mines of the district of Salem on moderate terms.

33. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th August, advises Government to lease out to merchants the iron mines that are being discovered in the district of Salem on moderate terms and thus encourage iron manufacture in India.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1895.

Water-cess in the Kistna district.

34. The *Sasilekha*, of the 16th August, states that there were good rains in the Kistna district about a fortnight previously. The process of transplanting not having been completed, the plants were rotting away from excess of water. It was difficult to remove the surplus water from the field-beds. It seems that the Collector received orders from the Board of Revenue directing that applications from ryots for Government water should be sent by the 20th of July. Hitherto the ryots were allowed to apply for water whenever they needed it. Relying on this practice, many ryots did not send in their applications. The consequence of the said order will be that they will have to pay twice the ordinary rates when they apply for it later on. The unjust ways of the Collector are bearing heavily on several poor ryots. The Government are making inquiries to ascertain how much land could be ploughed by a single plough, how much it would cost and what the actual profit thereon would be. The investigation on these points by Government officials is not likely to satisfy the people. Truth can only be arrived at by deputing to this work such persons as have no connection with Government. The ryots will needlessly suffer if this investigation is not held by persons having a scrupulous regard for justice. It seems the Revenue Board have asked the Collector to submit the names of such of the officials as are likely to uphold the cause of the people. The Government officials are therefore in a fix as to how to proceed, for, if they uphold the people's interests, they incur the displeasure of Government; while, if they acquiesce in the views of Government, they incur the odium of the people. Some may have advised the ryots to have recourse to strikes and an opinion exists in some quarters that they should be subjected to exemplary punishment. This is an unfair policy. The wrong-doers only should be punished and not every one indiscriminately. The Kistna District Conference has deputed certain respectable people to wait upon His Excellency the Governor and explain their grievances to him. They will do so as soon as the Governor returns from the hills. The paper hopes that Lord Wenlock will give his long and careful consideration to these matters and see that justice is done to the dumb masses, regarding them as his own children. It states also that the Collectors of Gódávari and Kistna met at Bezwada last week and had a close consultation and that the subject of the consultation remains a secret.

VRUTHANTHA-MANJARI, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1895.

The Rajahmundry civil hospital.

35. A correspondent to the *Vruthanthamanjari*, of the 17th August, draws attention to a queer ruling of the Surgeon-General which directs that the medicines required for hospital use should be estimated monthly beforehand and taken out once for all from the stores, and not whenever the stock on hand gets exhausted, as has been the practice hitherto. In the event of a month turning out to be one of unusual sickness and the estimated stock of medicines gets exhausted, all further dispensing should, the paper presumes, be stopped. This seems as if commanding nature to

regulate sickness according as there is an adequate supply of medicines or not. It says, the paper remarks, as well be ruled that medicines should be dispensed only for six months during the year and that the hospital should be closed for the rest of the year. If medicines are not given as cases arise, the existence of a hospital is of no use. The paper hopes that the Government will take notice of this hard ruling of the Surgeon-General and improve matters.

Government and the Middle School first-class candidates.

36. A correspondent to the same paper complains of a grievance of the candidates who have passed the Middle School examination in the first class. Originally these candidates were considered eligible for appointments in the Government service, the salaries of which ranged from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 a month. Subsequently a rule was passed making only such of them as passed the examination before 1893 eligible for such appointments. The operation of this rule was made to commence from the beginning of 1894, but this date was altered into June of the same year. Then another rule appeared granting the old privilege to Matriculates and withholding it from the Middle School men. It seems unnecessary, says the paper, why so many orders should have been passed regarding this subject in so short a time, and remarks that this is an instance of the fickle-mindedness of Government.

The reason for this prejudicial treatment of Middle School candidates is not apparent, the paper says, except it be perhaps that, in the opinion of both the Government and the Director of Public Instruction, the Middle School examination is easier passed in the first class than the Matriculation examination. There can be no doubt that this is an entirely mistaken opinion, for, says the paper, there is record during several years to show that the same candidates, who presented themselves for both the examinations in the same year, invariably passed the Matriculation while they failed to pass the Middle School examination in the first class. If the Government and the Director hold wrong opinions on these simple matters, the paper apprehends that in more important matters similar opinions ought to produce much injury to the interests of the people.

There are, besides, several instances of persons who are only Middle School men passing the Second-grade Pleaders' test or one or other of the Special tests and doing well in life, while the Matriculates are plodding along slowly on appointments carrying low salaries. In view of these instances, the paper hopes that the Director and the Government will find their way either to cancel the order disqualifying the Middle School men, or to declare that such of them as have been holding acting appointments and as are considered worthy of being confirmed in those appointments of Rs. 15 and upwards are not affected by the said order.

Income-tax in Nellore.

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, Aug. 24th, 1895.

37. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 24th August, remarking strongly on the levy of income-tax in Nellore, writes thus (in English):—"The hearing and disposing of income-tax appeals and objection petitions is a very peculiar farce. If the appellant or the objectant produces his account books in support of his allegations, the officer (hearing the petition) delivers his opinion *ex cathedra* that these are 'false accounts,' 'fabricated or manufactured accounts' and so on. If no accounts are filed, adverse is the conclusion, and, if they *are filed*, they are false. What, then, can the poor suitor do under such circumstances? The officers never evince any desire to get at the truth; they are so perverse as to believe that every man that comes before them is a liar and a blackguard until the contrary is proved."

Who is to pay the cost of the gold casket presented by Her Majesty to the Amir.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 26th, 1895.

38. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 26th August, says:—Her Majesty the Queen has presented to the Amir a gold casket embellished with diamonds and rubies. The present will be conveyed to His Highness by Prince Nasar-ullah. The question has been very pertinently asked, who will pay for this costly casket? Will it be Her Majesty the Queen, or the British exchequer, or the Indian tax-payer? Justice

requires that it should be paid for either by the Queen personally or the British people, but there is every likelihood of the Indian treasury being required to defray the cost of the Queen's present to the Amir.

JARIDAH-I-ROSGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1895.

39. On the authority of a Colombo paper, the *Jarida*, of the 10th August, states that certain pilgrims brought with them the water of the well Zum Zum to Colombo, but the sanitary officer of the place inspected it on the requisition of the customs authorities and had it thrown into the sea. Respectable people from India, who have visited the well, assert that its sanitary condition is beyond question. The action of the authorities betrays religious prejudice and hatred.

Water of the well Zum Zum.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Aug. 15th, 1895.

40. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 15th August, mentions that the Muhammadans in general are opposed to the Pilgrim Ships' Bill, which they think, if passed into law in its present form, will prevent poor men from going on a pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca. The Muhammadan Associations of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras have forwarded memorials protesting against the Bill. It is a matter of general complaint by the Muhammadans that attempts are being made to pass the Bill with undue haste. The *Muslim Chronicle*, of Calcutta, in condemning the inconsiderate and hasty action of Government, observes that the Bill in question and the limited period allowed for its consideration have produced discontent amongst the Muhammadans, who are of opinion that the measure is apparently based on selfish motives and that, if this were not so, Government would have consulted the interests and wants of its Muhammadan subjects and would have paid due attention to their religious susceptibilities in framing the present enactment.

The Pilgrim Ships' Bill.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1895.

41. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th August, reports that a few robbers waylaid a postal runner in the taluk of Chittur in Cochin and carried away Rs. 3,000 and ascribes the frequent occurrence of cases of this kind to the system now obtaining in that Native State of transmitting money and currency notes by postal runners.

Necessity for a British post office in the taluk of Chittur in Cochin.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 22nd, 1895.

42. The *Suryodaya*, of the 22nd August, says that in 1886 a rule was passed by the Mysore Government that all vacancies should be first advertised in the official gazette and then the best men available should be appointed, but that this rule has now been a dead letter and all appointments are given away to strangers according to the will and pleasure of the dispensers of patronage.

Violation of rules in Mysore.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Aug. 24th, 1895.

43. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 24th August, says that it learns that the Resident, in reply to the petition of the Vaishnavites, has declined to interfere in the decision of the Mysore Government in the complaint against the Jagadguru having entered and desecrated the Sri Ranganada temple at Seringapatam. This action of the Resident will, the paper says, create great dissatisfaction among the Vaishnava community.

The Sringeri guru and the Sri Vaishnavites.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Aug. 22nd, 1895.

44. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 22nd August, complains against the rule recently passed by the Mysore Government enjoining the use of a particular kind of paper by all parties for writing all kinds of documents and petitions which are to be presented in courts and cutcherries, and says that this rule works hard upon the people, and is a device to extort more money from the people which will go to enrich the English manufacturers.

The order of the Mysore Government regarding the use of a particular kind of paper for writing all documents intended to be presented in Government offices.

45. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 21st August, says:—In anticipation of the Viceroy's visit to Hyderabad, the Nizam has sent his agent to England to purchase furniture to the extent of two lakhs of rupees.

The preparations for the reception of the Viceroy in Hyderabad.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Aug. 21st, 1895.

46. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 26th August, quotes the following from another Kanarese paper:—The Holkar of Indore seems to have gone mad. Mr. Bidekar, the Karbhari, being unable to pull on with His Highness, is about to resign. If the Imperial Government do not make early arrangements to confine the Holkar to some solitary place, the people of Indore will suffer great hardships.

The Holkar turned insane.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Aug. 26th, 1895.

47. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 19th August, says:—There has been some sensation caused in different parts of India by the deposition of the Maharaja of Bharatpur. This took place about six months ago, and yet the particulars of the case have not been given to the world. The princes of India form such an important part of the Indian empire that every consideration ought to be paid to them. It is well known how they were treated in former times. After the mutiny a better feeling prevailed; the princes met with more consideration, but the suspicion engendered took a long time to die out. In fact, it is to be feared it has not yet quite died out. When any prince has to be dethroned, even if he thoroughly deserves his fate, there is anxiety; there is fear. Another prince may think that he may be taken in hand next and that his dominions may be given to somebody else to be ruled over. The memory of bad actions remains long and it is not to be wondered at that fear is sometimes felt and expressed. The Government should do all in its power to draw the princes nearer to itself, not to drive them further away, and, when it has to deal out punishment, this should be done very cautiously, and the reason should be published to all the people of India. It is the secrecy that is complained of by those most interested in the matter. They think justice may not have been done; evidence may have been perverted; so they are filled with fear as they think something may happen to them to make them unhappy. Of course, the deposition of a Maharaja will not affect his family. Another member will be put in his place. We have not been told who is to succeed the deposed ruler, but it must be either his son, his brother or the next-of-kin. Annexation will not be resorted to in these days except when there is no member of the family to succeed the man who dies or is deposed. So long as a prince conducts himself properly he need fear no danger, but, when the Paramount Power is compelled to punish, it should do so in the most considerate manner.

The princes of India.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Aug. 15th, 1895.

48. The Malayalam *Nazrani Dipika*, of the 10th August, complains of the iniquities of the taluk sampraties of the Cochin State. These sampraties, who have been invested with third-class magisterial powers, are said to be mostly men of no English education. They have no ability and know nothing of criminal laws. Moreover, they are very low-paid officials, getting a salary of Rs. 17 to 30 per mensem, and there is every temptation for them to receive illegal gratifications and lay themselves open to other species of corruptions. It is therefore suggested that educated men on higher salaries should be appointed to these posts, the pay of each grade suggested being Rs. 40, 50 and 60 respectively.

Salaries of the taluk sampraties of Cochin State to be raised.

Nazrani Dipika, *Mannanam*, Aug. 10th, 1895.

49. The *Malayala Manorama*, of the 10th August, refers to the irregularities of the Travancore Salt and Registration departments which it attributes to the low pay given to the officers therein. The paper remarks that, unless the salaries of these officers are adequately raised, the departments will not improve.

Travancore Sirkar to raise the salaries of the employés of the Salt and Registration departments.

Malayala Manorama, *Kóttayam*, Aug. 10th, 1895.

JAMIDAR-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1895.

50. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 10th August, says that it was hitherto rumoured that the Government of India intended to annex Berar and to discontinue crediting thesurplus revenue of the province to the Nizam's exchequer, but it is now asserted that the Resident and the minister will visit Simla for the settlement of this long-pending question, and that the Viceroy will pay a visit to Hyderabad for the same purpose. In conclusion the *Jaridah* observes that the Nizam's Government is weak and if the British Government is bent upon annexing Berar or even the whole principality the Nizam would submit. It however considers that the Imperial Government should not take advantage of the weakness of a faithful ally and act in an arbitrary manner in spite of treaty engagements.

Berar question.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Aug. 22nd, 1895.

51. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 22nd August, quotes an article from *Kannada Vritta* to the following effect:—It is absurd to say that India is getting poorer in the face of such facts as these. Formerly meat was dirt cheap in India and yet nobody used it. Now in Bengal at least no one passes a single day without eating flesh although it is sold at 4 annas a lb. People now drink rich wines where they formerly drank dirty water. Pleaders, unknown before, are growing fat. Thousands of rupees are collected every year for the National Congress, which is all paid only by a few people. Hundreds of temples and mosques are built every year at enormous cost, and new schools and colleges are rising in different places. The Government is spending millions every year in the construction of roads and railways. Whence does all this money come? Is it not from the people? How then can we say that the people are getting poor? If the people are getting poor at all, it is not in material wealth but in moral and intellectual wealth. They are growing poor spiritually and morally, but by no means pecuniarily.

Is India growing rich or poor?

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1895.

52. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th August, thinks that, if His Excellency Lord Elgin, during his visit to Madras, be pleased to accord kind consideration to the grievances of the people caused by the rigour of forest rules, the exorbitant price of salt, insufficient irrigation, the high rate of stamp fees, vexatious delay in the disposal of suits, the irregular and unsatisfactory management of Hindu temples, &c., and to adopt adequate measures for their redress, he will be doing an inestimable good to the country.

A hint to His Excellency Lord Elgin.

SUSILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1895.

53. The *Susilekha*, of the 16th August, draws attention to the fact that Mr. K. C. Manavedan Raja, Acting Collector of Nellore, who has put in a service of 15 years and 27 days, receives a salary of Rs. 966–14–7, while Mr. J. P. Bedford, the Sub-Collector of that district, who has only put in a service of 5 years and 6 months, receives a salary of Rs. 999–7–1. Thus the Collector is paid Rs. 33 less than the Sub-Collector though being senior to the latter officer by ten years. Providence only, says the paper, must spare the people from this oft-complained-of injustice.

Disparity of salaries of Native and European Civil Servants.

SANMARGA BODHINI, *Bellary*, Aug 24th, 1895.

54. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of the 24th August, states that in the Government of India budget for 1893–94, under the head of Home Charges, an amount of £ 219 is entered as being the salary of a servant engaged for the Geikowar of Baroda while he was in England. The paper wonders why the English papers should hail Indian princes as their allies while the cost of entertaining them is charged to India. It hopes that the Royal Commission should investigate into this matter and settle who is to bear the cost in such cases.

Indian finance.

55. The *Sudarshana*, for July last, speaking of the distribution of New Year's honours this year, says:—Lord Harris has been made a G.C.I.E. because he did his best to foster dissensions between the Hindus and the Muhammadans in India and spent his time in playing cricket and pocketed Rs. 10,000 per mensem for five years. Mr. Bhashyam Aiyangar has become a Diwan Bahadur for his invaluable services to Government in absenting himself from the meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council and thus allowing the Police Bill to pass.

New Year's honours in India.

SUDARSHANA, *Udipi*, July, 1895.

56. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 19th August, referring to the circular issued by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick concerning legislative interference in view to the limitations of Hindu marriage and funeral expenses, says that such a legislative enactment would be wrong in principle as it would be an encroachment on the liberties of the people. There is another and far worse evil which must be put down before interfering with Hindu customs and that is the practice of collecting money for erecting statues and other memorials to departing Governors and Viceroys. If Government would prevent this by legislative enactment, no one would think it an unwarranted interference.

Hindu marriage and funeral expenses.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 19th, 1895.

57. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 14th August, says that some days ago the Sub-Judge of Calicut proposed to get up a meeting in connection with Sir T. Muttusami Aiyar's memorial and asked Mr. Davies, the District Judge, to preside on the occasion. Mr. Davies said that he was not inclined to be the president. Mr. Moberly was next asked to preside, but he also is said to have given some excuse or other. The article insinuates that they may have some special reasons for their refusal. The editor says that it is a folly on the part of any one to suppose that a meeting can be worthily presided over only by a European. The Calicut Sub-Judge, or the Government Pleader, or the Edathrapad Raja of Calicut could, in the opinion of the editor, ably fill the chair.

Sir T. Muttusami Aiyar's memorial meeting at Calicut.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 14th, 1895.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th August, alluding to the subject, makes a similar reflection. A meeting was, it appears, subsequently held with the Sub-Judge in the chair, but, as the notice convening the meeting was not widely circulated, the attendance was very poor and consequently the subscriptions collected were very small.

58. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th August, invites the attention of the authorities to the desirability of opening an hospital at Payyoli as the persons of the place are seriously inconvenienced by having to go to the hospital either at Quilandi or Badagara, the former being at a distance of 8 miles and the latter 10.

Wanted an hospital at Payyoli.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 17th, 1895.

59. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 26th August, notices that the head constable and the three constables, who were dismissed the service in connection with the Badagara shooting case, have been reinstated by Government after a reconsideration of their memorial. It remarks that the Madras Government, which at first rejected the appeals of both Tahsildar Chattu and the Police, could, when the memorial of the Police to the India Government was considered by them, have reconsidered also the memorial of Chattu to the Secretary of State and cancelled their former order. The reason for not reconsidering the memorial of Chattu may perhaps be his not having forwarded a copy of it to the Secretary of State as the head constable did to the India Government in the matter of his memorial. It hopes that the Secretary of State at least will consider that it is a pity to dismiss an official, who has served Government for twenty-five years, for indiscretion and cowardice and thus reduce him to penury.

Badagara shooting case.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 26th, 1895.

[Issued, 14th September 1895.]

CONFIDENTIAL. [No. 17 OF 1895.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th September 1895.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. | 1,200 | Aug. 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 147 | 1st Sept. 1895. |
| 3 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Tinnevelly .. .. | 1,200 | 26th Aug. ,, |
| 4 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | .. | 1st Sept. ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 20th Aug. and 2nd Sept. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 24th and 31st Aug. 1895. |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 31st Aug. and 7th Sept. 1895. |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 1st Sept. 1895. |
| 9 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 31st Aug. and 7th Sept. 1895. |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 28th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 26th ,, ,, 2nd ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Bhaskara Gnanodayam" .. .. | Do. .. .. | 300 | 23rd ,, ,, 6th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 31st ,, ,, 7th ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | 17th and 24th Aug. 1895. |
| | *By-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 27th and 30th Aug. and 3rd, 6th and 10th Sept. 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | Aug. 1895. |
| 17 | "Varthamanatharangini" .. .. | Buchireddipalem .. | Not known. | July ,, |
| 18 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | Aug. ,, |
| 19 | "Samrajyapradayini" .. .. | Vellatore .. .. .. | Not known. | ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 10th Sept. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Vrittantamanjari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 400 | 24th and 31st Aug. 1895. |
| 22 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 300 | 31st Aug. and 7th Sept. 1895. |
| 23 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 30th ,, ,, 6th ,, ,, |
| 24 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 24th ,, 1895. |
| 25 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 31st ,, and 7th Sept. 1895. |
| 26 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 26th ,, ,, 1st ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Suriodaya" .. .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 170 | 5th and 12th Sept. 1895. |
| 28 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 420 | 9th Sept. 1895. |
| 29 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 31st Aug. and 7th Sept. 1895. |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 527 | 4th and 11th Sept. 1895. |
| 31 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,800 | 12th Sept. 1895. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 300 | 1st and 11th Sept. 1895. |
| 33 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 30th Aug. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 838 | 7th Sept. 1895. |
| 35 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 11th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 473 | 9th ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 900 | 31st Aug. ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 38 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 300 | 26th Aug. and 2nd Sept. 1895. |
| 39 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah, do. .. | 570 | 24th and 31st Aug. 1895. |
| 40 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane, do. .. | 50 | 26th Aug. 1895. |
| 41 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras .. | 500 | 25th ,, and 1st Sept. 1895. |
| 42 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 22nd, 26th and 29th Aug. and 2nd Sept. 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 26th August, says that it has been resolved by His Excellency the Governor-General that only a small battalion should be left at Chitral to garrison the country and the rest of the troops stationed at that place should be ordered to go back to India, and that a road should be constructed to facilitate the march of troops; the paper remarks that it is advisable to keep the troops there for some time longer till the disturbances caused by the new conquest finally subside. As regards the opening of a road, the paper takes objection on the ground that it would cost Government a good sum and that it would open a way for the rude mountainous tribes of Chitral to make inroads into this country, to prevent which Government might be obliged to maintain an army permanently at a great cost.

Contemplation of the authorities to construct a road from Chitral for facilitating the march of troops.

Nagai Nilalochani, *Negapatam*, Aug. 26th, 1895.

2. The *Vrittantamanjari*, of the 24th August, learns that the cost of maintaining a force at Chitral would be about 20 lakhs a year. It is at a loss to know of what use the fort can be to the people of this country. It asks whether all this money is not spent in vain.

The retention of Chitral.

Vrittantamanjari, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1895.

3. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 9th September, has the following paragraph:—Lord Elgin was one of the few peers that voted for Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill in the House of Lords. It was by the Home Rule party that he was sent out to this country as Viceroy. Still in the Chitral question he has joined the Unionist party. He has become a complete convert to jingoism and furnishes another instance of the crushing influence of the Indian bureaucratic air on the liberal instincts that an Englishman may bring with him from his native country. Sir M. E. Grant Duff was another example.

Lord Elgin and the Chitral question.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Sept. 9th, 1895.

4. Referring to the occupation of Chitral by the English, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th September, thinks that it would be better for the English to withdraw from that place for the following among other reasons:—So long as Chitral remains with the English, large sums of money will have to be spent upon it and India has to bear all these expenses. If the English are to hold Chitral unmolested, a good road has to be opened from the Indian frontier to that place through various hill tracts, and at least ten thousand men will have to be added to the Indian forces. To open a road for traffic is no doubt a convenience, but the inconvenience has also to be considered. It has to be borne in mind that some time or other a war with Russia would become necessary. If the opinion of the present Government to continue the occupation of Chitral is carried out, Russia is sure to have an eye upon it. When an opportunity occurs the neighbouring countries will also side with Russia. The English should therefore, without interfering in the affairs of Chitral, continue the friendship of those neighbouring chieftains and others.

Occupation of Chitral by the English.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Sept. 11th, 1895.

5. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 2nd September, refers to a Constantinople telegram, dated 28th August 1895, which states that the Porte recently telegraphed to its ministers at Paris and St. Petersburg regarding the unfriendly attitude of the British Government on the Armenian question instructing them to request Russia and France to persuade England to be friendly to Turkey. The replies were unfavourable, and the *Shams* observes that the above news is not reliable, and if true it should be surmised that Russia intends to divert England's attention towards Turkey in order to involve her in difficulties in that direction and in the meanwhile to advance towards India.

England's attitude towards Turkey.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1895.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

Sasilekha, Madras, Sept. 6th, 1895.

**A police outrage.**

6. The *Sasilekha*, of the 6th September, referring to a certain deliberate outrage committed by the police near the village of Sadam, on the way to the police station at Pedda Tippasamudram, in Madanapalle taluk (Cuddapah district), where a party of poor beggars were arrested as thieves pretending they were suspicious characters when a girl from among them was ravished by the head constable and a dismissed constable and the men so unmercifully beaten that one of them died in consequence, says that, as this case is being inquired into by the police themselves, it is thought that justice will not be done. The truth will be known, however, when the case goes up to the Sessions Court. It adds that it is much to be regretted that such injustice is being perpetrated in every district.

**A burglary in the Guntakal police station.**

7. The same paper relates that some time ago the head constable of the Guntakal railway police station, who is a European, took Rs. 300 from a man whom he suspected to be a thief, and, locking the money in a box, went home. The constables, knowing this, broke open the box and carried away the contents. This matter being reported to the Deputy Inspector-General, he deputed Mr. Papa Rao Naidu, though he was on leave, to inquire into the case and he traced out a sum of Rs. 72 buried in the house of one of the constables. The paper surmises that some more constables are probably implicated in the affair. It asks how the police can protect the people when they themselves commit such burglaries in the station in open daylight.

Kerala Patrika, Calicut, Sept. 7th, 1895.

**Iniquities of the Malabar police.**

8. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th September, says as follows:—It is very doubtful whether there exist in any other parts of the country men who are so ready as the police in Malabar to do acts of injustice. They can easily convert facts into fiction and create facts out of fiction. Though the duty of the police is to watch the welfare of the people, experience has shown that they are the enemies of that welfare. There being no efficient superintendents to check such misdeeds on the part of the police, their misdemeanours are on the increase. Who would not be sorry to hear that the murder that was committed in Karkatakam last at Puttur, in Palghat, has ended without any evidence being obtained? Though the name of the perpetrator of the deed is an open secret, yet we cannot find anything to say but that owing to the irregular procedure of the police the matter has ended without the real truth being detected. When it is considered that a person committed double murder at the same time and absconded and that the matter is still undetected, how can life and property be safe? In this case, though the truth is otherwise, the evidence adduced by the police is that the deceased Krishnan Nayar murdered his wife Unichiri and absconded. In support of this theory various kinds of evidence have been fabricated. It was while evidence was being collected and the murderer was being searched after that the magistrate's interference took place and the dead body of the alleged murderer was recovered from an old well, and the fact became apparent that it was another that had committed the two murders at the same time. However, as the neighbours were required to give evidence on the lines of the police investigation, not only did it become difficult to prove the actual fact, but also the magistrate began to lose courage according to the peculiarity of the age. In this case if the police had pursued the honest track without concocting false evidence, the murder case could not have ended in nothing. There can be no doubt that the police are emboldened to conceal real facts and to act as they like because in fact their superior officers support them without any regard for justice. What should be the iniquities of these men in other matters, who have no scruples to do what they like even in matters affecting life? Need we describe the injury done to the country in hushing

up such cases? Mr. Moberly had lately gone to Palghat, but we hear that he made no inquiries into this matter. What good could the country derive from the police who are prepared to hush up with such ease a matter that took place publicly? The rumour that in the Tiruvannore torture case the Collector and the Superintendent are directly helping the constables has induced the police in other parts to have recourse to any high-handedness. Nobody need think that there is any exaggeration in this statement. We are informed that the police in Kottakal amsam of the Ernad taluk lately concocted a case against a Wariyar and obtained some money from him, and that when the matter began to be talked about they returned the money. If the police, who are the authors of so many misdeeds, are not then and there punished, so that the punishment may serve as an example to others, but are always praised by their superior officers for their deeds, the country can have no peace. If Mr. Fawcett, the Superintendent of Police in Malabar, has a desire to act upon the merits of each case without being ever bent upon supporting his subordinate officers, the police could never have been guilty of so much atrocity. Therefore we can only say that the irregularities in the department are the result of the Superintendent's inefficiency. Need we say that an administration without any regard for the welfare and grievances of the people is both unjust and hard? However this may be, owing to the unjust doings of the police, the country has lost its peace. We only say that, if at least hereafter the Collector and the Superintendent do not institute proper inquiries into these matters, it is simply hard.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1895.

9. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 2nd September, states that men employed in the town of Madras as station-house officers are generally incompetent. While there are hundreds of efficient and passed men available in Madras who hold no employment, it is not clear why incompetent persons should fill the police ranks as station-house officers to the prejudice of the former. It is our opinion, the *Shams* remarks, that they should be replaced everywhere by passed men and reduced or got rid of altogether. It also notes that several defects exist in the Police Department which require rectification. From superintendent down to constable these officers are of corrupt and collusive character and are, moreover, notoriously inhuman and tyrannical, inasmuch as they turn white into black and black into white and are also in league with rogues, dacoits and gamblers, &c., who give them a share out of their earnings. The same is the case in the mofussil. Notwithstanding their corrupt habits and malpractices, the higher authorities take no notice and adopt no remedial measures. It is a matter of great surprise that our present rulers encourage and uphold rogues and bribe-eaters.

Inefficiency of the police.

### (b) *Courts.*

Dravida Bhanu, *Tuticorin*, Aug. 17th, 1895.

10. A correspondent to the *Dravida Bhanu*, of the 17th August, reports that the Sub-Collector of Tuticorin calls out the names of complainants only on certain days in a week, and that as such days are not previously notified, it subjects the parties to great inconvenience and hardship. The correspondent requests the authorities to adopt remedial measures.

Sub-Collector of Tuticorin a source of hardship to the people.

Vrittantamanjari, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1895.

11. The *Vrittantamanjari*, of the 24th August, commenting on the recent "Hoseason case," asks what justice there can be if the rulers are determined to inflict severe punishment on Hindus for even the slightest offence, and let off Europeans and Eurasians with little or no punishment for even the most heinous of crimes, and remarks it would be better if the Government declared once for all what kind of justice should be administered to Hindus. What must be said of the wisdom of the jurors in this case when, from the fact that the body of Balaram did not float to the surface after his fall, they inferred that he might yet be alive? What did they do with their solemn oath of impartiality when they gave such a perverse verdict? If the Chief Justice at least had interposed and sentenced the prisoner to adequate punishment, an end might have been put

The "Hoseason case."

to these cruelties. As it is, the danger to life and honour at the hands of Europeans is becoming great. The paper suggests that some patriotic men of this country should publish a book descriptive of all these outrages and send it to the friends of India in England, so that they might take steps to prevent the recurrence of similar atrocities in the future.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 30th, 1895.

12. The *Sasilekha*, of the 30th August, referring to the "Shajehan case," says that it makes one's heart burn to hear of the evidence in the case. The people of this country have now become a prey to cruel men like Hoseason. It observes that the special jury list consists mostly of Europeans, and that if this list were well revised, bringing in more native gentlemen, it would to some extent check these irregularities.

The Shajehan case.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Sept. 1st, 1895.

13. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st September, referring to the Panjab shooting case, the Assensole outrage and the Guntakal murder case, says that although there was overwhelming evidence to show that the accused in the respective cases were guilty of the charges brought against them, yet they were acquitted simply because they belonged to the ruling class. The article remarks that when both the parties be Europeans, justice is impartially meted out, but if one of the parties unfortunately happens to be a native, the case is quite the reverse. If a European murders a native, the matter is made very slight, but if a native happens to murder a European, the matter is made much of; and indignation rises to such a pitch as to make one suppose that the accused would be hanged twice if such a thing were possible. The article concludes with the remark that it confidently hopes that the time will not be far distant when the people of India will also be granted equal privileges.

Miscarriage of justice in India.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 9th, 1895.

14. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 9th September, considers that the Standing Order No. 7 of the District Magistrate of Malabar, which warns the magistrates against the issue of summonses to the accused in police referred cases, is a hardship upon the people, inasmuch as it has the effect of giving the police the power of deciding a case.

A standing order of the District Magistrate of Malabar on police referred cases.

### (*d*) *Education.*

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 9th, 1895.

15. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 9th September, in a leading article says:—The difficulty is what to do with the large number of young men who pass the University examinations every year. It is for the Government to move in the matter, but it does not appear capable of doing anything in the matter. The agricultural colleges do not appear to have done much good. It is generally believed they are above the wants of the people. The methods adopted in them cannot be followed by the ryots. The Government must establish technical schools for these young men. There can be no doubt as regards a want in this respect. We wish these schools could be taken in hand, for their establishment would be the beginning of the solution of the problem we have referred to.

What to do with our young men, the agricultural colleges and technical schools.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Sept. 11th, 1895.

16. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th September, refers to the obstacles thrown in the way of primary education by the raising of standards and the reduction of grants.

Obstacles in the way of primary education.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Sept. 4th, 1895.

17. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 4th September, describes at length the wretched condition of the Salem frontier road which starts from Cuddalore and the dangers sustained by carts and travellers passing thereon, and blames the authorities for

A request to the President to improve the wretched condition of the Salem frontier road.

having neglected the repair of the said road for the last ten years. The correspondent requests the President to issue orders not only for the repair of the road in question, but also for planting avenues and for opening water-sheds on the road to afford some relief to wearied passengers.

Want of drainage on Jana-i-Jahan Khan's road.

18. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 26th August, in drawing the attention of the Madras municipality to the present state of Jana-i-Jahan Khan's road, says that for want of proper drainage it becomes impassable during rainy weather as an extensive sheet of water covers it to a great extent, that notwithstanding this state of things the municipal officers, who visit the place, take no notice. The *Shams* suggests the construction of good and substantial drains on both sides of the road as early as practicable as the collection of water thereon endangers the health of the neighbouring inhabitants.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1895.

Bangalore water scheme.

19. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 2nd September, states that a deputation of the tax-payers of Bangalore paid a visit to Mr. Lee-Warner, the Resident, on the afternoon of Monday last in the Residency when Mr. Oliffe read their memorial and said that, as the Hessarghatta water scheme is better suited to the health and condition of the tax-payers, the Government of India should be requested to approve of it. In reply, Mr. Lee-Warner observed that, in the event of the Government of India amending its resolution in accordance with the suggestions of the municipality, he would ask them to accept the Malegal scheme, which has met with the approval of the military authorities, as two separate schemes cannot be adopted for one and the same place. In conclusion, the *Khasim* remarks that the memorial will throw much light upon the subject and disclose to the Government of India the inability of the tax-payers to bear the burden of additional taxation.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Sept. 2nd, 1895.

Sanitation of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore.

20. The same paper states that cholera of a virulent type is now prevalent in the pensioners' quarter attached to the Civil and Military station, Bangalore, but the authorities do not seem to have as yet adopted effectual measures. It is said that whenever cholera happens to break out in a dwelling-house the inmates try to screen it for fear of their patients being removed to hospital. It is necessary that the District Surgeon, the President of the Municipality and the Superintendent of Police should visit every affected quarter at least twice a day and see if their subordinates do their duty efficiently and honestly, and advise the relatives of the patients to send them to hospital where they will be properly treated. The *Khasim* bitterly complains that rubbish is always found lying in the streets of the above-mentioned quarter until a very late hour, that drains are not properly cleansed, that scavenging is not done early in the morning, and that the latrines are not properly cleansed, in consequence of which its sanitary condition is far from satisfactory; and it finally suggests that the sanitary officers should go on their rounds with their staff twice a day, examine the sanitation of every house, frame rules regarding articles of consumption, water, bodily exercise, the use of sweet and scented articles and antidotes for cholera, and that such rules should be published in different native languages and copies distributed.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

Complaints against the South Indian Railway authorities.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th September, grievously complains that the South Indian Railway authorities, except at a few important stations, do not supply the passengers with water and unscrupulously fill the compartments with more than ten passengers and thus cause much inconvenience to the people. The paper further complains that a railway porter and a police constable on the 31st August last, in the dead of night, pulled a passenger off the train at Chidambaram for having refused admission to about ten passengers forcibly thrust by them into his compartment, which had already about ten passengers, beat him severely and during the struggle

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1895.

the poor passenger missed the train. The paper says that it is incumbent on the railway authorities to make searching inquiry into this case as well as into the Buthalur robbery case and adopt measures for securing safety and convenience to passengers.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Aug. 24th, 1895.

Want of latrines at the Rajahmundry railway station.

22. A correspondent to the *Rajayogi*, of the 24th August, complains of want of latrines at the railway station at Rajahmundry. The train stops there, he says, for half an hour, and sometimes even longer, and the suffering of passengers is indescribable. If they ease themselves within the railway precincts, they are prosecuted; and they are afraid to go beyond them lest the train should start before they could return. The correspondent adds that it would be highly beneficial if the Railway Engineering Department took the matter into their consideration and supply this badly-felt want.

VRITTANTAMANJARI, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1895.

Drunken soldiers at Guntakal.

23. The *Vrittantamanjari*, of the 24th August, reports that, on the 12th August, certain soldiers, who had got drunk, behaved in a very disorderly manner at the Guntakal railway station, singing, dancing and seriously assaulting the passengers around. It adds that although the railway authorities were witnesses to all this, they did not choose to interfere.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 30th, 1895.

The new railway regulations.

24. The *Sasilekha*, of the 30th August, highly approves of the regulations that have been drawn up by the Government of India for adoption by all the railway companies with a view to remove the passengers' grievances. It suggests two more regulations, viz., that in the third-class compartments, as in the first and second, there should be separate accommodation for female passengers, and that the third-class carriages also should be provided with latrine accommodation.

### (i) *Public Works.*

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1895.

Water famine at Pattukkóttai and the indifference of the authorities.

25. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 7th September, complains that the scarcity of water is very severely felt at Pattukkóttai and that the authorities pay no attention to it. He says that if the feeder channels of the two tanks, namely, Ananthankulam and Kasankulam, the chief reservoirs of water-supply to the said place, are well repaired and rain water be collected in the said tanks, Pattukkóttai will have no cause to complain of scarcity of water.

### (k) *General.*

DRAVIDA BHANU, *Tuticorin*, Aug. 24th, 1895.

A complaint against the postal delivery peons in the village of Manappadu in Tinnevelly district.

26. A correspondent to the *Dravida Bhanu*, of the 24th August, complains that the postal delivery peons in the village of Manappadu, in Tenkarai taluk, before delivering letters or money orders to the addressees, demand from them a present of 2 or 4 annas for every money order and a present of 3 pies for every letter, and if the addressees refuse to give the present they generally redirect them to the place whence they come. He is of opinion that the superintendent of post offices for that district should take steps to check the malpractice here complained of.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1895.

Advisability of appointing a coroner for the City of Madras.

27. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 24th August, after making a brief reference to the remarks made by Sir Arthur Collins in connection with a case of poisoning which came up before the last sessions on the unsatisfactory nature of the inquest held by the police, observes that the police officers are too incompetent to be coroners and that lawyers and doctors alone are best fitted for the post. The paper, pointing out that there is a coroner both in Bombay and Calcutta, advises the Government of Madras to appoint a coroner for the City of Madras also.

28. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th August, strongly advocates the separation of the judicial from the revenue functions of District Collectors, on the ground that Collectors misuse their powers for the gratification of their private ends. The paper cites, as an instance in point, the Bengal case, wherein the Collector of Maimansing preferred a charge of encroachment against Raja Suriakantha Achariar, a respectable citizen of Bengal, and also the head of a very ancient family, who is alleged to have been subjected to a very bad treatment during trial.

Desirability of separating the judicial from the revenue functions of Collectors.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 27th, 1895.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th September, rejoices to learn that Sir Arthur Havelock, the present Governor of Ceylon, has been appointed to succeed His Excellency Lord Wenlock as Governor of Madras. It says that this gentleman possesses great administrative talent, vast political experience, and is besides painstaking, and therefore he will not be a puppet in the hands of his Councillors nor be duped by the Collectors.

A remark on Sir Arthur Havelock, the Governor-elect of Madras.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1895.

30. A correspondent from Ongole to the *Vrittantamanjari*, of the 24th August, says that an impression seems to prevail among the people that the coming Dasarah will be marked by many disturbances between Hindus and Muhammadans. He hears that the sub-magistrate, too, of the place entertains a similar fear and does not know by what mischance it is that in every town the Dasarah never passes without blows and casualties.

The coming Dasarah in Ongole.

VRITTANTAMANJARI, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1895.

31. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of the 31st August, states that a Muhammadan named Kadar Rowthan was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the Head Assistant Magistrate of Madura for having called a sub-registrar a rogue. The man appealed to the High Court but in vain. The paper says that such treatment was accorded to him because he was a poor man, and asks who is to punish the tahsildars and other officials who abuse their subordinates in very vulgar language.

A heavy sentence.

SANMARGA BODHINI, *Bellary*, Aug. 31st, 1895.

32. A correspondent from Nandalúr (Cuddapah district) to the *Sasilekha*, of the 30th August, states that in his place the village munsif is not to be found, and that, in consequence, vakils find it very difficult to get their vakalats registered. He remarks that it is against the standing order that a munsif should reside in a different village from his own. He adds that, although the matter has been reported to the authorities, no inquiry has been made.

The village munsif of Nandalúr.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 30th, 1895.

33. A leader in the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 2nd September, notes with pleasure that the tramway line which passes the Triplicane high road has been completed up to the Barbers' bridge and that carriages will begin to run shortly after the electric wire has been put up. Were this line to be extended through Mylapore, skirting its big tank as far as Papan's choultry, the company would derive much profit therefrom. As hundreds of men who move to and from the fort daily are not benefited by the line, branches leading to the fort, Tiruvattur and Tennapetta should be constructed.

Madras Tramway.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1895.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

34. The *Vrittantamanjari*, of the 24th August, referring to the action taken by the Punjab and Bengal Governments with regard to the Hindu marriage and funeral expenses, says that although the people of this country are, in general, agreed as to the undesirability of spending large sums on marriages and funerals, yet nobody is courageous enough to make a move

Hindu marriage and funeral expenses.

VRITTANTAMANJARI, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1895.

lest he should be deserted by his community. Under these circumstances, the paper opines it is right that Government should interfere a little. It thinks that the Madras Government will do well to follow the example, and trusts that a similar regulation will soon be passed in this Presidency.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 7th, 1895.

35. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th September (communicated by C. Kunhi Raman Menon, now in England), referring to the Malabar Marriage Bill now before the Madras Legislative Council, says that the Tarwad system and the Marumakkattayam law of Malabar, instead of being injurious, are beneficial to the people, that the present marriage system is also good, and that the point requiring consideration is the fact that the children do not get anything after the father's death, which defect can be remedied by granting testamentary power. The opponents of the Bill are then invited to prepare and present a memorial to the Secretary of State for India protesting against the measure before the Bill is taken up for consideration.

Remarks on the Malabar Marriage Bill.

36. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper, referring to the Pilgrim Ships Bill, says that the conditions and restrictions imposed upon those ships being heavy and numerous, may increase the rate of passage which would prevent the poor from accomplishing their pilgrimage. The writer also asks whether the compulsory medical examination of pilgrims provided in the Bill is not an interference on the part of Government in religious matters contrary to the terms of Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858. It is not definitely proved that cholera and other epidemic diseases are imported from India into Europe and as most of the men going to the Hedjas from India are poor, the writer is of opinion that the Bill now introduced is quite unnecessary. He also hopes that all zealous Muhammadans will convene a meeting and represent to Government, which dispenses justice without distinction of caste, that the Bill should either be given up temporarily or that certain sections which are opposed to the interests of the Muhammadans should be removed therefrom.

Remarks on the Pilgrim Ships Bill.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, *Nagercoil*, Sept. 2nd, 1895.

37. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 2nd September, describes famine as a ruler deputed by the State to cause devastation all round Travancore, and regrets to see the State collecting revenue from the people even in their distressed circumstances.

Severity of famine in Travancore.

38. The same paper says that many cocoanut, palmyra and other trees in different parts of Travancore have withered for want of rain, and that it is not right that the authorities should demand revenue in respect of such trees. The paper desires the Diwan-Peishcar, who personally inspected the condition of the trees, to represent the circumstance to Government.

A request to the Diwan-Peishcar of Travancore.

SURIODAYA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 12th, 1895.

39. The *Suriodaya*, of the 12th September, says that the following representations should be made to His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of his visit to the province of Mysore:—(1) That the Bill for the better protection of officers in Mysore is unnecessary and uncalled for as it is against the interests of the people; (2) that the Government offices in Mysore are all manned by foreigners to the exclusion of the natives of the province; (3) that it is desirable that Government should refuse to interfere in religious disputes as it has refused to do in the case of the Seringapatam temple; (4) that Government should allow the people to cultivate poppy and manufacture opium; (5) that licenses should be granted for the manufacture of salt; (6) that Europeans should be appointed to all responsible posts so that justice may be administered impartially.

The grievances of the Mysoreans.

Iniquities of the Travancore preventive officers.

40. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st September, complains of the iniquities of the preventive officers of the Kóttayam division who are appointed to check the smuggling of contraband things by passengers going in boats in the backwater. It will not be a matter of great grievance if the preventive officers detain and examine boats that are suspected of carrying contraband goods, but the grievance lies in their making unusual delay in examining the boats that take passengers going on urgent business and also in making illegal exactions from them. However urgent the journey may be, it is customary with the respectable and law-abiding persons to voluntarily cause their boats to be stopped by the side of the canal for inspection, so that they may avoid being scolded by the preventive officers; but these officers, it appears, either go themselves or send their servants to inspect the boats only after a delay of 15 or 20 minutes and sometimes even later. When the officers are satisfied that there are no contraband goods in the boat, they next turn to those in the boat to call on them to give them a portion of the eatables, if any, reserved for the journey or to pay them a few annas. If the persons who stop their boats and court the inspection of the preventive officers are treated in this fashion, what must be the treatment accorded to others can be better imagined than described. The article remarks that, considering the trouble and inconvenience that will have to be experienced by those who have fallen victims to the tyranny of these officers in taking action against the officers of this stamp in order to obtain relief, nobody will so soon be prepared for such a task. The attention of the Travancore Sirkar is invited to the desirability of taking the necessary steps to check these iniquities.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Sept. 1st, 1895.

Salt department of the Cochin state.

41. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th September, notices with pleasure an arrangement recently made by Mr. Fenn, of the Cochin salt department, for the public sale of salt from the Malipuram depôt, and trusts that this change will effect a great saving of unnecessary expenditure on preventive and other establishments.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Sept. 11th, 1895.

Oppression and corruption of the police in Travancore.

42. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper refers to the oppression and corruption carried on by the police in Travancore, and invites the attention of the Police Superintendent and the Diwan to this subject.

Restoration of the Laccadive islands.

43. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 2nd September, rejoices to learn that the Laccadive islands, which had been sequestrated by Government for arrears of revenue, have been restored to Ali Raja of Cannanore, who is a descendant and representative of the old royal Mappilla family of Cannanore. A few years back Government deprived that Raja of his titles, honours and insignias of royalty on some trivial excuse. The *Shams* hopes that Mr. Kunni Kanan, who is the wise and enlightened Diwan of the Raja, will not fail to next endeavour to get back for his master his lost honours and titles.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1895.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Effects of English civilisation in India.

44. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 4th September, remarks thus:—It is now undisputed that the lower classes in India live only on one meal a day, but it is not so well known that the middle classes are also suffering great hardships for want of suitable employment. English education and English civilisation have increased their wants, and those who could live comfortably before on Rs. 100 can hardly do so now on Rs. 500. Those who receive English education and pass the B.A. and M.A. examinations are content to get Government appointments on Rs. 40 and 30 simply because they do not know to follow any other occupation.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Sept. 4th, 1895.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1895.

45. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 7th September, regrets to report that a riot ensued on the 1st of that month at Dhulia, in the district of Khandesh, between the Muhammadans and the police constables of that place, when the latter came to the rescue of the Hindus who were not allowed by the former to pass in front of their mosque with music and beat of drums; and that the severity of the riot continued unabated until the regiments came to the place and shot down eight Muhammadans and wounded nearly twenty of them. The paper apprehends that the frequent outbursts of riots between the Hindus and Muhammadans, prompted more or less by vengeance, may in course of time end seriously.

Riot at Khandesh.

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, Sept. 7th, 1895.

46. The *Jananukulan*, of the 7th September, remarks that during the last two decades the Viceroys of India, beginning with Lord Lytton, have done no good to this country, but every one of them, with the solitary exception of Lord Ripon, was bent on expending Indian revenues on fresh conquests only; and that the deficit in the Exchequer, which extravagant undertakings like these must necessarily cause, had to be made good by inflicting a series of taxes on the overtaxed poor people of India. The attempt of Lord Lytton to subjugate Afghanistan and to reduce it to the condition of a feudatory state like Mysore and Hyderabad, the Burmese war and the expulsion of Theeba during the *regime* of Lord Dufferin, the Manipur expedition during the time of Lord Lansdowne and the Chitral expedition of His Excellency Lord Elgin are quoted as illustrations of the extravagant undertakings above referred to. During the time of Lord Ripon, however, the people of India enjoyed many blessings.

A remark on the government of the Viceroys beginning with Lord Lytton.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 10th, 1895.

47. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th September, says that when the subject of Indian finance was being discussed at the last meeting of Parliament, Messrs. Bownagiri and McLeane spoke at length that the Government of India should not attempt to make fresh conquests as they cause great expense to India; Mr. Balfour expressed his opinion that the abolition of import duties would cause loss to India; while Lord Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, remarked that India was in a very good condition and that its expenditure was not great and so forth. The paper says that the discussion of Indian subjects in Parliament is one of the beneficial doings of the Congress.

The discussion of Indian subjects in Parliament due to the Congress.

Vrittantamanjari, *Madras*, Aug. 31st, 1895.

48. The *Vrittantamanjari*, of the 31st August, referring to the cotton duties, states that because the cotton trade is entirely in the hands of Englishmen, the Indian Government, though in need of money, found itself reluctant to impose the duties. Such a difficulty would not arise if Indians themselves manufactured these goods. It is true that the Bombay Presidency can boast of a few cotton mills, but, here in Madras, merchants are content to live by merely selling imported goods without any attempt to establish manufactories of their own. If one man cannot do this, why should not some men unite and do it jointly? At first it may entail some loss, being a new business, but it will eventually be more than counterbalanced by the saving effected in the expenses for exporting raw cotton to England and importing manufactured goods and by the avoidance of the profits of the middlemen. Unless efforts are made in this direction, India cannot be saved, and we shall be simply labouring for others' benefit. We therefore trust that all patriotic men in this country will set about this work.

Indian cotton duties.

Rajayogi, *Cocanada*, Aug. 24th, 1895.

49. The *Rajayogi*, of the 24th August, writes thus (in English) regarding "Indian financial expenditure":—"Year after year the net expenditure of the British has been steadily increasing and, comparing the figures for the last year, there

"Indian financial expenditure."

has been an increase of Rs. 189,00,000, of which two-thirds is due to the increase in civil and military services and one-third to the increase in exchange.

"Again, while there has been an increase in net civil service expenditure of Rs. 80,00,000 in the last twenty years, there has been an increase of Rs. 9,50,000 (?) in the total net military expenditure of the Government of India. These figures clearly point to the fact that the Indian expenditure has enormously gone up during the last twenty years and that the military expenditure is far beyond the expenditure on civil services. It is therefore very much to be regretted that the Home Government should resolve upon retaining Chitral, a small unimportant State, which brings neither prestige nor money to the British Indian Government.

"It is quite clear that India is not to be free from heavy debts, nor are our British rulers anxious about it. Whatever may be the excited and thrilling speeches of Sir James Westland on Indian finance, attributing the whole confusion to the fall in exchange, it has been conclusively proved by the British committee of the Indian National Congress that the financial embarrassment is mostly due to the reckless expenditure on military services.

"The Home Government do not realize the gravity of the financial situation of India, and they are evidently evincing no anxiety to curtail the expenditure. On the other hand, most coercive measures are being adopted to increase the revenues by means of enhanced taxation. The arbitrary measures employed by officers who have been placed in charge of resettling this district in spite of the loud cries of the ryots and the convincing arguments of those patriots who have been disinterestedly advocating their cause, their arbitrary measures, we say, have tended to exasperate the poor ryots so much so that the prestige of British rule has suffered to a very great extent."

50. The *Andhrabhashasanjivani*, for the month of August, stating that a fund has been established in England by the Queen-Empress for the benefit of poor poets and their families, declares it highly necessary that a similar fund should be established here for the sake of those unfortunate vernacular poets who are sinking for want of patronage. It prays that the Government of India may represent this matter to Her Majesty, the mother of the Empire.

ANDHRABHASHASANJIVANI, *Madras*, August 1895.

A fund for the support of vernacular poets.

51. The *Sasilekha*, of the 6th September, speaking of the retention of Chitral and the addition it would entail on the expenditure of India, says that, on the whole, it is when the Conservatives have been in power that India has been most saddled with needless expenditure. The Liberal party is composed of conscientious men who are, in a measure, kindly disposed towards the natives of this country. They speak sweet words and profess a desire to do good to them. But the Conservatives are very hard-hearted men, who lose no opportunity of expressing their contempt for Indians. The paper adds that it remains to be seen in what difficulties the country will be involved during their government.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1895.

India under the Conservative government.

52. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 12th September, speaking of the recent religious riot in Dhulia, says that the Muhammadans were the aggressors, inasmuch as the Collector himself was present and only small music was being played while the Hindu procession was passing the mosque. The Collector's conduct in trying to prevent a riot and to promote good understanding between the two parties and his courage are commended. It further says that the Collector never ordered the police to fire on the mob, but it was the police themselves who, seeing the Collector attacked, fired upon the mob, and that the riot would not have been put an end to if they had not commenced to fire.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Sept. 12th, 1895.

The riot between Hindus and Muhammadans in Khandesh.

53. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 4th September, says that the coffee-planters in Mysore are very loud in their demands for special legislation against coolies who desert them and against agents who supply

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Sept. 4th, 1895.

The demands of the European coffee-planters in Mysore.

them with coolies. From these demands one would think, the paper says, that these planters come to India for the benefit of India and not for their own profit, otherwise we cannot understand on what ground they ask that they should be put on a better footing than the natives of the country.

Insult to the Maharaja of Patiala in Bangalore by a military officer.

51. The same paper says that in the theatre in Cubbon rooms in Bangalore a seat which had been engaged for His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala was occupied by a military officer who refused to vacate it even after the Maharaja came, and the Maharaja therefore left the theatre in disgust at the unmannerly conduct of the officer.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 9th, 1895.

Salaries of magistrates should still be increased.

55. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 9th September, says that, in consideration of the importance of the functions assigned to magistrates, their salaries should still be increased and that greater care should be exercised in the selection of magistrates to whom are confided the safety and honour of the public, and invites the attention of Government to this subject. If it is not found possible to increase their salaries, it is suggested that the salaries of tahsildars might be given to magistrates and of magistrates to tahsildars.

Officials and melcharts in Malabar.

56. Referring to a rumour that the Government are going to stop granting of melcharts (superior leases), another leader in the same issue of the paper says that the janmis are not so much to blame in the matter as the officials, as in many cases it is to please the latter that melcharts are given. In this connection it is better to pass a law forbidding the holding of lands by officials and by their relatives and friends. To stop such official oppression rewards must be offered to those who prove offences of obtaining melcharts for the benefit of officials and the grantors of melcharts should be saved harmless.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 11th, 1895.

The recent riot at Dhulia.

57. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th September, referring to the recent riot at Dhulia, makes the following remarks:—It is the order of a prudent Government that should check such riots; while it has been found that such processions are disagreeable to either party, a permanent order should have been issued that there should be no noisy music, &c., when a procession approaches places of worship belonging to people of other religions. This must invariably be done, at least in future. The causes of these disturbances in India cannot be other than religious. The Government should therefore always be careful in this matter. If not, the Hindus and the Muhammadans would fight and endanger their own lives and also the lives of some of the officials who go in to suppress the riots. There is no other place in which there is so much distinction of caste and religion as in India. The places of worship are also increasing in proportion to the increase of population. One of the ways in which religious disturbances could be avoided is by enacting a strict law that the places of worship belonging to contrary religionists should not be within so many miles of each other. Owing to the absence of such a law there are various places of Hindu and Muhammadan worship one near the other. As such places have been and are established without any discrimination, it has to be said that it is the Government that is paving a way for religious disturbances. Whether this imputation is true or not, it is the duty of Government to remedy the evil.

[Issued 30th September 1895.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 30th September 1895.

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| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
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| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 147 | 15th Sept. 1895. |
| 2 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. .. | ... | 15th ,, ,, |
| 3 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Tinnevelly .. .. | 1,200 | 10th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 10th and 20th Sept. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 7th, 14th and 21st Sept. 1895. |
| 6 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 14th, 21st ,, 28th ,, ,, |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 8th, 16th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 8 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 14th and 21st Sept. 1895. |
| 9 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 11th ,, 18th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 9th, 16th and 23rd Sept. 1895. |
| 11 | "Janahukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 14th and 21st Sept. 1895. |
| 12 | "Viveka Thivakaram" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 370 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 13 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 13th and 17th Sept. 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 14 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,500 | Sept. 1895. |
| 15 | "Sumiti" .. .. .. .. | Rajahmundry .. .. | 750 | Aug. ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Nyayabodhini" .. .. .. | Ongole .. .. .. | 80 | 1st and 15th Sept. 1895. |
| 17 | "Dhimani" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | Not known | 25th Sept. 1895. |
| 18 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 13th, 20th and 27th Sept. 1895. |
| 20 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 300 | |
| 21 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 14th, 21st ,, 28th ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Santmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | |
| 23 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 8th, 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 24 | "Vruthanthamanjari" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 400 | 7th, 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 25 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 31st Aug. and 7th Sept. 1895. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | Aug. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Suriodaya" .. .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 19th and 26th Sept. 1895. |
| 28 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 420 | 2nd, 16th and 23rd Sept. 1895. |
| 29 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 14th, 21st ,, 28th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 527 | 18th and 25th Sept. 1895. |
| 31 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,800 | 5th, 19th and 26th Sept. 1895. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 300 | 21st Sept. 1895. |
| 33 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 19th and 26th Sept. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 625 | 14th and 21st Sept. 1895. |
| 35 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 478 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kottayam .. .. .. | 900 | 21st Sept. 1895. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 38 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 600 | 9th and 16th Sept. 1895. |
| 39 | "Jaridah-i-Roozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 750 | 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 500 | |
| 41 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras .. | 500 | 8th Sept. 1895. |
| 42 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 375 | 6th and 13th Sept. 1895. |
| 43 | "Munshur-i-Mohomedy" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | Not known. | 7th Aug. 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 14th September, reports that the British Parliament notwithstanding the opposition of the Liberal party, without consulting the interests of the people of India, and on the recommendation of the Government of India, has passed a resolution that an army should be stationed at Chitral. The paper says that the stationing of an army in that place is inadvisable on the ground that it would be both expensive and calculated to stir the jealousy of the Russians once more and bring about great troubles.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1895.

Inadvisability of stationing an army at Chitral.

2. The *Dhimani*, of the 25th September, states that the Prince Nasirullah Khan is detained in England on account of a lady who has captivated him by her charms. It observes that those who to go England to study for high examinations should be on their guard as, next to Paris, London is the place most notorious for immorality. It informs that the Amir is annoyed with his son and is at a loss to know what turn things may take after his return home.

Dhimani, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1895.

The Shahzada.

3. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 16th September, says that affairs in Corea are in a troubled condition. The reform-ministry has collapsed and the leader of the reform party has fled. He is accused of plotting with the Japanese to seize the king.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Sept. 16th, 1895.

Affairs in Corea.

4. The same paper says that from extracts from Blue Books on Chitral it appears that Government originally intended during the Afghan war to occupy Chitral under the shadow of the Kashmir darbar. "This is considered," the paper says, "a sufficiently moral reason for occupying Chitral twenty years later. The Gilgit agency having been acquired, Chitral, it logically follows, became the objective point. Thus the motive of annexation is tried to be explained." After stating how the Government of India and the late Liberal ministry differed in their views about Chitral, the paper continues that, after telegrams had been exchanged as to the cost of retention, maintenance of troops and so forth, Lord George Hamilton sent a despatch on the 16th August in which the policy of abandonment was controverted and occupation enforced for reasons which on the face of it appear to be flimsy.

The occupation of Chitral.

5. Referring to the latest insurrectionary movement of the Christians of Macedonia against the Turkish Government, the *Shams*, of the 16th September, observes that hitherto it has been alleged that the Turks were wild, illiterate, tyrannical, and mischievous people, and trumped-up stories have been circulated against them throughout the Christian world in order to set it against the Sultan. The European powers and particularly England, in giving credit to those idle and ridiculous stories are trying to compel the Sultan to accept terms favourable to the Armenians though derogatory to his own prestige. On the other hand, Mr. Gladstone and the Duke of Argyl being unable to control their indignant and bigoted feelings are freely condemning and cursing the Turks and the Turkish Government. That, whilst these gentlemen and their adherents are burning with fury and invoking vengeance on the heads of the Turks, the sad and startling news has been wired that the insurgent Christians of Bulgaria have brutally and indiscriminately murdered all the Mahomedan inhabitants of Bospet and have blown up a mosque which resulted in the destruction of all the persons who took refuge therein and burnt the villages and committed excesses which defy description. The [illegible] after commenting upon this subject at length remarks that the tragedy [illegible] foot withdrawing from the position she has taken up [illegible] question and leaving the matter to the Sultan who is competent to deal with it as he deems proper and reasonable.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1895.

The Armenian question.

6. The same paper, referring to Mr. Gladstone's speech at Chester on the 6th ultimo, says that it betrays his gross ignorance and prejudice and that to call such a prejudiced and shortsighted man a politician and a statesman amounts to satire. The reason why Mr. Gladstone is bent upon the destruction of the Ottoman Empire, which is united with England by bonds of long-existing friendship and alliance, can scarcely be discerned. In the opinion of the *Shams* it would be much better for him and his adherents to move about with a cross on their shoulders and to preach a crusade against the Turks though such a procedure would either end in the realisation of their hopes or would revolutionise the whole world and involve England in extreme difficulties and troubles. Experience shows that Mr. Gladstone is an old and sworn enemy of Turkey. His procedure has created discontent in the Muhammadan world and particularly amongst the Indian Muhammadans who are sorely vexed and irritated. In conclusion the *Shams* advises the British Government to bind such a dangerous man over to keep peace.

Remarks against Mr. Gladstone's speech.

ALNAMI, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1895.

7. Referring to the request of the Shahzada Nasirullah Khan regarding the appointment of a diplomatic agent at the English Court to represent the Amir, *Alnami* of the 8th September, states that compliance with the request would be reasonable as it would add to the dignity of the Amir and would raise him in the estimation of other monarchs.

Appointment of Amir's Agent at the English Court.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Sept. 12th, 1895.

8. Referring to the appointment of Sir Arthur Havelock as Governor of Madras, the *Khasim*, of the 12th September, states that the Madras press expresses surprise at the appointment and remarks that Sir Arthur rose to the highest posts in the colonies by regular gradation and that Madras expected some peer. The *Khasim* expresses satisfaction at the coming of a Governor who possesses great wisdom, tact and ability and is moreover a painstaking ruler of men.

Sir Arthur Havelock.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a). *Police.*

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 14th, 1895.

9. Referring to an order of the District Superintendent of Police, Malabar, that the police in the Wynaad should, when the coffee begins to bear, make an estimate of the probable produce of each garden, a leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th September, fails to see any reason for this order which is contrary to the provisions of the Coffee-stealing Prevention Act and which is issued without the permission of Government. If the Government does not attend to this matter, the coffee growers in the Wynaad will, it is said, be put to great hardships.

Prevention of coffee thefts in the Wynaad.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 21st, 1895.

10. Referring to the unfavourable attitude of Mr. Davies, the District Judge of Malabar, towards the police, a leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st September, says that it is the fault of the police themselves that has brought on such a state of things. The police force is, it is alleged, for the most part composed of ... that, in cases of theft brought by ... for conveying the bride of the stolen property is found to be forthcoming from the possession of the accused. The remark is also made that, as the ... are generally men prepared to secrete property and ... for recovering it and to appropriate stolen property ... that they should have at their command both thieves ... property. It is hoped that the present Inspector General of Police ... as competent and able officers will introduce the necessary reforms in the Police Department.

Mr. Davies, the District Judge of Malabar, and the Police.

(*b*) *Courts.*

11. A leader in the *Nazrani Dipika*, of the 20th September, in passing strictures on the judgment of the Sessions Court in the Kallagumalai riot case (in Tinnevelly), remarks that, as the Judge was from the beginning inclined in favour of the police and the Hindus, proper justice could not be obtained and hopes that the High Court will render justice in the matter.

NAZRANI DIPIKA, *Mannanam*, Sep. 20th, 1895.

The decision of the Sessions Court in the Kallagumalai riot case.

(*d*) *Education.*

12. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th September, pointing out the stringency of the rules in the Grant-in-aid Code regarding the sanitary condition of the school premises, its furniture, &c., and also the liabilities which the schoolmaster is obliged to put himself to for the due compliance with such rules, complains that the authorities, whenever they see a large number of pupils in a school, generally come to the conclusion that its income will far exceed the amount assigned as grant and eventually refuse to give the grant, and, with regard to certain other schools, they plead that the local fund is short of funds and give only 10 or 15 per cent. of the amount assigned as grant and thus disappoint poor teachers of all their expectations. The correspondent says that it is incumbent on the authorities to encourage the diffusion of primary education by awarding liberal grants to the teachers of village schools that conform to the rules laid down in the Grant-in-aid Code.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 13th, 1895.

Refusal of the authorities to give grant to certain schools.

13. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 21st September, regrets to learn that the Principal of the Calcutta Medical College has passed a rule that students failing in any one subject in the class examinations should be sent out of the college and that this order has met the approval of the Director of Public Instruction. The paper is of opinion that the order in question would prove a great hardship to students and an impediment to the diffusion of knowledge in medical science.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Sept. 21st, 1895.

An arbitrary order passed by the Principal of the Calcutta Medical College.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

14. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 11th September, complains that the main road passing *vid* Cuddalore and Vriddhachalam is in a very wretched condition and that no steps have been taken to get it repaired. He desires the President of the Taluk Board to bestow attention on the subject and do the needful.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Sept. 11th, 1895.

Wretched condition of a certain road in Cuddalore.

15. The same paper regarding the sanitation of Cuddalore says that the sanitary needs of the town are not properly attended to and that the appointment of a special sanitary officer will remedy much of the existing evil.

A remark on the sanitation of Cuddalore.

16. A correspondent to the *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 16th September, draws the attention of the Mayavaram municipality to the insanitary condition of roads, insufficiency of lights, nuisance caused by jutka ponies and to the sufferings of the people owing to the absence of public latrines, and desires the municipality to adopt remedial measures.

NAGAI NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, Sept. 16th, 1895.

A complaint against the Mayavaram municipality regarding insufficiency of lights, &c.

17. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th September, refers to the very bad state of the road from Kuttiyadi to Manantoddy, and invites the attention of Government, the Collector and the Local Board to the subject.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 14th, 1895.

Bad state of the Kuttiyadi-Manantoddy road.

18. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper refers to the irregular and tardy publication of proceedings of the Local and Municipal Boards' meetings in the Malabar district. The writer also says that the proceedings are in some cases incomplete and that the annual (statement or report?) is never translated at all.

Irregular publication of Local and Municipal proceedings.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 18th, 1895.

19. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 18th September, regrets to find that the Malabar District Board has refused to comply with the request of the Secretary to the Countess of Dufferin's fund at Madras towards scholarships to female medical pupils studying for the hospital assistant and other medical grades. The alleged reason of the refusal is want of funds inasmuch as the Government has directed the board to still further reduce the expenditure on education. The attention of Government and the District Board is specially invited to the necessity of having some female medical practitioners in Malabar.

Scholarships for female medical pupils.

20. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper refers to the bad state of the road from Kuttungal to Enamakkal and invites the attention of the District and Taluk Boards to the subject. The writer also regrets that there is no member selected from that locality who can represent the matter in the Taluk or the District Board.

Bad state of the Kuttungal-Enamakkal road.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 23rd, 1895.

21. A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 23rd September, says as follows:—If, in the matter of the survey and settlement of Malabar, it is in the intention of Government to set at naught by silly arguments the sacredness of contract and the dispensation of justice (*sic*), there is a last request to make to His Excellency Lord Wenlock, which is that he will at least inquire into the reasonable expenses of cultivation and the failure of season and redress the grievances of the cultivators at least in this respect. To obtain a correct estimate of these items a certain number of acres of land should be cultivated in each taluk under Government management. As the survey and settlement of Malabar was determined upon by Lord Wenlock's predecessor, that fault may not specially attach to him; but, if the scheme now before Government is passed in his time without sufficient examination, care and consideration, it is hoped that Lord Wenlock will consider that he will be chiefly responsible for the perpetuation of a wrong to Malabar. Sin and ill-fame attach to those who decide upon doing a thing which threatens to end in harm; but greater is the blame attaching to one who is competent to set matters right if he does not do so. Only those who have tried the experiment can know what are the expenses of cultivation. The failure of season is becoming more and more frequent. If the first crop is successful, the second crop is gone. If there be rain at the proper time in one year, the next year there is no rain. Thus the cultivators as well as the cultivation are ruined. If, without considering this and acceding to the opinion of the Board and the Settlement officer, the lands are assessed, the landlords in Malabar will be put to great hardships. As there is no Government water there should be no double-crop assessment in Malabar. It is hoped that before the Governor leaves the presidency, he will decide to undertake experimental cultivation in all the taluks.

How expenses of cultivation, &c., to be ascertained in Malabar?

### (*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1895.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th September, complains that the South Indian railway authorities at certain stations, instead of erecting pucka buildings, construct wooden structures which afford a precarious shelter both in the sun and rain and thus subject both the station-master and the passengers to great inconvenience. The paper says that the

Complaint against the South Indian railway authorities.

authorities are not justified in saving their income, which is comparatively very large, at the sacrifice of the comforts of the people. The rest of the article dwells on cases of robbery in the train and on the non-supply of water to passengers.

### (i) *Public Works.*

23. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th September, after pointing out that the taluk of Satyamangalam in the Coimbatore district depends for its water-supply on the Thadapalli channel, which irrigates about 14,000 acres of land, complains that the "side channel," excavated at the suggestion of Colonel Brockman, alongside of and from the 16th mile of the Thadapalli channel, with a view to regulate the supply of water in different parts of the taluk, has failed to serve the purpose for which it was intended owing to its level being higher than the Thadapalli channel, and nearly 700 acres of land has been turned into darisu land in consequence. The correspondent says that water has become a rare commodity in that place and prays the authorities to help the ryots by securing a good and sufficient irrigation.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1895.

Disadvantages arising from the proposed scheme of Colonel Brockman in regard to the Thadapalli channel in Satyamangalam taluk.

### (j) *Salt and Abkári.*

24. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th September, writes as follows:—The Abkári Act authorises a person to manufacture toddy from cocoanut, palmyra and date trees if he pays the stamping duty and produces a certificate from the karnam, endorsed by the Salt Inspector, mentioning the number of the site occupied by the trees. This system serves to produce more evil than good. People generally get possession of these trees by lease; but some, without obtaining the permission of the owner—this is generally done in case where the owner is poor—take possession of the trees, and, after paying the stamping duty, &c., require the authorities to get the tree stamped and begin to manufacture toddy. The Abkári Act simply forbids persons to stop the manufacture that was once begun, and does not care to question the legitimacy or otherwise of the possession of the trees. The poor owner, by this provision, is disabled from stopping the manufacture, and his limited means do not permit him to recover possession of them by regular suit. If, on the other hand, the Abkári Act be so amended as to contain a provision, which makes the production of a certificate from the owner of the trees, saying that he parted with his possession of them for so many years, &c., a condition necessary for sanctioning the stamping of trees, it would protect the rights of owners of trees against fraud.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1895.

A suggestion to amend certain provisions in the Abkári Act.

### (k) *General.*

25. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th September, complains that the hospital assistant at Gopichettipalaiyam in Satyamangalam taluk is very irregular in attendance and unkind towards the patients. He further complains that the hospital compounder feels reluctant to give medicine to the patients if they fail to ask in time. The correspondent desires the District Medical officer to pay attention to the matter here complained of.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 13th, 1895.

A complaint against the hospital assistant at Gopichettipalaiyam.

26. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 14th September, says that the system of recording the date of the birth of a person is not observed among a large portion of the Hindus and consequently there is ample scope for them to misrepresent their age to suit their circumstances. The paper suggests that, if the British Government be pleased to pass a rule making the registration of births and deaths compulsory in all parts of British India, there will be no room for misrepresentation.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1895.

A suggestion to Government regarding the registration of births and deaths.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1895.

27. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th September, referring to Sir Arthur Havelock, says, on the strength of the opinion of a Ceylon correspondent, that he is a person gifted with untiring patience, that he will lend a patient hearing to the representations of the non-official members in the Legislative Council, regard the grievances of the people as his own, and settle questions in their favour.

The disposition of Sir Arthur Havelock.

28. The same paper, hearing the rumour that Government, ignoring the claims of Mr. Simpson, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and of Mr. Agar, the Superintendent of Police in the district of Tanjore, is intending to appoint Mr. Meredith as Commissioner of Police, remarks that in the present *regime* anything may take place.

A remark on the contemplation of Government to appoint Mr. Meredith as Commissioner of Police.

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, Sept. 21st, 1895.

29. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 21st September, writes thus (in English): "During the last Muharram, the Hindus objected to some of the disguises put on by the Muhammadans and also requested the authorities to issue orders prohibiting the Muhammadans from playing music while passing their temple. The following is the 'order' that has been issued by Mr. P. Sita Rao:—"It is only to congregational worship the law affords protection and the congregations to avail themselves of the protection should inform the Magistrate or Police at what hour they assemble for worship in order that the rights of other persons may not be curtailed.

Dassara in Nellore.

"The petitioners should understand that no sect is entitled to deprive others of the right to use public streets for procession on the plea of the sanctity of their place of worship or on the plea that worship is carried always.

"*No veshams belong to any particular sect; any one can put on any vesham he likes provided that he causes no breach of the peace thereby, and streets, so long as they are public, are open to all classes of people.*

"Here the principle is clearly enunciated. This order is characterised by extreme common sense and sound reason. Every one must admit that, of all the orders issued till now on the question, this is the best. We expected that the future policy of our authorities will be based on this; but now comes the mandate, prohibiting the Hindus from putting on the tiger disguise. Where is consistency here? Argument is adduced that Muharram is no Dassara and hence that this order does not bind our authorities now. Can folly go any further? Surely Dassara is no Muharram nor is it Christmas; but principle is principle whether it be during Muharram or Dassara. We can only laugh at such an order and feel ashamed of our position. Just because the Muhammadan happens to be physically strong and robust and can cry *din din* on every possible occasion, the Government must so mould its orders to suit his freaks and fancies. What is sauce for the goose is *here* not sauce for the gander. When the Muhammadan puts on disguises caricaturing the Hindu, the latter must ape at him and bend his head in utter shame; but, when the Hindu wants to exercise a right, which even our authorities declared 'to belong to no particular sect,' he must be prevented from doing it. If the police authorities complain that they cannot preserve peace in case the Hindus exercise a privilege which by law they are entitled, the best course for the district authorities is to order for military force to enforce obedience and not deprive the legitimate rights of a community generously bestowed on them by a benign Government. We ourselves feel that putting on any disguise whatever is one of the elements of a ruder stage of civilisation, but, when once the people want it for an innocent purpose, why deny them? We are fighting for the principle. The authorities will feel in the innermost of their hearts at least how consistent they are. It was the Liberal Government that was in power in England during the Muharram and now the Conservatives have attained power. Might it be possible that the change of the Ministry has something to do with the change of policy of the Government in these outlying districts too?

30. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 28th September, says:—We think it is time the Madras Presidency had for its ruler one who not merely reigned but took a practical and earnest part in the administration of the country. Unfortunately Madras has not for some years past been very fortunate in her Governors. Nothing can be said personally against the present Governor, but unhappily he had no experience in practical administrative work before he came to Madras, and, coming, as he did, after the Connemara *fiasco*, which in turn followed the Grant Duff scandals, it is hardly to be wondered that Lord Wenlock's *regime* is not regarded as quite a success. It would have required a far abler Governor than Lord Wenlock to have set right the political and social machinery that had got out of working order during the tenure of office by Sir M. E. Grant Duff and Lord Connemara.

Comments on the appointment of Sir Arthur Havelock as Governor of Madras and on Lord Wenlock's administration of the presidency.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, Bangalore, Sept. 28th, 1895.

31. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Hewetson as the Acting Collector of Malabar, a leader in the *Manorama*, of the 16th September, urges the expediency of appointing as district officials only those who are acquainted with the language and customs of the people.

District officials should be acquainted with the language and customs of the people.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Sept. 16th, 1895.

32. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 23rd September, in denouncing the administration of Mr. Moberly, the Collector of Malabar, as an entire failure, says that Mr. Moberly himself was not so bad an officer as to deserve so much disapprobation, but he was simple-minded and hasty and the words of Europeans were as gospel to him.

Administration of Mr. Moberly as Collector of Malabar.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Sept 23rd, 1895.

33. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper complains that the postmaster of Nettur does not remain in the office during hours of business, that he deputes some of his friends to do his work during his absence, and that these friends tamper with letters before they are given to the peon for delivery.

Complaint against the Nettur postmaster.

34. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 25th September, suggests that, as the Tiruvannore torture case has now become a Government case, the Sessions Judge having ordered the committal of the accused and as the case is one of unusual importance, a competent man may be specially appointed by Government to conduct the prosecution notwithstanding that the Government prosecutor is an able man. Such a precedent is not wanting as Mr. Rozario, a High Court vakil, was appointed to conduct the case against Churiyil Kunhikannan. Mr. Gover, the barrister who appeared twice for the prosecution, is considered a proper man for nomination and the attention of Government and the District Magistrate is invited to this subject.

Public prosecutor in the Tiruvannore torture case.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Sept. 25th, 1895.

35. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper says that no good is derived from the sums annually expended by Government on the removal of the mud in the canal from Kuttungal to Ponnáni as the sums are not wholly utilised for the purpose; urges that this year also the usual repair is necessary and suggests that the work should be entrusted to Ramachandra Ayar, the Sub-Magistrate of Chavakkad.

Repair of the canal from Kuttungal to Ponnáni.

36. Referring to the speech of Lord George Hamilton against the imposition of import duties on Lancashire goods, the *Khasim*, of the 6th September, says, as the Lancashire weavers gave votes in the recent elections in favour of the Unionists, it is probable that Lord Salisbury and Lord George Hamilton will abolish the duty; but such an act would undoubtedly give rise to discontent in India as well as in England against Lord Salisbury's Government. As both countries are benefited by the import duty, it should not be abolished.

Import duty on Lancashire goods.

Khasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Sept. 6th, 1895.

SHAMSUL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1895.

Accident on the tramway line.

37. Regarding an accident which recently occurred on the tramway line near China Bazaar, *Shams*, of the 16th September, states that a jutka was smashed to pieces by colliding with a tram-car which was running on the line at the time, but fortunately the persons who were seated in the former escaped unhurt. Had the driver stopped the car at once the accident would not have occurred. *Shams* requests the proper authorities to inquire into the case thoroughly in order to avoid such accidents in future and remarks that, if such accidents go unnoticed, the tram-car drivers will take delight in purposely running their cars as a matter of sport against jutkas and in bringing them to grief.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1895.

Water of the well Zum Zum.

38. *Alhami*, of the 8th September, bitterly complains that Dr. Sullivan gave a prejudiced opinion about the water of the well Zum Zum and his disrespectful behaviour towards it has wounded the feelings of the Muhammadans in general. His unbecoming behaviour towards the water which is held sacred by the Muhammadans should not be overlooked by the British Government.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 13th, 1895.

Advisability of amending Act XIII of 1859.

39. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th September, complains that washermen lend for hire clothes entrusted to them for washing and often to men suffering from dangerous contagious diseases and that there is no law to punish such misconduct. He requests the members of the Legislative Council to get the Act XIII of 1859 (an Act to provide for the punishment of breach of contract by artificers, workmen and labourers) so amended as to make it treat the lending of clothes by washermen as a penal offence triable by criminal courts of the country.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1895.

Comment on the Pilgrims Ships Bill.

40. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 14th September, alluding to the Pilgrims Ships Bill, says that the Bill, while imposing many restrictions on the Muhammadan pilgrims, imposes no obligation on owners of steamers to make them observe the rules contained therein.

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengód*, Sept. 22nd, 1895.

A hint to the Honourable P. Ananda Charlu regarding the Bill amending section 303 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

41. The *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 22nd September, referring to the Bill amending section 303 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, comments that the Bill aims at conferring great powers and privileges on the Sessions Judge so as to enable him to decide a case according to his own judgment, and tends to reduce jurors to the level of assessors. The paper says that it is incumbent on the Honourable P. Ananda Charlu to exert his best to prevent the passing of the Bill.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 23rd, 1895.

The necessity for a Hindu Succession Act.

42. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 23rd September, says:—The Hindu law administered in our courts sadly needs revision. Would it not be well to bring out a Hindu Succession Act after thoroughly threshing out the subject with the help of a strong committee composed of our best judges and lawyers, assisted by a few representative non-official Hindus? The present chaotic state of the Hindu law is the parent of not a little costly and injurious litigation which is beneficial only to our lawyers, and it will be put an end to if we had a good Succession Act passed.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, *Nagercoil*, Sept. 10th, 1895.

Necessity for a road in certain part of Travancore.

43. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 10th September, suggests the advisability of constructing a road from Latchmikudiyur to Kanniyakudiyur along the bank of the Karumbattukkulam on the ground that the absence of such a road compels people to go along the two narrow and unsafe hedgeways lying to the north of Karumbattukkulam.

44. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 26th September, thus describes the maladministration in Indore : The Holkar has given room to quarrels and misunderstandings among his relations. Injustice, oppression, and sorrow are stalking everywhere in the country in their most naked forms, not on account of the misconduct of the officials or of the Diwan, but because the Maharaja himself is exceeding the bounds of his lawful authority, punishing people, sending them to jail, imposing heavy taxes on them, and in many cases exiling them from his dominions. It appears that a few days ago the Diwan, in trying to protest against such conduct, incurred the displeasure of the Maharaja and was obliged to resign. The Maharaja seems to be troubled with two leading vices, viz., an inordinate desire for money and want of confidence in his subordinates. He believes every one to be his enemy. Avarice has led him to interfere in the revenue administration. The most reasonable decisions passed by the revenue authorities are reversed by the Maharaja and most unjust orders are passed by himself. Zamindars are reduced to poverty by these acts and then banished from the country for fear they should do some harm to him. When he has conceived any dislike to any of his subjects he drags them to a special Magistrate's court, over which he himself presides as a judge, and punishes them. Many are sent to the police lock-ups without any reason and kept there without being brought to trial. The Resident has very often been obliged to order their release himself. When a ryot is charged with any offence not only he but also the members of his family are kept in police custody for several days. These police lock-ups, are, it appears, not very spacious rooms admitting of sufficient light and air. In short, the administration of Indore resembles more the despotism of China than that of any modern ruler with any pretensions to enlightenment. Under these circumstances it appears best to us for the Imperial Government to take up the administration of the country into its own hands and restore order and confidence among the subjects.

Maladministration in Indore.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Sept. 26th, 1895.

45. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 23rd September, takes the following from a Poona Mahrati paper :—The resignation of the Diwan of Indore has given rise to grave apprehensions about the future of the State. Unless the Maharaja listens to friendly advice and corrects his conduct he will be subjected to great humiliation. It is hoped that the fate of the Maharaja of Bhurtpore will be a timely warning to the Holkar.

A Poona paper on the State of Indore.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Sept. 23rd, 1895.

46. The *Suryodaya*, of the 26th September, says thus :—Some of the Madrassis, proteges of the Diwan, have got up an agitation that the present government of Mysore by the councillors is very unsatisfactory, and it is rumoured that they will get up a memorial to the Viceroy to be presented on the occasion of his visit to the country, requesting that the Diwan may still be declared the head of the Government having power to overrule the decisions of the council. Their chief object in doing this is to keep up a state of things which existed before, namely, bringing down Madrassis for all vacancies in the State and keeping the natives of Mysore away from getting any of the appointments in the country.

The present government of Mysore.

Suryodaya, *Bangalore*, Sept. 26th, 1895.

47. A correspondent in the *Nasrani Dipika*, of the 10th September, refers to the oppression and corruption carried on by the police in the Cochin State and makes certain suggestions for improving the present state of things. The suggestions are that only men who have passed certain prescribed examinations should be enlisted as constables, that they should be given increased salaries and that lines should be built for their accommodation.

Oppression and corruption of the Cochin police.

Nasrani Dipika, *Mannanam*, Sept. 10th, 1895.

48. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th September, refers to some of the various forms of corruption practised by the revenue officials in Travancore in the collection of assessment in kind (paddy).

Corruption in the revenue collections in Travancore.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Sept. 14th, 1895.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Sept. 21st, 1895.

Administration of Cochin in the year 1069 M.E.

49. A leader in the *Malayola Manorama*, of the 21st September, in reviewing the administration of Cochin for the year 1069 M.E. makes the following among other remarks:—It is remarkable that in the Cochin State remissions of rent are seldom if ever granted. It is to be regretted that during the year under review there is an increase in every class of crime under the Indian Penal Code except in the case of minor offences against the human body. If the Police Department had done its duty, why should crime in the absence of special causes have thus increased in the State? The percentage of detection compares very unfavourably with that of the previous year. The number of cases yearly refused by the police as false is very large, &c.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1895.

Employment of Europeans under the Nizam's Government.

50. Referring to a proposal to appoint an European as Postmaster-General of Hyderabad, the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 7th September, states that it has been conclusively proved that the Sahib Bahadurs (Europeans) are not qualified to perform their duties satisfactorily in Hyderabad by reason of their ignorance of the court language and of the habits and customs of the Hyderabadis. Colonel Ludlow, the Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. Crawly, the Controller, in spite of their long experience and ability, are as yet school-boys as far as the management of State affairs is concerned, and the case of Mr. Dunlop, who is an officer of long standing and is alleged to be well acquainted with Urdu, is not a bit better than theirs. The Public Works Department, which is teeming with Europeans, is in a wretched condition on account of their inability to do their duty unaided and also on account of their disloyalty to their superiors in office. That in view of such disqualifications and disobedience it would be foolish and inadvisable on the part of the Hyderabad Government to introduce a fresh European element into one of its administrative branches. If the office of Postmaster-General were to be given to a Sahib Bahadur, he would suggest the reorganisation of the post offices on the European model as Mr. Crawly suggested the conversion of treasury into a bank. In a State like Hyderabad a spirit of perfect amity and harmony is essential amongst its officials, which is not to be found in the European officers of that State. While such is the case the appointment of Europeans will ultimately prove dangerous to the Nizam's Government and involve it in difficulties. If the Nizam's Government is of opinion that Europeans alone prove good administrative officers it had better give over charge of the State to the British Government which will introduce reforms into its administration and will put it on a proper footing and will again restore it to the Nizam as was done in the case of Mysore.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1895.

Oppressed state of India as compared with Armenia.

51. In an article on the present state of India, *Shams*, of the 16th September, says that complaints regarding the malpractices of British officers and the ill-treatment of the natives at their hands are heard from every nook and corner of British India. The tax-payers being unable to bear the burden of heavy imposts are clamorous in their complaints, and cases of Europeans killing natives like animals are of common occurrence. In the face of all this misery we find nobody either in India or in England to espouse their cause or to redress their grievances. That the executive officers, who govern them, do not adopt effectual measures against such malpractices and the judicial authorities do not award proper punishment to such culprits. Although the province of [illegible] does not form a part of Her Majesty's dominions and [illegible] are not the subjects of the British Crown and differ in religion, [illegible] and customs from the Protestant Church of England and from [illegible] of other persuasions, yet Mr. Gladstone and his adherents unreasonably [illegible] in their favour and are trying to avenge the wrongs alleged to have been done to them by the Turks as reported in the English newspapers and spread everywhere by designing,

self-interested and unscrupulous men. It is a matter of great regret that those gentlemen take no notice of the doings of their countrymen in India and of the cruelties practised by them with impunity against its inhabitants, who are entitled to and are deserving of every consideration at the hands of the English nation and Government as loyal and faithful subjects of Her Majesty. The *Shams* observes that it is the characteristic of European nations to interfere in foreign politics, to foment intrigues, to create quarrels and disturbances and to pave the way for wars and bloodshed, though they boast themselves to be more civilised and enlightened than others. While France and Russia have espoused the cause of the Armenian Christians, it is not known to whom the oppressed and helpless people of India should appeal.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

52. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th September, making a brief allusion to the proceedings of Parliament on the subject of Chitral expedition, says that, if Government should keep the administration of Chitral in its control, it would naturally give room for further disturbances, and the expense, which the Government of India would then incur, would be far greater than the large sums expended on the Burmese and Afghan wars. The paper remarks that, whenever the Conservative party gains ascendency in Parliament, incidentally or otherwise, some thing or other turns up inimical to the interests of India and calculated to add to its burdens. The paper, citing the Chitral expedition as an instance in point, is in a difficulty to conjecture what heavier burdens India would be asked to bear during the ascendency of the Conservative party.

Arya Jana Priyan, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1895.

Conservative party and the Chitral expedition.

53. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th September, giving a short account of the various circumstances that led to the outbreak of a war in Chitral, blames His Excellency Lord Lansdowne as being instrumental in setting up this expedition. The paper regards this war as the outcome of the mischief of soldiers who are in want of active service.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 13th, 1895.

Lord Lansdowne, author of the war at Chitral.

54. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th September, is pleased to learn that Mr. Bartlett, one of the four Europeans who committed rape on a female railway passenger at Assensole, in Bengal, was sentenced to undergo five years' rigorous imprisonment, by the Chief Justice of the Bengal High Court, who upheld the judgment of Justice Gurudas Bannerji. The paper deeply sympathizes with the woman for the degradation from caste and family and for the sufferings brought upon her as a consequence of the rape, and asks, in a pathetic tone, whether Europeans, who profess to be just, civilised and learned are justified in indulging in such a nefarious act.

Arya Jana Priyan, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1895.

Comment on the Assensole rape case.

55. The *Sasilekha*, of the 13th September in an article on "the new Governor of Madras," observes that those who come out as Governors to this country are naturally good men with good intentions; but, after their arrival here, they become subject to evil counsel from the Civilian councillors. Being total strangers to this country and to the character and condition of the people, they are obliged to take as their advisers men who have had a varied experience of about thirty years, because, without such help, they must find it very difficult to carry on the administration. The policy recommended by these Civilians is generally adverse to the interests of the people. Under these circumstances what a new Governor should do is not to allow himself to be caught in the snares of these Civilians, but to consider independently the questions that come up before him, and then listen to councillors and do what might appear most acceptable to the people at large. By this means alone can he do good to the country. The paper says that it knows of only two such rulers who have been able to act independently,—Lord Ripon, the Governor-General, and the Duke of Buckingham,

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Sept. 13th, 1895.

Our Governors and their advisers.

Governor of Madras during the great famine,—and hopes that the new Governor, Sir Arthur Havelock, will imitate the good example of those distinguished statesmen.

Memorials to the Viceroy.

56. The same paper, referring to the notification issued by the Government of Madras that all memorials for presentation to the Viceroy on his coming visit, should be sent to the Chief Secretary before the 14th October, fears that this might prevent people from freely ventilating their grievances. It suspects that the Government is perhaps in the habit of altering these petitions favourable to themselves. In that case, it adds, the memorials will be simply useless.

KARNÁTAKA PRAKÁSIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 23rd, 1895.

A suggestion about utilising native physicians.

57. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 23rd September, says:—Travancore has come to the front in a hundred ways. Among other good things done there, the opening of native vaidya salas (hospitals) conducted by qualified men is one of the most important. Why cannot the British Government in India start similar institutions under efficient and well-trained native medical practitioners as some of them are extremely able men and know the ancient shastras bearing on the subject thoroughly well? The indigenous art is no doubt practised by quacks who deserve extirpation, but learned and qualified men should be rewarded by official recognition, a legal status being regularly assigned to them.

[Issued 14th October 1895.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th October 1895.

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| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 147 | 1st Oct. 1895. |
| 2 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. .. | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 1st Oct. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Vettikkodiyan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 28th Sept. and 5th Oct. 1895. |
| 5 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 5th and 12th Oct. 1895. |
| 6 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 7 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 28th Sept. and 5th Oct. 1895. |
| 8 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 26th ,, and 2nd and 9th Oct. 1895. |
| 9 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 30th Sept. 1895. |
| 10 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 5th Oct. ,, |
| 11 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 370 | 29th Sept. and 6th Oct. 1895. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 12 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 20th and 24th Sept. and 1st, 4th, 8th and 11th Oct. 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 13 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,500 | Oct. 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 14 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 10th Oct. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 29th Sept. and 6th Oct. 1895. |
| 16 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 4th and 11th Oct. 1895. |
| 17 | "Vrittantamanjari" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | } 5th Oct. 1895. |
| 18 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | |
| 19 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | |
| 20 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 300 | 5th and 12th Oct. 1895. |
| 21 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd Oct. 1895. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Suriodaya" .. .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 170 | 3rd and 10th Oct. 1895. |
| 23 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 420 | 30th Sept. and 7th and 14th Oct. 1895. |
| 24 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 5th and 12th Oct. 1895. |
| 25 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 527 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,800 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 300 | 1st and 11th Oct. 1895. |
| 28 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 30th Sept. and 10th Oct. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 638 | 5th Oct. 1895. |
| 30 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 2nd and 9th Oct. 1895. |
| 31 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 475 | 7th Oct. 1895. |
| 32 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 900 | 26th Sept. and 5th and 12th Oct. 1895. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 33 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 23rd and 30th Sept. 1895. |
| 34 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 870 | 21st ,, 28th ,, and 5th Oct. 1895. |
| 35 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 6th, 13th and 25th Sept. 1895. |
| 36 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras .. | 500 | 16th and 20th Sept. and 6th Oct. 1895. |
| 37 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 675 | 9th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th Sept. 1895. |
| 38 | "Munshur-i-Mohomedy" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | Not known. | 26th Aug. 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 30th September, says:—Among other questions for an aspiring additional member to ask next cold weather in the Viceregal Council is the following:—How long is the Amir of Afghanistan to be permitted to dump his cast-off friends and disused enemies upon India?

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Sept. 30th, 1895.

The Amir thrusting his enemies and cast-off friends upon India.

2. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 3rd October, says that the Emperor of China has refused to comply with the requisition of the British Government to banish the ex-viceroy of Joochuvan (*sic*) who murdered the missionaries.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Oct. 3rd, 1895.

The Chinese Government refusing to comply with the wishes of the English.

3. Referring to the appointment of Sir Arthur Havelock as Governor of Madras in succession to Lord Wenlock, *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 30th September, states that it has been learnt from the English press that the Governor-elect is a gentleman of excellent qualities, which have rendered him popular in Ceylon, where he abolished the paddy tax. It is therefore hoped that the Madras Presidency will be much benefited by his appointment. Although the *Shams* credits the statements of the English press, time alone, it remarks, will show whether the administration of the coming Governor will be successful. When Lord Wenlock was appointed as Governor of Madras, he delivered several hopeful speeches at different meetings and assemblies at home and said that he would look to the welfare and success of the inhabitants of the presidency, but time has proved that he has done nothing, but on the contrary has raised the taxation on landed property in the town of Madras. The *Shams* notes that, whenever a Sahib Bahadur is appointed as Governor-General of India or Governor of any presidency, he generally promises much in his speeches, but seldom does any good to the people over whom he rules. It is therefore vain to hope for relief or to expect any advantage at the hands of these gentlemen.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1895.

Sir Arthur Havelock.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

4. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th September, remarks that, while the police are clever and active in concocting cases against the innocent and in prosecuting men for nuisance cases, they are slow and cowardly in the detection of grave offences, such as robbery and murder. He points out, as an instance, the inability of the police to detect the offenders concerned in the Alwarkurichi murder case.

The same writer observes that the executives of the Abkári department also are very clever in fabricating false charges against innocent people and that they are tempted to do this by the prospect of promotion in the service.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 24th, 1895.

Irregularities in the Police and Abkári departments.

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th October, reports that the Second-class Magistrate of Nanguneri, in Tinnevelly district, lately sentenced an Afghan pedlar to three months' rigorous imprisonment for having taken from a corn field a few ears of maize for appeasing his hunger.

The paper says that the prisoner in the case above cited, while in court, complained to the magistrate that the police had taken from him Rs. 150 and that he should be paid back the sum; and that the magistrate, relying on the report of the search register, which stated that, except his clothing, nothing was found on the person of the prisoner, made no inquiry into the matter. It further says that, as the prisoner again insisted on his getting

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1895.

A report against Tinnevelly police.

back the sum and refused to step into the jail, the magistrate inquired into the matter and the police immediately tendered Rs. 150, saying that the inspector of police kept this amount with him with the intention of returning it to the prisoner. The paper is surprised to learn that the magistrate made no inquiry as to why Rs. 150 was not mentioned in the search register and why that sum was not tendered before inquiry, and remarks, in conclusion, that a person who removed to satisfy his hunger a few ears of corn not worth six pies is declared a thief, whereas the police, who kept by Rs. 150, are regarded as honest.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1895.

Advisability of opening a hackney carriage stand at Munnady.

6. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th October, complains that police constables do not allow hackney carriages to stand at Munnady, and that this, while inconveniencing the people, proves to be a hardship to the drivers. The paper suggests the advisability of opening a hackney carriage stand at Munnady and hopes that the Commissioner of Police will attend to the suggestion.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Oct. 3rd, 1895.

A conference of police officers in Calicut.

7. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 3rd October, says that the Superintendent of Police, Calicut, has issued a circular to all inspectors under him ordering them to meet together at Calicut to hold a conference discussing questions connected with the detection and prevention of crime, so that each may benefit by the experience of the others. This, says the paper, is a very good arrangement, and will be instructive to many a police officer and will no doubt lead to good results.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 2nd, 1895.

Remarks on the enlistment of persons in the Police department.

8. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd October, reviews the administration report of the Police department for 1894 and observes, among other matters, as follows:—The report says that 897 additional hands have been enlisted in the department. This is certainly very beneficial in consideration of the increased population, but special care ought to be taken to see that only men of education and respectability are taken in the department. It would be better to reduce the strength of the police force and appoint educated and respectable men on higher salaries rather than have a number of men in the department who are illiterate and rascals. Height, bulk and strength ought not alone to be considered as qualifications required of the candidates seeking admission in the department. They should also be men of education, respectability and good character. The editor hopes that the present Inspector-General of Police will take these suggestions into consideration.

The accused in the Calicut torture case not suspended by the Superintendent of Police.

9. A leader in the same issue of the paper says that although the policemen accused in the Calicut torture case have been committed to the sessions, yet they have been granted one month's leave each by the Superintendent of Police instead of being suspended after their committal. If Government officials happened to be committed to the sessions they are invariably suspended by their superiors, but in the case of these policemen, who are also Government officials, the Superintendent has acted quite the contrary. The article concludes with the remark that this action of the Superintendent is not only unjust but also questionable.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1895.

Theft around Walajabad.

10. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 30th September, regrets to learn from different sources that latterly theft has been committed with impunity all around Walajabad in the district of North Arcot and that the police seem to connive at it in that no measures have yet been adopted to detect and apprehend the perpetrators and to restore confidence to the inhabitants of the locality. It is very probable that the police of the place are in league with dacoits and robbers, as is the case in every other place and that they participate in their earnings. If police officers from Superintendent down to constable were to do their

duty with fidelity and honesty, cases of robbery and theft would rarely be heard of and disturbances would seldom occur.

*(b) Courts.*

11. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th October, says that the complainants in the Calicut torture case presented a petition to the Collector asking him to engage a special lawyer to conduct their case in the Sessions Court, but the Collector is said to have rejected the petition, observing that he saw no sufficient ground for engaging special counsel. This decision of the Collector is, in the opinion of the editor, quite unsatisfactory to the people. It is remarked that Mr. Moberly and the District Superintendent of Police were acting throughout the case against the complainants. And that the latter is still in favour of the police is clearly evidenced by his having granted leave to the accused instead of suspending them. The editor is at a loss to understand why the case in which the Superintendent of Police, a responsible officer in the district, is on the one side and the people of the town on the other does not appear to be a serious one to Government. It remarks that to say that Government is not prepared to secure professional help for the complainants in this important case, in which the whole town is interested owing to the dissatisfactory action of the police, is very inadvisable and unjust while it deputes its law officer to appear on the other side which is worked by one or two behind the scene.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Oct. 5th, 1895.

The Calicut torture case

The same issue of the paper, referring to the order of the High Court dismissing the application made by Mr. R. Grant on behalf of the accused in the above torture case for the transfer of the case from the file of the Sessions Judge of Calicut to that of the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, says that Government had instructed the Government Pleader to support the application. This action of Government is condemned by the paper. In all sessions cases Government was hitherto found to be the complainant, but the editor is surprised to find Government taking a new departure in the case under reference. It is remarked that this simply manifests the policy of Lord Wenlock or the effect produced on the Madras Government by the machination of the police. If the Government have no mercy on the complainants, they had better be neutral, but, on the contrary, their desire to assist the accused is something very regrettable. When the Government itself points out that the assessors and the court of justice established by the Crown are not trustworthy, how can the parties have confidence in them? If the Government that ought to behave reasonably and lawfully consider themselves as the accused, how can the natives have faith in the doings of Government? We have neither known nor heard of an event like this having taken place ever since the British began to rule the country. As the High Court is a court that dispenses justice with due consideration, the efforts of Government there proved futile.

A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th October, alluding to the same subject, expresses a similar opinion.

12. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th October, says that the Sessions Judge of Calicut, in postponing the torture case to the 4th proximo, made a written order, after consultation with the counsel for the accused, that the assessors to be selected should be neither Brahmins nor Nayars, and, if possible, they should not be Hindus. The editor doubts whether the passing of an order like this by the Sessions Judge was due to his knowledge that Government had instructed the Government Pleader Mr. Powell to support the application made in the High Court for transfer or to the impression that justice cannot be obtained if the assessors are men of the above communities. If it is doubted that the Brahmins and Nayars will, as a body, act against the accused, it may be equally urged on the side of the complainants that as certain high European officials and a Eurasian Inspector have taken a personal interest in

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Oct. 9th, 1895.

Who should be selected as assessors in the Calicut torture case.

the case and acted throughout against the complainants, the latter cannot get justice from the members of these two communities. If the Hindu assessors are to be excluded, European and Eurasian assessors should be excluded also. Properly speaking the assessors ought to be selected from among the Muhammadans and Hindus other than Nayars; but as both the parties in the torture case are Nayars and are countrymen, the opinion is expressed that some of the Nayars who are likely to be impartial and to have sympathy for both the parties ought to be selected as assessors.

### (*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 20th, 1895.

A request to the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society to begin their publication of books as before.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th September, complains that, ever since the cessation of the publication of books by the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society, great hardship is being experienced both by teachers and pupils in procuring the books prescribed by the "Text-book Committee;" and that whenever these text-books, several of which are English publications, are not available in India, the pupils are placed under great disadvantage. The correspondent thinks it very desirable that the said society should publish the books prescribed by the "Text-book Committee" as before and thus help the pupils.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1895.

A suggestion to the Educational authorities regarding obligations imposed on pupils of the Normal Training Schools in South Arcot.

14. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th October, referring to the two Normal Training schools in the South Arcot district, says that the stipendiaries of these schools have to enter into an agreement that they shall serve as schoolmasters for three years after the completion of their training, while they cannot get appointments as teachers or, in other words, the supply of trained teachers is greatly in excess of the demand for them. The correspondent observes that this is a real hardship, as the unemployed trained men are precluded by their engagement from following other avocations.

PARIYAN, *Madras*. Oct. 5th, 1895.

Desirability of extending free education among the Pariyas.

15. The *Pariyan*, of the 5th October, on the subject of the education of the Pariyas, writes, in English, as follows:—"We would conclude with the expression of a wish for extension of free education to Pariyas and other backward classes. We know that money is everything just now to Government, but is it not possible, by studying economy in other direction, to grant the wish we have expressed? A very striking instance of liberality is afforded by the Gaikwar of Baroda who has extended the boon of free education to all classes of his poor subjects. Surely Imperial India ought not allow itself to be outdone by the ruler of a small Mahratta principality."

TILISM-I-HAIRUTH, *Madras*, Sept. 5th, 1895.

Appointment of examiners.

16. *Tilism-i-Hairuth*, of the 5th September, says that, in the annual selection of examiners for the purpose of setting and valuing Persian and Hindustani papers for the different University examinations, regard is only had to nominees' knowledge of English and not to their experience and qualifications. The present mode of selecting men for examinerships in Persian and Hindustani is defective, and, unless it is given up, the object in view will not be realised. The Director of Public Instruction is advised to select persons who are well-qualified in those languages.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1895.

Advisability of connecting certain villages with the main road leading from Arcot to Arni by metalled roads.

17. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th October, speaking of the importance of the villages of Sattur and Valappakkam as yielding a beriz of Rs. 6,000, says that these two villages are now connected with the main road leading from Arcot to Arni at its ninth mile by two pathways which are

very inconvenient for the heavy cart traffic from and to the said villages. The correspondent thinks it advisable that these villages should be connected with the main road by metalled roads.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1895.

18. The *Sasilekha*, of the 4th October, referring to the recommendation of the members of the Madras municipality to Government that the salary of their President be raised from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,000, observes that it is at a loss to conceive how the Commissioners could have done this when Government did not allow any increase to the salaries of even the overworked officer Mr. P. Ramasawmi Chetti and of a few clerks. True Colonel Moore has very heavy work to do; but Rs. 1,800 is not a small sum and there are other officials besides him who are insufficiently paid. It regrets the foolish action of the Commissioners and adds that the Government at least should take a right view of the matter and reject the recommendation.

The Madras municipality and their President.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1895.

19. On the authority of a correspondent, *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 30th September, writes that at the junction of the Sydenham and Puliantope roads, there is a bridge, towards the south of which adjoining the Hindu burial-ground is situated a puddle which contains dirty red water. On inquiry it was found that the blood of sheep and pigs which are slaughtered on the burial-ground flows into the puddle and defiles its water. A few paces west of it, close to the Puliantope road, municipal rubbish carts, &c., daily empty their contents. In spite of the wretched condition of the place, new houses have been and are being constructed thereon. *Shams* invites the attention of the Health Officer and of the Municipal President and remarks that the municipality should adopt measures to remove this nuisance rather than consider the question of closing of harmless burial-grounds.

Sanitation of Madras.

### (f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, Oct. 2nd, 1895.

20. The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 2nd October, referring to the enhancement of the water-cess in the Kistna and Godávari districts, regrets to observe that the Government acted wrongly in having increased the tax upon the report of some one or two imprudent officers without making a proper inquiry as to whether the ryots were able to bear the burden or not. If Government is in need of money and wants to leavy a tax, it should send out an impartial and just-minded officer to go round the country to examine the lands and to ascertain the true condition of the ryots and their ability to pay the tax. On a careful examination of the report submitted by him, if the Government imposed any tax, nobody would have cause to complain. It is not by deputing men like Mr. Atkinson, who declared himself he would urge the Government to levy the tax on the ryots, that it can learn the truth but rather by selecting such men as the noble Mr. Brodie.

The water-cess in Kistna and Godávari districts.

The same paper states that some of the ryots in the Kistna district gave up wet cultivation for dry cultivation on account of the water-cess. The heavy rainfall, however, in the district has destroyed the crops and the heavy floods have swept away their houses and killed the cattle. Thus the ryots have been reduced to a miserable condition. It is at a loss to know what the Government will do to save the people from suffering. God too seems to forsake the people and the rulers have already forsaken them.

### (g) *Forests.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1895.

21. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th October, complains that the forest authorities have afforested a piece of poramboke land measuring about two square miles lying to the south of the village of Sattur in Arcot taluk and thus cause much inconvenience and hardship both to cattle and ryots. The correspondent quotes the order of Government of India saying that, should there be a piece of poramboke land adjoining

A complaint against the forest authorities.

any village and if it measures less than five square miles, it should be left as common land and that the forest authorities should not include it within forest reserves, and prays the authorities to leave the land above referred to as pasture.

*(h) Railways.*

VETTIKKODIYAN, *Madras*, Oct. 5th 1895.

Observations made regarding the recent attempt by a robber to murder Miss Hartnett in the South Indian Railway.

22. The *Vettikkodiyan*, of the 5th October, describing the daring attempt made by a robber to murder Miss Hartnett in the through mail of the South Indian Railway, regrets to say that the constable who came to her rescue, had he been either equipped with any weapon of defence or accompanied by the police inspector as directed by Government, would have had the courage to jump from the train along with the robber and would have taken hold of him on the spot. The paper further says that if the railway guard had not been asleep he would have been moved by the noise and confusion in the train to stop it earlier. The paper blames the South Indian Railway authorities for not providing carriages with electric buttons—in the same way as the first and second class carriages of the Madras Railway Company are provided with—for signalling to the engine driver to stop the train in case of danger.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 11th, 1895.

A request to the South Indian Railway to get the Mayavaram-Muttupet line fenced on both sides.

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th October, draws the attention of the South Indian Railway authorities to the frequent injury caused to cattle by railway accidents owing to the Mayavaram-Muttupet line remaining unfenced on both sides and desires the authorities to do the needful as early as possible.

SANMARGA BODHINI, *Bellary*, Oct. 5th, 1895.

The South Indian Railway incident.

24. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of the 5th October, referring to the facts published in the papers of the encounter Miss Hartnett, the daughter of the police inspector of Conjeeveram, had with an Afghan in a down train on the South Indian Railway line from Madura, observes that it does not know whether the police will succeed in apprehending the ruffian, but that this incident will seriously affect the credit of the South Indian Railway company.

*(i) Salt and Abkári.*

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam* Oct. 7th, 1895.

Tahsildars to be authorized to sign and grant abkári licenses.

25. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 7th October, says that as the present system of granting licenses signed by the divisional officers alone on behalf of the Collector causes great delay, annoyance and expense to the abkári shopkeepers, the Tahsildars should be authorized to sign them, which will then expedite the business of granting licenses and also relieve the shopkeepers from the worry to which they are put by the salt and abkári officers.

*(k) General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 24th, 1895.

A certain suggestion to Government regarding Huzur Sheristadars.

26. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th September, describing the onerous nature of the duties of a Huzur Sheristadar, says that only graduates who have passed the Deputy Collector's test should be declared eligible for the post.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Sept. 25th, 1895.

A suggestion to the Collector of South Arcot in regard to cattle-pound.

27. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 25th September, protests against the proposal of the Collector of the South Arcot district to erect a cattle-pound in the village of Tondamanatham at a cost of Rs. 105 on the ground that it is very expensive and says that the present pound, if properly repaired, would answer well.

28. A correspondent to the same paper, who is a stamp-vendor, complains that, as a rule, he experiences great difficulty and inconvenience in purchasing stamps from the taluk cutcherry and that many other stamp-vendors suffer likewise.

A request to the Collector of South Arcot regarding sale of stamps.

29. A correspondent to the *Pariyan*, of the 5th October, complains that the Tahsildar and the Collector of the district of Madura have rejected the application of the Pariyas for the distribution of the poramboke lands of the district on the ground that the rule passed by Government in regard to the grant of waste lands to Pariyas cannot apply to that district. He further complains that a piece of forest land, measuring about 100 acres in length, in the village of Padappatti, in Madura district, has been distributed in favour of a Brahmin, while the grant of even a small bit of land was grudged to the Pariyas, and regards this piece of injustice as the doings of the Brahmin officials in the collectorate.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1895.

A complaint regarding the grant of land to Pariyas.

30. The editor of the *Viveka Thivakaran*, in its issue of the 6th October, complains that, on the 23rd September, he sent in a declaration to the Postmaster-General for pre-payment of postage due for the current quarter at the rate of 3 pies per paper and that it has not been sanctioned up to date. He says that, owing to this delay, he is obliged to fix half-anna labels to each paper and thereby sustains a loss, and requests the Postmaster-General not only to sanction the declaration, but also take steps to avoid delay of this kind in future.

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengod*, Oct. 6th, 1895.

A complaint against the Postmaster-General.

31. The *Vrittantamanjari*, of the 5th October, states that the ill-feeling existing in Nellore between Hindus and Muhammadans is chiefly due to the indiscretion of the magisterial officers and the carelessness of the higher authorities. It is unable to understand how upon the prayer of the Muhammadans that no Hindu procession should be allowed to pass along a street which has been open to the Hindus for a very long time for the reason that a mosque was built there a few years ago, the police could have reported that a riot was impending, and how upon this report the District Magistrate gave his sanction to the proposals of the police. It believes the Muhammadans would have acquiesced if they had been at the very first informed that the customs which had been observed without interruption for a long time could not be disturbed. If they did not listen to this, proper precautions ought to have been taken and no disturbance would have arisen. It is because the Collector blindly follows, in these cases, the suggestions of the police that such lamentable riots are taking place. If those who are bent upon making mischief whether among Hindus or Muhammadans are properly punished, they will be careful to behave better in the future. The paper thinks that in this matter the Nellore Collector made a great mistake and that he did not endeavour to do justice to Hindus. It trusts the Government will take steps to prevent such unjust measures in future.

VRITTANTAMANJARI, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1895.

The Nellore police and the magistracy.

32. The *Sasilekha*, of the 4th October, commenting upon the present position and emoluments of Huzur Sheristadars, observes that the Collector of a district, however experienced and energetic he may be, cannot help being, to some extent, in the hands of his Huzur Sheristadar. As the Collector is transferred from place to place, it is not an easy matter for him to learn at once the peculiarities, &c., of the district to which he may be posted. Under these circumstances, therefore, he needs an adviser whom he can trust to, and such a one is no other than the Sheristadar. As the Revenue department is now being filled with graduates, the Sheristadar must at least be a graduate himself and he must be placed in the Deputy Collector's grade. His pay should be higher than that of Tahsildars, over whom he exercises control. The paper adds that though this change might entail expense on the Government, it would be highly beneficial both to the people and the revenue officers.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1895.

Huzur Sheristadars.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, *Bangalore*, Oct. 5th, 1895.

33. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 5th October, in an article headed "The Governor-elect of Madras," takes occasion to make the following remarks:—

Lord Wenlock's administration.

The machinery of Government worked in anything but a smooth way during Lord Connemara's time and the unsatisfactory state of affairs was said to be due to the head of the administration not troubling himself to work but leaving everything in the hands of his councillors and secretaries.

To Lord Wenlock was left the arduous and undelectable task of cleansing the Augean stable left by his two immediate predecessors. This was no easy work for a man who had occupied no prominent political position at home and who had no experience whatever of practical politics. Nevertheless, it must be confessed that Lord Wenlock, unlike his two predecessors, did not shirk his duties but tried to do his best after his lights. That he has made many blunders, the notorious "Kissing" and "Kitten" cases and other unsatisfactory incidents of the last five years testify.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Oct. 7th, 1895.

34. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 7th October, has an article to the following effect:—

India in England.

Opinion at home about India is rarely very sound. Sometimes the right thing is imagined about this country, but oftener the wrong one. Even when what is right is taken up, the wrong method is adopted to carry it out. The people of England often take up fads about this country and wish to carry out changes that might bring about a revolution either on a large or small scale. Take the opium agitation for instance. The Opium Commission ended in nothing, but it cost India a large sum of money, money that could ill be spared and which was literally thrown away. As regards the cotton duties a right decision was arrived at; but, as regards the retention of Chitral, the voice of England has not been sufficiently loud. The late Government intended—and rightly—to give up Chitral; but the men now in in power have resolved to retain it. It will be garrisoned by a small force, the cost of which will be sure to be great. The step decided on will be certain to lead to more complications, and other expeditions may be fitted out in the future, and probably in the near future. This shows how faulty is public opinion at home as regards India. It requires to be instructed, and much instructed before it arrives at a proper idea of India. In the next place those who endeavour to enlighten people about this country only perform half of their duty. They do not give an account of the large expenditure that England causes to be thrown upon India. They do not set forth the hardship that is caused by the Home Government doing just what it thinks proper as regards the finances of this land. Take the case of Prince Nasrulla Khan. He paid a visit to England; he went about the country; spent a large sum of money; then went to the Continent; spent more, and the greater part of this India will have to pay. She was not consulted in the matter; the people did not care in the least whether the Prince went to England or whether he stayed in Afghanistan, but they have to provide a good amount of money on account of the visit he paid. We hold that this is not right. Those who invited the Prince should provide the money that he spent and not charge it to the Indian exchequer. Then there is the army. It is kept at its present large dimensions to please the Home Government, but the people of India have to pay for it. The short service system costs the people of India a large sum of money. Soldiers are continually being sent home and others coming out, and this is very expensive. The change was brought about without India having any voice in the matter and yet all the cost falls upon her. This most certainly is not right, and it is a pity that those who plead for a change in other respects do not also plead for one as regards this. It is quite right that they should ask for simultaneous examinations and the larger employment of native agency, but these are not enough; these would not for a long time relieve the finances of the country; they would not restore an equilibrium to the accounts of the State. Something more is required, and the reformers ought to agitate for this. Then again the salaries of officials are too high, and here a change should be brought about. Great relief might be caused if this were changed, but the reformers

do not seem to care so much about it as about many other things far inferior to it. The fact is the voice of England has not been thoroughly roused to the wants of India, and till this is the case, the amount of good accomplished will not be very great. The people at home have a very imperfect idea of what India is and what it wants. It should form a part of the duty of the people of this land to assist them in this respect. The press should give a hand in the matter and show to the people of England what they ought to do. It is little less than disgraceful that so little should be known about a country that is so useful to the power that holds it. A change should be brought about, and India might do much to bring this about.

35. *Tilism-i-Hairuth*, of the 15th September, in giving an account of the riot at Dhulia, observes that the unfortunate occurrence is due to the unjust action of the Collector, who is responsible for the blood of many innocent and unoffending persons who fell victim to his rash, inconsiderate and partial procedure.

Riot at Dhulia.

TILISM-I-HAIRUTH, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1895.

Referring to the same subject *Khasim*, of the 20th September, regrets to observe that the Collector of Khandish, although an officer of twenty-one years' standing, is unacquainted with the manners and customs of the Muhammadans, and, in attributing the cause of the riot to him, requests Government to make a searching inquiry into the case and to take serious notice of the conduct of the Collector.

36. In an article on the electric tramway, *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 30th September, writes that the construction of the third line of tramway, which goes towards Rayapetta, has begun. It is rumoured that eventually it will be extended through Mylapore as far as Adyar. Should this come to pass, says the *Shams*, the Tramway Company would undoubtedly derive much profit therefrom inasmuch as there is a great deal of traffic in that direction. It suggests that, as tramway lines pass through the populous parts of the town, it is incumbent upon the authorities to frame rules at once regulating the passing of the tram cars and to provide, amongst other things, for the prevention of accidents, the safety and maintenance of the lines, and the penalty to be inflicted for negligence and carelessness on the part of the car drivers.

Electric tramway.

SHAMS-UL-AKARB, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1895.

37. *Tilism-i-Hairuth*, of the 25th September, bitterly complains that nothing has been done in the case of the daughters of the late Mirza Mahmud Bakat Bahadur as well as in the case of Khusro Zamani Begam Sahiba, widow of the late Sultan Bakhsh Bahadur, a Carnatic stipendiary, though their cases have often been brought to the notice of Government. The Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, refused to admit the claim of Khusro Zamani Begam to a portion of the stipend of her deceased husband on the alleged ground of divorce, although she holds a certificate to the contrary from Mirza Sikandar Bakhsh Sahib, son of the late Mirza Sultan Bakhsh Bahadur. Government should consider her pitiful case and grant her some allowance out of the lapsed stipend of her deceased husband.

Complaint against the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.

TILISM-I-HAIRUTH, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1895.

38. *Alhami*, of the 15th September, regrets to learn from the *Standard* that recently a certain European gentleman went to a railway station and asked the booking clerk to give him a ticket without first paying for it, but, as this was contrary to the rules, the booking clerk refused to comply before payment was made. The said gentleman being much displeased went to the platform and began to walk up and down waiting for the Collector, who, he knew, would come to the place. A little while afterwards the Collector came to the place as was expected and was informed by the gentleman of what took place. Whereupon the Collector became indignant and went to the poor booking clerk, who is a Babu, and, after shamelessly rebuking him, remarked: "Look here, if this gentleman kicks the life out of you he will escape with the payment of a slight fine. Bear this in mind and behave well hereafter." In conclusion, the *Alhami* observes that the above remark of the Collector is unworthy of

Pride of European gentlemen.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1895.

his rank and dignity and demonstrates that European gentlemen have become blind to reason and are puffed up with the vain pride of power.

## III.—Legislation.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Oct. 11th, 1895.

39. The *Sasilekha*, of the 11th October, referring to the attempt of the Government of India to deal by legislation with the practice common among certain pleaders of getting cases by paying commission to the *dalals*, expresses its desire to see the practice abolished, but thinks that even if the proposed law were passed, it would be very difficult to have it effectively enforced.

Law-touting.

## IV.—Native States.

Kerala Mitram, *Calicut*, Oct. 1st, 1895.

40. A leader in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st October, says that although certain salutary reforms have within the past few years been effected in the Educational department of the Cochin state and also the grant-in-aid system has been introduced in that country with a view of promoting the primary education, yet, as the control exercised over the department and the attention paid to the management of the Sirkar and grant-in-aid schools, of which there is a large number, being very inadequate, primary education has suffered a good deal. The article says that the lack of supervision over the staff of these schools has caused not a few irregularities in them and the education imparted to the pupils is very unsatisfactory. It is suggested that unless the Sirkar appoints an inspector for each taluk and cause the schools to be inspected more frequently than now, the expenditure involved in this connection is not likely to bring any material good to the people.

Education in the Cochin State.

Kerala Mitram, *Calicut*, Oct. 11th, 1895.

41. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th October, bitterly complains of the partiality shown by the Cochin Sirkar regarding the management of the two girls' schools at Trichur, of which one, called the Hindu Jubilee Girls' School, is intended for the caste Hindus and the other Christians. The partiality of the Sirkar has been a long-standing complaint which had often been referred to in the columns of that paper. The Hindu girls' school is said to be held in a special building erected for the purpose at a high cost and it has sufficient furniture and the necessary accommodations, while the Christian girls' school is said to be in a neglected state. The Christian school was opened in 1890, but as there was no building to hold the school, the proprietors of the *Kerala Kalpadrumam* Press, who are Christians, and who take deep interest in the education of the girls of their community, allowed the upstairs of the press building to be utilized for the purpose as a temporary measure. The Sirkar has not yet constructed a building, nor has it given any consideration to the matter though it was often reminded of this question. As the proprietors sustain a great loss on this account they have been urging upon the authorities to vacate the building, but the Sirkar remains indifferent. Another complaint made by the paper is in connection with the staff of both the schools. In the Hindu girls' school, the strength of which is said to be less than that of the Christian girls' school, the hands employed are larger in number and are more efficient and highly paid than those of the latter. Again prize distributions at the Sirkar cost are annually held in the Hindu girls' school and inspections are also periodically held while promotions regularly given. Since the institution of the Christian girls' school no prize distributions have taken place there and, owing to the neglect of the educational authorities, girls were not given promotions regularly. The article hopes that those who have a right to know what explanation the Sirkar has to give for making so much difference in matters connected with these two schools which are maintained entirely out of the public funds will not hesitate to do so.

Complaining of the partiality shown by the Cochin Sirkar in the management of Hindu and Christian girls' schools.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

42. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th September, writes as follows:—The stability of a government depends on the goodwill and loyalty of its subjects. The British Government of India could have nothing to fear so long as it endeavours to secure the affection and attachment of the millions of India, so long as its administration is based on equity and moderation without distinction of colour, creed or caste. Unfortunately at present the people are dissatisfied with Government because of the many oppressive taxes imposed upon them to meet the extravagant expenditure on needless foreign wars and the like. It behoves Government both in India and England and the British Parliament to attend to these matters.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 20th, 1895.

An exhortation to Government to secure the help and co-operation of its subjects.

43. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th October, says that it is opportune for the people to convince His Excellency Lord Elgin in person during his tour in the different parts of this presidency of the irregularities in the management of Hindu temples, such as misapplication of temple funds by the church wardens, and so forth, and also of the expediency of protecting the management of Hindu temples by enactment. The paper says that Government is not justified in maintaining an attitude of perfect indifference in regard to the management of Hindu temples.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1895.

An advice to the people to convince His Excellency Lord Elgin of the expediency of protecting the management of Hindu temples by enactment.

44. The *Jananukulan*, of the 5th October, expects the Mahajana Sabba, of Tanjore, to take steps for presenting an address to His Excellency Lord Elgin, representing therein the grievances of the people caused by the enhanced rate of settlement; unsatisfactory irrigation; irregularities in the management of temples, choultries and charitable endowments; the overcrowding of passengers in the South Indian Railway; and also containing the suggestions that the village munsif should not be entrusted with revenue functions, and that all public servants from district Collector down to village peon should not be kept in a district for more than five years.

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, Oct. 5th, 1895.

An advice to the Mahajana Sabba of Tanjore.

45. The *Sasilakha*, of the 4th October, referring to the approaching retirement of Lord Wenlock, says that the reason why his administration has not proved a success is his having for his councillors a deaf man like Mr. Grose and a hasty man like Mr. Bliss. As long as these two remain in their present office there is no hope for this presidency whoever the Governor may be. After the departure of Mr. Stokes there has been nothing but a series of useless measures. The Salem Collector began to wag his tail, Mr. Moberly in Calicut grew insolent, Mr. Wolfe-Murray in Vizagapatam came down like a tiger upon the members of the municipality, and Mr. Atkinson in Kistna is causing trouble to the poor ryots. To add to this, Mr. Bliss is determined to introduce certain clauses in the District Municipalities Bill, which are detrimental to the people. Lord Wenlock does not know how to act. He is a good natured man, but he has no will of his own. It is high time that Mr. Grose retired. Would any native of this country, however intelligent he might be, be allowed to remain in office after he had got deaf like Mr. Grose?

The paper then expresses its fear that Mr. Price might succeed Mr. Grose on his retirement, and observes that he has not the capacity for filling such high offices; that while Collector in Salem and Chingleput he got into very bad repute, and that avarice being his chief failing, he wishes to stay as long as he can in this country. It trusts that the appointment will be given to Mr. Crole as he is an able, courageous and experienced man and will be a check upon Mr. Bliss' arbitrary policy.

It adds that, whoever may be appointed, the new Governor should hold the reins of power in his own hands and impartially do whatever he thinks is just.

Sasilakha, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1895.

The administration of Madras.

Lord Lansdowne and Lord Elgin and the ryot.

46. The same paper, referring to the recommendation of Lord Lansdowne that Government should lend the ryots as much money as they want for improving their lands and should be lenient in collecting *kist* from them, believes that this recommendation has received the assent of the present Viceroy too, and asks of what use are orders which are not carried out to the benefit of the people?

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Oct. 2nd, 1895.

The way in which Europeans get high appointments in India.

47. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 2nd October, takes the following from a paper called the *Power*:—Of the various questionable acts that are done in the name of the Indian Government, the procuring of employment by European ladies for their husbands is one. An instance of this is incidentally mentioned in the *Civil and Military Gazette*. A searching inquiry into the administration will disclose the fact that many a deserving man is left out in the cold while a number of others get into power by the undue influence of their wives. One Mr. Charlewaine (*sic*) at first tried in vain all possible means to get into service before he was married. He then applied to General Sir Anthony Bold, K.C.B., who was very influential in Government and who, he remembered, was a great friend of his family, but even this was of no use. Soon however Charlewaine happened to get married and the wife, seeing that the husband's appeals to Sir Anthony were fruitless, undertook a journey alone to Simla, where, having put up in a hotel and being a handsome woman, she soon won the susceptible heart of Sir Anthony whom she humoured and coaxed so successfully that in a few weeks her husband had the satisfaction of seeing his name in the gazette in connection with a very good appointment.

# REPORT
ON
# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
## Fortnight ending the 31st October 1895.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | Sept. 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 147 | 15th Oct. 1895. |
| 3 | "Vijayathrajam" .. .. .. | Tinnevelly .. .. | 1,200 | 10th and 25th Oct. 1895. |
| 4 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | .. | 15th Oct. 1895. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 230 | 10th Oct. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 12th Oct. 1895. |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 19th and 26th Oct. 1895. |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 9 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 19th ,, 19th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Bhaskara Gnanodayam" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 300 | 11th Oct. 1895. |
| 11 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 370 | 18th and 25th Aug. and 1st and 8th Sept. and 13th, 20th and 27th Oct. 1895. |
| 12 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 12th, 19th and 26th Oct. 1895. |
| 13 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | 28th Sept. and 5th, 12th and 19th Oct. 1895. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 14 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th Oct. 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Sarada" .. .. .. .. | Attili .. .. .. | Not known. | June, July, Aug. and Sept. 1895. |
| 16 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | } Sept. 1895. |
| 17 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Dhimani" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | } Not known | { 10th and 25th Oct. 1895. |
| 19 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | | { 15th Oct. 1895. |
| 20 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 25th ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Nyayabodhini" .. .. .. | Ongole .. .. .. | 200 | 1st and 15th Oct. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 13th, 20th and 27th Oct. 1895. |
| 23 | "Vruthanthamanjari" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 12th and 26th Oct. 1895. |
| 24 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 25 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 500 | 9th, 16th and 23rd Oct. 1895. |
| 26 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | } 12th, 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | |
| 28 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 14th and 21st Sept. 1895. |
| 29 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 300 | 19th and 26th Oct. ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Suriodaya" .. .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 170 | 17th and 24th Oct. 1895. |
| 31 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 420 | 21st ,, 28th ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 527 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,800 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 310 | } 21st Oct. 1895. |
| 36 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 37 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 638 | 12th and 26th Oct. 1895. |
| 38 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 23rd Oct. 1895. |
| 39 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 473 | 14th, 21st and 28th Oct. 1895. |
| 40 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 900 | 19th Oct. 1895. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 41 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 7th, 14th and 21st Oct. 1895. |
| 42 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 5th, 12th ,, 19th ,, ,, |
| 43 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 5th and 15th Oct. 1895. |
| 44 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras .. | 500 | 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 45 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 675 | 30th Sept. and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th and 17th Oct. 1895. |
| 46 | "Munshur-i-Mahomedy" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | Not known. | 15th Sept. 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st October, has the following telegram from Lahore:—Reports from Peshawar state that the Amir has seized 2,000 camels in the bazaar at Kabul, and that more are being collected. The report further states that a proclamation has been issued that of four males in the house one will be taken for military service; it is surmised for Herat and Badakshan. This has caused great anxiety among the people.

Military preparations of the Amir.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Oct. 21st, 1895.

2. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 12th October, has an extract from the *Daru-Saltanal*, of Calcutta, of which the following is an excerpt:—As the safety of the Indian Empire requires that the Suez canal should always remain open to British vessels, it is necessary for the British Government to maintain its position in Egypt, but the general policy of England as regards Egypt plainly shows that it is based on interested motives and is not calculated to promote the welfare and good being of the Egyptians who sought her protection in the revolution of 1882 under the impression that she would relieve them from the yoke of other nations, &c., and improve the financial condition of the country and help them, as one nation helps another nation in such contingencies, in maintaining their independence; but the British Government, instead of acting in good faith and evacuating the country after the suppression of the revolution, brought it under military occupation and, instead of improving its condition and that of its inhabitants, sided with its enemies and ruined it. In conclusion the paper remarks that England's unsound policy has rendered her inimical to the Egyptians who openly declare that there is no nation in the world as faithless and treacherous as the English.

England's policy towards Egypt.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1895.

3. Referring to a telegram of the 5th October announcing that the statement of the Armenians regarding the alleged atrocities of the Turks is exaggerated, *Shums-ul-Akbar*, of the 7th October, remarks that at last the truth has come to light, and the opinion of those who have hitherto been sympathising with the Armenians has been changed.

Armenian atrocities.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1895.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

4. The *Jananukulan*, of the 12th October, condemns the practice said to be observed by the police of Tanjore of compelling the prisoner remaining in their custody to put his signature in the search register and in the statement of his confession as the same contravenes sections 25, 26 of the Indian Evidence Act.

A suggestion to the authorities to do away with a certain practice observed by the police of Tanjore.

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, Oct. 12th, 1895.

5. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd October last, reports as follows:—A certain person, Paraiya by caste, went to one Thandavamurthi Nayakan, of the village of Pulipakam, in Chingleput, offered to sell to him his bullock which was in the village of Elumichampathi; and when both were on their way to the said village the Paraiya was joined by two other Paraiyas, and the three led the Nayak to a deserted place, robbed him of Rs. 16 which he had been induced to take with him for the purchase of the bullock, and, tying his hands and feet, threw him into a prickly-pear bush. The correspondent adds that the police have taken no steps whatever to trace the offender and that the matter deserves strict investigation.

A complaint against the police of Chingleput district.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1895.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1895.

A hint to the Magistrate of Villupuram.

6. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th October, complains that cart drivers at Villupuram station, taking advantage of the fact that trains arrive at that station during nights, make bold to commit petty thefts and to worry and quarrel with passengers. He thinks it very desirable that the magistrate of the place should bestow attention on the subject.

PATRIKASARAPRAKASIKA, *Tuni*, Oct. 15th, 1895.

Torture by the police.

7. The *Patrikasaraprakasika*, of the 15th October, observes that cases of torture in which the police, suspecting innocent persons as thieves, beat them to death for not making confessions of their supposed guilt, are becoming frequent. It refers to the Calicut torture case and points out that in Nuzvid, in the Kistna district, the police caught hold of a fellow of the wandering tribe, known or Erukulas, and beat him to death and that the case is now under trial. It holds that the protection of people's lives and property should not be entrusted to men of bad character and with low pay, and adds that no department is at present so oppressive as the police.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 12th, 1895.

Neglect of duty by the village police in Malabar.

8. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th October, complains of the neglect of duty by the amsam police in Malabar. Although the order is that the amsam police should go on beat round the amsams and should also deliver reports from one police station to another, yet it is doubtful whether any constable of the amsam police acts in accordance with this order. The object of this system is to prevent crimes, &c., in villages, but this object can never be realised under the existing practice. The constables in the interior being very influential, they get their duties executed by hired men. As the hardships suffered by the people on account of the neglect of duty by the amsam police are very great, the attention of the Superintendent of Police is invited to the matter.

*(b) Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1895.

A remark on the sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly on a person guilty of murder.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th October, referring to a certain case tried by the Sessions Court of Tinnevelly, in which a person was charged with the offence of murdering his concubine and sentenced to death by that court, observes that, as the prisoner during trial said that he did not wish to survive her, and he unreservedly disclosed all facts relating to the murder, there was no use in awarding a capital punishment on such a person. A sentence of ten years' rigorous imprisonment might have proved a real punishment to him.

*(d) Education.*

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Oct. 13th, 1895.

The Polavaram girls' school.

10. A correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of the 13th October, states that the Government girls' school at Polavaram, Godavari district, is located in a very old house which is every moment in danger of falling down, as the principal beam in the roof has given way. The educational authorities are indifferent about it though it has been brought to their notice. He suggests, therefore, that, until a suitable house could be secured, it would be better to close the school.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Oct. 14th, 1895.

Award of scholarship to a Mappila student.

11. Referring to the munificient grant by Government of a scholarship of Rs. 200 per annum to Kohami Ahmed Raya, a Mappila student, for continuing his studies in the Madras Law Class, the *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 14th October, remarks that this young man, after taking his B.A. degree, joined the Law Class, but, being unable to continue his studies for want of means, petitioned Government for the grant of a scholarship which was readily given. In applauding this generous act of Government the paper hopes that it will be good enough to similarly assist deserving and promising Muhammadan youths in this respect whenever occasion may arise.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1895.

The necessity for constructing roads in certain places in Namakkal taluk.

12. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd October, complains of the absence of good roads from Sithirasanthai to the village of Mahadevi, a distance of 20 miles—and again from Mahadevi to Thuriyur—a distance of 12 miles in the taluk of Namakkal. He adds that as carts and passengers suffer great hardship at present the matter deserves the earliest attention of the authorities concerned.

Wretched condition of the roads in the municipality of Mayavaram.

13. A correspondent to the same paper, commenting on the bad administration of the Mayavaram Municipality, says that the streets of that town are miry and overgrown with prickly-pear and are insufficiently provided with lights, and that the absence of lights in the streets gives a great advantage to thieves.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 28th, 1895.

Irregularities prevailing in the Malabar Local Fund Engineering department.

14. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 28th October, says that in no department does too much irregularity prevail as in the Malabar Local Fund Engineering department. Of the three Engineers (including the assistants) and ten overseers, only one has studied in the Engineering College, and the editor says that Government will be convinced of the fact if it calls for a statement of qualifications of or tests passed by each of the above officers. If the President of the District Board had been convinced that the former appointments were an egregious blunder, he would have endeavoured to correct it in the appointments subsequently made. If he says that the difficulty in getting passed candidates was the cause of this, it cannot stand, for he could see from the list of passed candidates that is annually furnished to the President by the authorities of the Engineering College that passed men are available in large numbers. The article says that when the post of Assistant Engineer fell vacant, several applications were received by the President, five or six of which were from the Bachelors of Civil Engineering, but Mr. Moberly, in view of getting that appointment for his brother-in-law, who has passed no examinations, took no notice of the applications and submitted to Government his name and the names of one or two others who possessed only certificates from the Public Works department and passed no examinations. The Government objected to the appointment of Moberly's brother-in-law, but said that the President might, if he liked, appoint one of the other two whom they particularised. At that time Government neither raised any question as to the test passed by the candidates nor remembered their previous order that passed candidates only should be appointed for posts carrying more than Rs. 100 in the Local Fund Engineering department. Mr. Moberly accordingly appointed one of them above referred to some two months ago. As Mr. Maylor, the District Engineer, found the new Assistant Engineer to be always drunk and incompetent for the work owing to his old age he compelled him to resign and Mr. Yewing (?) accordingly tendered his resignation some few days ago. It concludes with the remark that it is quite improper on the part of Government to show such indifference in matters connected with the Engineering department.

### (f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1895.

A suggestion to make a ruling in regard to certain matters relating to the Revenue administration of this Presidency.

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th October, writes as follows:—The action of the lower Revenue officers, such as the revenue inspectors and karnams or village accountants, is highly arbitrary and unsatisfactory. The levy of the water-cess at present is very irregular. Care should be taken that water-cess is levied only on lands situated within a certain distance from an irrigating tank; and every publicity should be given to the rules regulating the water-cess lest even lands watered with the aid of

wells sunk by the ryots should be arbitrarily assessed with water-cess. All cases of water-cess should be disposed by the Tahsildar on his personal inspection; and all complaints regarding such levy should be investigated by the jamabandi officer in the presence of the parties concerned.

A prayer to the Collector of North Arcot.

16. A correspondent to the same paper says that in the village of Kaveripak, in North Arcot district, the first harvest proved a failure owing to untimely rains, and that the ryots could ill afford to pay the revenue kist. The correspondent humbly prays the Collector to defer the collection of kist due for December until the next harvest, and says that a similar concession was granted by Mr. LeFanu while he was Collector of the district.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 12th, 1895.

Disapproving of the proposed levy of village cess in certain taluks of Malabar.

17. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th October, says:—We see from the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 10th July last that Government intends levying a village cess of 10 per cent. on the revenue of the Chirakkal, Kottayam and Kurumbranad taluks in Malabar. We are not aware of any special reason for Government to introduce this cess in those taluks. The reason why this cess was not levied in those taluks when it was introduced in the remaining taluks in Malabar was that the revenue assessed in the former was already heavy. The love of Government for its subjects is highly to be commended as it has thought of levying the cess which was once given up on the score of the heaviness of taxation when the people are being overburdened by the new settlement. Sir Auckland Colvin, a distinguished Anglo-Indian retired official, expressed the opinion that to cause abhorrence to the subjects by unnecessarily increasing the taxation is perilous to the country and that such disaffection ought to be feared more than the Russians on the frontier. Although Government is aware of the fact that their oppressing the people by unbearable taxation is due to nothing but the sole belief that the meek people of India will coolly bear whatever may be done to them. The loyalty of the Hindus is an admitted fact, and to worry them like this may perhaps be worthy of the British Government. We have several historical facts that if this sort of oppression were to be carried on in civilized countries like England and America, the people there would never bear it. To have mercy on the distressed is a duty incumbent on the sovereign. In Malabar the tenants, who now get something to live upon after paying the revenue and the landlord's share, are but very few in number, and if the Government think of still worrying such tenants by enhancing the assessment, the best thing for them would be to give up their agricultural occupation in future. The present revenue of Malabar will be quadrupled by the time the settlement is completed. We unhesitatingly affirm that the levying of a fresh tax like the one under reference in addition to a revenue which was considered very heavy even by the Muhammadan rulers is not in conformity with justice. We do not deny that much good has been derived by us during the British administration, but their value is greatly detracted from owing to the imposition of taxes like this is a matter for profound regret. It needs no saying that if wealth which men value so much in this world is to be extorted from them in various ways, their misery will indeed be indescribable. The Government ought specially to bear in mind that it is highly derogatory to them to impose fresh taxes and oppress the people who are already groaning under heavy taxation. It would be something if the revenue collected from the people in this fashion were spent for the benefit of India, but this is very seldom done. If the Government conquer a country in some corner of India or send an army out of India, the expenses incurred are to be borne by the Indians. Considering the justice of the administration of British Government the only way to obtain relief is by making incessant complaints to them. It is therefore highly necessary that the people and the Kerala Mahajana Sabha should go on agitating and agitating in the matter of the village cess, and if they persistently carry on their agitation, we are sure that they will obtain some relief at least.

18. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 21st October, referring to the Malabar survey, says that several mistakes have been committed in respect of the entries in the adangal registers of Palghat and Walavanad taluks, especially of the former. It appears that there are several instances in which the occupiers of lands are entered as owners and owners as occupiers; and innumerable blunders are said to have been committed in the classification of soils, parambas, gardens, &c. The editor says that he has himself examined the survey plans, adangal registers, pattas and other records of a certain land belonging to some landlords in Palghat taluk and has become convinced of the errors above referred to; and he is of opinion that if Government proceed with the settlement before rectifying to their satisfaction the errors referred to the consequences will be disastrous to the country.

Malabar survey.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 21st, 1895.

### (h) *Railways.*

19. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 23rd October, hears that the people of South Canara have memorialised the Madras Government to make Baliapatam as the terminus of the Calicut-Cannanore Railway. It fully endorses the prayers of the memorialists and strongly advocates the extension of the line for various reasons. The remark is made that owing to the South Canara district not being connected with the other districts by railway or other means of easy communications, people are seriously inconvenienced. The opinion is expressed that the line will be a success both commercially and financially and that the cost of construction per mile will be less than that required per mile elsewhere as there are no rivers to be bridged and the janmam value to be paid for the land will not be so high as in other parts.

To make Baliapatam as the terminus of the Calicut-Cannanore Railway.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 23rd, 1895.

20. *Alhami*, of the 13th October, in inviting the attention of East Coast Railway authorities to the want of separate refreshment rooms on the line for respectable Hindu and Muhammadan passengers, remarks that their absence causes great inconvenience, inasmuch as travellers are now obliged to be contented with the stale and unwholesome meat and provisions which are sold on the line and suggests that arrangements may be made for providing separate utensils and necessary comforts and appointing special Hindu and Muhammadan servants at each refreshment room and fixing a scale of rates for food varying from one rupee to As. 8 in order of classes.

Want of separate refreshment rooms on the East Coast Railway for respectable Hindus and Muhammadans.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1895.

### (i) *Public Works.*

21. A correspondent of the *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 13th October, says that the river named Tirumanimutham, which runs between Tiruchengod and Namakkal, is overflooded and obstructs traffic whenever there is a heavy downpour of rain. It needs bridging over. The correspondent invites the earnest attention of the President of the District Board to the subject.

Expediency of erecting a bridge over the Tirumanimutham river.

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN. *Tiruchengôd*, Oct. 13th, 1895.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th October, speaking of the anicut at Periyar which was recently opened by his Excellency Lord Wenlock, praises Government for the pains it has taken to complete its construction under the able supervision of Colonel Pennycuick, and adds that the late Governor, Sir Grant Duff, deserves the gratitude of the people for his exertions in inducing the Government of India to allot adequate funds for the execution of the project.

A remark on the completion of the construction of the anicut at Periyar.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1895.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1895.

A request to the Public Works authorities with regard to a certain tank in the village of Mahadevi in Namakkal taluk.

23. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th October, complains that the water-supply in the village of Mahadevi, in Namakkal taluk, has become very scanty owing to the wretched condition of the tank in that village and to the elevage in the middle of the Kollimali river, which tends to divert its water from flowing into the said tank, and that the villagers sustain a loss in consequence. He requests the Public Works authorities to do the needful. The correspondent also suggests the advisability of opening a hospital at Thathiyangarpet, a village in the same taluk.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1895.

Disadvantages arising from having a dilapidated sluice in the Kaveripak tank in North Arcot district.

24. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th October, says that the dilapidated condition of the sluice in the Kaveripak tank permits sand heaps to fill in the tank and makes the water-supply of the village very insufficient. He hopes that the District Collector will take steps for getting the sluice repaired and also for removing the said sand heaps.

A complaint of the villagers of Athur.

25. A correspondent to the same paper complains that Government has taken no notice of the memorial submitted by the villagers of Athur in Chingleput taluk complaining that the water-supply in the village is becoming less and less owing to the channel being filled up with sand.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 23rd, 1895.

Assistant Commissioner of the Salt and Abkári department, Calicut division, ordering the Calicut Circle Inspector to withdraw a certain circular of his.

26. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 23rd October, is glad to notice that the Assistant Commissioner of the Salt and Abkári department, Calicut division, has ordered the Salt and Abkári Inspector of the Calicut circle to withdraw the circular issued by the latter to the sub-inspectors and petty officers under him insisting on their reporting at least two cases a week. It is observed that such circulars lead to the concoction of a large number of cases, which is shameful to the department and oppressive to the people. In conclusion, the article says if such iniquitous actions on the part of the subordinates are then and there noticed and nipped in the bud by their superiors, the cry now raised against the department will cease to a very great extent.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 12th, 1895.

Complaining of the delay in granting abkári licenses.

27. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th October, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar and the Board of Revenue to the necessity of granting licenses to the bidders of abkári shops as soon as the auction sale is over. At present the licenses are prepared in the taluk offices and forwarded to the Collector for signature and by the time they are signed and returned by him or his representative nearly one month passes away. If the shopkeepers, who are ignorant of law, open their shops and carry on business in the interval, they are put to trouble by the abkári officers on the ground that their transactions have been illegal. Licenses ought to be granted on the day of the auction sale. If this is not possible, the shopkeepers ought at least to be given a permit to go on with their business on condition of the permit being returned when licenses are granted. The adoption of some such measures will remove the inconveniences and worry to which the shopkeepers are now put by the abkári officers.

### (*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1895.

Indulgence granted to the Moplahs by the Court of Wards in the estate of Gaulpara in Malabar.

28. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th October, regrets to learn that the Court of Wards permitted the Moplahs to live in the estate of Gaulpara in Malabar which is now under their management and thereby gave room for an outbreak of a riot. The paper says that the indulgence granted to them would

tempt them to erect in the estate a mosque and that might lead to a riot. The paper hopes that Government will soon inquire into the matter.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th October, admits that His Excellency Lord Wenlock possesses many amiable qualities, such as tender-heartedness, uninterference, devotion to duty, and so forth, but regrets to remark that His Excellency has always been a puppet in the hands of his Councillors, and that his government has done no substantial good to the country. The paper therefore does not like that the people of Madras should give His Excellency a farewell entertainment on the eve of his departure, and it even says that if any attempt should be made to honour His Excellency with a public demonstration, it would be followed by unpleasant consequences.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1895.

Objections raised for giving a farewell entertainment to His Excellency Lord Wenlock.

30. The *Dhimani*, of the 10th October, referring to the kerosine-oil depôt of Messrs. Best and Co., situated near the Royapuram Railway station, comments on the danger of storing kerosine-oil—a substance which, in spite of all precautions, is easily inflammable—so near to dwelling houses. It says that it is the duty of Government to notice such evils and prays that Government should remove it outside the town. As the Governor, Lord Wenlock, is to retire soon, it remarks that it will be greatly beneficial to carry out the suggestion before his departure.

DHIMANI, *Madras*, Oct. 10th, 1895.

A kerosine oil depôt at Royapuram.

31. The *Desopakari*, of the 20th October, referring to the report of Government on the working of the Telegraph department for the year 1894–95, regrets that the system of united Post and Telegraph offices does not obtain in this country to a larger extent than now. Many villages that are postal stations have the telegraph wires passing through them, but the offices are located only in some big towns between which and the villages no telegraphic communication exists. The consequence is that the inhabitants of villages do not enjoy the benefits which people in large towns do. The paper opines that if in every taluk four or five postal stations be connected by telegraph, it would not only benefit the people at large but would also add to the income of the department.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Oct. 20th, 1895.

Additional telegraph stations.

32. The same paper laments that promotions in the Postal department are not made according to any tests or departmental examinations as in other departments. Hence it is that even intelligent graduates and under-graduates are obliged to remain as sub-postmasters, growing dispirited for lack of promotion; and hence also it is that even men of inferior educational attainments are, without any question, raised to high offices. The paper therefore suggests that appointments from that of sub-postmaster to the superintendents should be divided into certain grades and that promotion in these grades should be regulated by separate departmental examinations and believes that, unless this were done, there would be nothing to encourage the officials in this department.

A grievance in the Postal department.

33. Referring to the promotion of Mahdi Hussain Sahib, Tahsildar of Cuddapah, to the post of Deputy Collector, *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 3rd October, states that his promotion is regarded as an act of grace to the Muhammadan community of the Madras Presidency and heartily thanks His Excellency for it.

KHASIM-UL AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Oct. 3rd, 1895.

Promotion of Mahdi Hussain Sahib to Deputy Collectorship.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

34. The *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 25th August, regrets for the absence of a provision in the Criminal Procedure Code permitting the non-attendance of female witnesses who are of a respectable standing and who practically lead a gosha life, *i.e.* (not putting their appearance before the public or in sight of males) without calling themselves as goshas. It says that the absence of the said provision

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengód*, Aug. 26th, 1895.

A suggestion to the members of the Legislative Council to introduce a provision in the Criminal Procedure Code permitting the non-attendance of female witnesses who are of a respectable standing.

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## III.—Legislation.

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36. The *Vijayathvajam*, of the 10th

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37. A leader in the Malayalam *K*

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VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tirchengód.* Aug. 18th, 1895.

A suggestion to the members of the Legislative Council regarding section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

35. The *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 18th August, remarks that some magistrates in the summons issued by them, strike out the words "Or by pleader as the case may be" and thus compel the personal attendance of the accused. The paper says that this proves a hardship to people who are of a respectable standing, especially when the nature of the offence does not call for such attendance. The paper suggests to the members of the Legislative Council the advisability of so amending section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Code as to make the personal attendance of the accused, if he happens to be a respectable person, optional.

VIJAYATHVAJAM, *Tinnevelly*, Oct. 10th, 1895.

Advisability of stopping infant marriage by legislation.

36. The *Vijayathvajam*, of the 10th October, reporting that a marriage was performed in the village of Periyapoliem, near Pudukkóttai, between a boy of nine years and a female child six months old, thinks it desirable that such marriages should be put a stop to by legislation.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 23rd, 1895.

Remarks on the Malabar Land Registration Bill and the Bill to limit the local extent of the Madras Rent Recovery Act.

37. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 23rd October, refers to the Malabar Land Registration Bill and the Bill to limit the local extent of the Madras Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865 to be introduced into the Madras Legislative Council. It does not make any comment upon the first Bill, but in the case of the second, remarks are made to the following purport:—This measure is undoubtedly a beneficial one to the tenants. The janmi is responsible for the revenue; and it is only after the receipt of the rent that the janmi can pay the revenue, which will, no doubt, be doubled after the settlement. If the powers vested in the janmis under the Madras Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865 be taken away just when the settlement is about to be completed, it is only by civil suits as at present that the arrears of rent can in future be recovered from the tenants, which is not so easy. There is no doubt that if the amount of revenue payable for each kist be not regularly paid the land will be sold at a low price. Although the necessity for the Rent Recovery Act had not hitherto been felt so much, yet the evil resulting from the cancelment of the power conferred by the Act upon the janmis will clearly be perceived and experienced by them only when the revenue begins to be collected after the settlement. The number of kists has already been reduced, and if the revenue also be enhanced, the janmis will be ruined for ever beyond any hope of recovery. When the difficulty and the urgency for paying the amount of each kist becomes greater, the janmis have no other alternative than to press their tenants, and when the pressure is carried too high disturbances and quarrels are likely to ensue. The Government perhaps, apprehending these evils, brought forward this Bill now to exclude Malabar and South-East Wynaad from the operation of the Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865; but Government is also bound to consider the welfare of the janmis responsible for the payment of the revenue. The article trusts that Government will give proper consideration to the case of the janmis and that the janmis will not be apathetic in taking steps to do the needful.

The *Manorama*, of the 21st October, reproduces the Malayalam translation of the above two Bills and says that the powers proposed to be conferred upon the registrars of janmam titles and the Collector are unlimited and stringent and the land-owners will consequently suffer great hardship. The paper, while condemning the hasty manner in which it is proposed to do away with the Rent Recovery Act in Malabar and South-East Wynaad, remarks that when the janmis are assessed to pay thousands and ten thousands in

lump sums, it is the bounden duty of Government to afford them all conveniences for the collection of rent from the tenants.

KERALA, PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 26th, 1895.

A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th October, alludes to the two Bills now before Government. Referring to the Malabar Land Registration Bill it observes that, as it has been specially stated that the scope and object of the Bill is to secure the public revenue, it is certain that no consideration has been given to the welfare of the people. It is to be doubted whether an absurd law like the proposed one has ever been framed up to the present day. That the Government should think that a summary inquiry will do in the matter of registering the proprietors of landed estates is very much to be regretted. It is absolutely impracticable by a summary inquiry to ascertain the real proprietor of an estate the ownership of which is in dispute. It has been referred to in the Bill that the Collector shall not be bound to hear the party to any dispute arising from the summary decision of the Collector. How can a decision be reasonable which has been given without duly hearing what the contentions of the parties are. If the Collector alone be made responsible in the matter of settling the proprietors of lands in this off-hand fashion, it will undoubtedly end in great disaster. It is clear from section 8 of the Bill that the Government anticipates that the aggrieved party will resort to the civil courts, and it is also plain from the same section that the contending parties themselves will have to bear the loss sustained by the unreasonable decision of the Collector. This is really deplorable. If the decision arrived at by the Collector has been made after hearing both the parties in a searching inquiry, they themselves will then be held responsible for the civil suit. To create disputes on undisputed lands by a so-called summary inquiry and to leave the parties to fight out for themselves will cause them serious loss, a part of which ought, the editor says, to be borne by Government. According to the Bill a person who is not the proprietor of an estate may claim ownership to it, and he may perhaps come out successful in the summary inquiry also. In such cases the real proprietor will have to spend a good deal of money to get his ownership established, and in case the defendant is poor, the plaintiff will have to bear the cost of the suit. It might even happen that the proprietor loses the property by the suit. There is also a provision in the Bill that in matters in which the Collector has not given a reasonable decision no appeal shall lie to the Board of Revenue from such a decision. This Bill, which has been drafted by Government solely to gain their own ends, will be introduced in the next meeting of the Legislative Council and as most of the provisions of the Bill are obnoxious to the prosperity of the country the non-official members will, the editor trusts, raise their voice against the objectionable features of the Bill.

In reference to the Rent Recovery Bill, it is remarked that, although the measure will afford temporary protection to the tenants, yet it will be injurious to the janmis. It is true that if the janmis, who will be legally bound to pay the revenue in time, do not get the rent from their tenants regularly, they may fall into arrears and their lands sold; and landed proprietors will be a thing of the past; but it is equally true that if this power of distraint be given to the janmis, there is every probability of there occurring more disturbances in Malabar than now.

A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 28th October, is at a loss to understand why Government wants to pass the Rent Recovery Bill so hastily without giving sufficient time for the public to discuss the measure thoroughly. The paper says that it has not hitherto heard of any Mappila outbreak having occurred in Malabar by the landlords making or attempting to make use of the provisions of the Rent Recovery Act; and the frequent outbreaks in that district are to be attributed to the same causes that lead to the occurrence of riots between the Hindus and Muhammadans in other parts of India and not to the oppression of landlords nor to the Act being in force in Malabar. Up to this time the landholders in Malabar were not bound to collect and pay revenue to Government, for the Government itself was collecting it from the

tenants and the little, if any, that was in the landholder's name could be easily collected and paid by them without resorting to the provisions of the Act. This is the reason why the Act has remained a dead letter in Malabar for the last thirty years. The paper suggests that a separate section should, so far as the Malabar district is concerned, be added to the Bill in question to the effect that the revenue will be assessed in the name of the tenants and that it should be provided either in the Regulation XXVI of 1802 or the Madras Act IV (?) of 1864 that if the tenant falls into arrears of revenue his interest in the land will be sold first and in case the arrears could not be wholly realised thereby a notice will be served on the janmi and his janmam right will be sold for the balance due. There will then be no cause for complaint and the exclusion of the Malabar district from the operation of the Act will be expedient and reasonable.

The same issue of the paper says, in reference to the Malabar Land Registration Bill, that the Bill is highly objectionable and if it be passed into law as it now stands without eliciting the opinion of the Malabar public the landed proprietors will be put to great hardship. The powers conferred upon the Collector are said to be very arbitrary. In fact, the paper disapproves of the Bill *in toto*. It suggests certain additions and alterations in respect of certain sections. The time allowed for the proprietors to apply to have their names registered should, the paper says, be extended according to the nature and size of their estates, and as most of the janmis do not get the District Gazette and are not in the habit of going to courts and other public offices, the notice referred to in section 5 of the Bill should be personally served on them. The registration of proprietors without hearing parties to disputed cases or receiving any evidence tendered by any such party is deprecated, and section 7 should therefore be amended. Provisions should be made in section 8 as to who should be made liable to pay cost in any suits to set aside or modify a registration ordered by the Collector. The editor says that those who arbitrarily decide the matter without receiving evidence should be made liable. As regards the rules to be framed by the Board of Revenue under sections 10 and 13, the remark is made that a provision should be made to the effect that the public should be given an opportunity of discussing the rules before they are brought into force.

## IV.—Native States.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1895.

A complaint against the Post office at Pudukkóttai.

38. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th October, reports that the Post office at Pudukkóttai never delivers book posts containing catalogues and that the acting clerk, named Panchu Aiyar, is very unkind to people that go to the Post office for making money orders, &c., and worries them to come to the office at hours that please him instead of attending them at once.

Vruthanthamanjari, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1895.

The Warangal Collector.

39. A correspondent to the *Vruthanthamanjari*, of the 26th October, commenting on the administration of the Collector of Warangal, Mr. Abd-ul Khadar Sahib, states that lawlessness and disorder prevail throughout the district, that the municipality of the town is doing nothing, that they have even removed the lamp-posts in the streets, that the Revenue employés also kill persons for refusing to give them bribes, and that the police look helplessly on while murders are being committed in the streets in broad daylight. He is at a loss to know whether this is due to the talukdar's incapacity or indifference. He adds that no happiness can be enjoyed by the people unless these irregularities are removed.

Suriodaya, *Bangalore*, Oct. 24th, 1895.

The threatened abolition of the Mysore Representative Assembly.

40. The *Suriodaya*, of the 24th October, learns that the Diwan of Mysore expressed to some of the representatives in the Mysore Repretentative Assembly and also to some other great men a threat that he would brush away the representative assembly if he liked, and therefore remarks

that it is impossible for the Diwan to do any such thing now when the people have for the last fifteen years enjoyed the privilege of representation and when it is known that the late Maharaja regarded the assembly with great favour. The assembly, says the paper, is the only means by which the people can bring their grievances to the notice of their rulers, and to do away with such an institution of which Mysore is justly proud, and on account of which it has become so well known throughout the world, would be a retrograde step which the Diwan would not dare to take.

Certain accusations against the Diwan of Mysore.

41. The same paper has an open letter addressed to the Diwan to the following effect:—Your policy in winning over the Maharani and the councillors to your way of thinking is really admirable. Your success in all these machinations is due to your good stars, but good stars do not last for ever. You have provided for all your friends and relations so well that even if you should retire there is no fear that for ten generations to come your followers will become extinct in the Mysore service. You have made the representative assembly subservient to yourself by making it an assembly of *Potails* and *Shambhogues* (village headmen and accountants). We now know that Colonel Campbell, the Private Secretary, is in league with you. To prevent the people from representing their real grievances to the Viceroy on the occasion of his next visit you have issued an order that all addresses intended to be presented to His Excellency should be sent to your approval in the first instance. Although you are not a disciple of the Sringirimutt yet you have used your power in enabling the Sringiri Swami to enter the Vaishnava temple in Seringapatam in return for certain services you have received from him. We are waiting to see what underhand means you will employ to prevent the Srivaishnavas from complaining aloud to the Viceroy of the outrage done to their religious feelings by the forcible entrance of the Swami into their temple. Not content with having wielded absolute power for fourteen years you now want to undermine the Council of Regency because it is a hindrance to the execution of all your designs.

The resignation of the Diwan of Indore withdrawn.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Oct. 28th, 1895.

42. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 28th October, says that, although the Maharaja of Indore accepted the resignation of his Diwan, yet the Government of India has compelled the Maharaja to retain the services of the Diwan.

## V.—Prospects of the Corps and the Condition of the People.

The floods in the Kistna district.

Desopakari, *Ellore*, Oct. 18th, 1895.

43. A correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of the 13th October, states that the recent floods in the Kistna and Godávari districts have destroyed the crops of nearly two hundred villages and that consequently about one half of the people have been rendered destitute and helpless. As forty of these villages belong to the Bhimavaram taluk in the Godávari district, the Aokivedu People's Association represented the matter to the General Deputy Collector at Narsapur, who, after examining a few villages, promised to help them by reporting the facts to the Government and to the zamindar of Sanivarapetta who owns some of the villages. The correspondent believes that many people in every village have been reduced to starvation and prays that Government will take proper steps to relieve the widespread distress.

The correspondent then says that the surplus waters from the hill streamlets and from the irrigation channels from the Kistna and Godávari rivers are diverted into the Kollair lake and the great canals of the Kistna and the Godávari run between it and the sea; for these reasons a single day's rain is enough to make it swell and destroy houses and fields.

He also states that the water collected on the land between Gudivada and Woondi main canal and between Ellorepadu lock and the Ellore canal, an area of forty miles long by twenty broad, is left to be carried off only by a small salt water channel of 100 feet at Tadinada lock. He fears that,

unless the canals that connect the Kollair lake with the sea were widened, the whole populatiou would in a short time die of starvation. The people attribute these difficulties to the indifference (of the authorities) which is the result of the advice of the District Engineer, Kistna. Although the officers of the Godávari district are aware of the suffering to which people of their district are exposed on account of the Kollair lake, yet they cannot do anything as the duty of improving the condition of the lake rests with the Kistna district authorities. He refers to the proposal submitted to the Government by the Ackivédu Association through the Honourable Mr. N. Subba Row that a conference of Revenne and Department of Public Works officers from both the districts should be held at a place on the border land and that delegates should be invited to consider this question, and that, unless this were done, the people in the villages about this lake would gradually be impoverished and ruined. He prays that the Government will be moved by the efforts of Mr. Subba Row to show mercy to the people in this matter and issue necessary orders.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1895.

Policemen and thieves.

44. The *Sasileka*, of the 25th October, states that policemen in Russia have a fine way of obtaining confessions from thieves. It would seem that a certain drug is administered in their food, which, when taken, has the power of making them confess even the holiest of secrets. The paper recommends that this method should be adopted by the Government in this country also.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*. Oct. 28th, 1895.

Indian finance and the visits of native princes to England.

45. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 28th October, says His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad is said to be contemplating a visit to England. The grand welcome given to the Amir's son may well excite the appetite of the Indian princes; and others besides the Nizam may follow the inviting example. If these royal visits increase the burden of the people of India will also increase as we may take it that the cost of their reception will have to be defrayed by the Indian treasury. Thus between frontier wars and the visits of our princes to England India's financial position has anything but encouraging prospect before it.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*. Oct. 21st, 1895.

The Indian Civil Service.

46. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st October, says that, among the sixty young men that were passed for the Indian Civil Service this year, only one belongs to India; this, the paper says, is due to the restriction that the examination is to be held in England. After pointing out the various causes which prevent the young Indians from going to England to compete for the service and risking a great deal on the doubtful chance of being successful, the paper goes on thus:—"It is plain that if the Indians are not to be excluded from the service a change must be brought about. The decision of the Secretary of State on the question of holding the examination in India has caused a great disappointment in the country. We trust that some change will be brought about before long, for it is sadly needed as the solitary name in the list referred to amply testifies."

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Oct. 28th, 1895.

The Viceroy's visit and wastage of money.

47. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 28th October, says that Hyderabad is wasting money unnecessarily in making preparations for the reception of the Viceroy, by sending for furniture from England to furnish the rooms to be occupied by His Excellency while in Hyderabad, and hopes that Mysore will not be so foolish, although here too there was a great deal of waste on the occasion of Lord Lansdowne's visit.

Preparations for the next session of the National Congress.

48. The same paper says that preparations for holding the next meeting of the National Congress are going on in Poona, but as some of the congress leaders in the place are against holding the annual social

conference in the same pandal the congress is held in, there has been a split in the camps.

Collection of funds for the congress in Bombay.

49. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st October, says:—At a large meeting called on Friday before last in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association at the instance of the Honorary Secretary of the local Standing Congress Committee, the feasibility of establishing a permanent fund for the congress by means of mass subscriptions was considered. The Honourable Mr. Javerilal presided and submitted a rough scheme the general principles of which were approved. The idea, for the city of Bombay, is to appoint ward committees of influential gentlemen in sympathy with the movement, and by means of meetings and house-to-house visitations collect funds. As soon as these ward committees are formed, in about three or four weeks, the work is to be commenced in earnest.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 21st, 1895.

Salaries of Postmasters and peons to be raised.

50. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 14th October, invites the attention of the postal authorities and Government to the desirability of raising the salaries of Postmasters and peons in the department. The correspondent adds that, considering the present responsibility of the postal employés, their pay is very inadequate, and as there is a large annual saving effected in the department, it is a great pity that the authorities treat this important question with indifference.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 14th, 1895.

[Issued 9th November 1895.]

[ 1001 reduced to base ]

# REPORT
ON
# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
## Fortnight ending the 15th November 1895.

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| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st Nov. 1895. |
| 2 | "Vijayathrajam" .. .. .. | Tinnevelly .. .. .. | 1,200 | 10th ,, ,, |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. .. | .. | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 250 | 21st Oct. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 19th and 26th Oct. and 2nd and 9th Nov 1895. |
| 6 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 2nd and 9th Nov. 1895. |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 8 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 26th Oct. and 9th Nov. 1895. |
| 9 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 30th ,, ,, 6th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 2nd and 9th Nov. 1895. |
| 11 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 370 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 13 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 1st, 5th and 8th Nov. 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 14 | "Suniti" .. .. .. .. | Rajahmundry .. .. | 750 | Sept. 1895. |
| 15 | "Sarada" .. .. .. .. | Attili .. .. .. | Not known. | Oct. ,, |
| 16 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | Oct. ,, |
| 17 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,500 | Nov. ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | 30th Oct. 1895. |
| 19 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 10th Nov. ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 1st and 8th Nov. 1895. |
| 21 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 300 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | |
| 23 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 500 | 30th Oct. and 6th Nov. 1895. |
| 24 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 3rd Nov. 1895. |
| 25 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 3rd and 10th Nov. 1895. |
| 26 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 300 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Deshabhimani" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 170 | 3rd and 10th Nov. 1895. |
| 28 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 420 | 4th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 527 | 6th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,800 | 31st Oct. and 7th Nov. 1895. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 300 | 1st and 11th Nov. 1895. |
| 33 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 30th Oct. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 638 | 2nd and 9th Nov. 1895. |
| 35 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 30th Oct. and 6th Nov. 1895. |
| 36 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 473 | 4th and 11th Nov. 1895. |
| 37 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 650 | 2nd and 9th Nov. 1895. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 38 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 28th Oct. and 4th Nov. 1895. |
| 39 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapettah do. .. | 570 | 26th ,, ,, 2nd ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 28th ,, 1895. |
| 41 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras .. | 500 | 27th ,, and 3rd Nov. 1895. |
| 42 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 21st, 24th, 28th, and 31st Oct. 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for October, says that there cannot be a more senseless regulation than the one which the Natal Government is trying to enact that Indian coolies in the colony should be always bound in service to some master or other and can never become free.

Hindujanasamskarini, *Madras*, Oct. 1895.

Indians in Natal.

2. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 4th November, in a leading article, after recounting the various kinds of cruelties committed by the Turks in Armenia and Constantinople, says that the best course that ought to be pursued with regard to Turkey is to let Russia take the whole of European Turkey; that the people would be far better governed by the Czar than by the Sultan, and most people would welcome the change. The editor further says that there is no reason to apprehend any harm to India if Russia should occupy Turkey; on the contrary probably much good would ensue inasmuch as the Russians would then have so much to do in Europe that they would find no time to meddle with India. Besides, if England consented to the Czar taking possession of Turkey terms might be made with him not to come near India. The Russians do not care so much for India as for Turkey.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Nov. 4th, 1895.

Turkish atrocities and their remedy.

3. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 31st October, says that the massacre of missionaries in China was perpetrated at the instigation of the officials of the country as is evident from a translation of a circular issued and placarded in the streets in China. The officials seem to be too powerful even for the Emperor to control and punish.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Oct. 31st, 1895.

The massacre of missionaries in China.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

4. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 26th October, hears that the Commissioner of Police for the City of Madras intends to pass a rule that all hackney carriage drivers should appear in a decent uniform as they do in Bombay and Calcutta, and says that if a rule like this were passed it would be necessary to increase the rate of fare by one anna per rupee, all the more so as the introduction of tram cars has seriously curtailed the poor income of hackney men.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1895.

The contemplated rule to compel hackney drivers to dress in decent uniform.

5. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 2nd November, complains that the bridge at the Cockrane basin is unsafe for people to pass by after 9 P.M. as they are often assaulted by old criminals. A strict watch on such characters by the police will have a wholesome effect.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1895.

A suggestion to the Madras police regarding old offenders who waylay people at Cockrane basin.

6. The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 30th October, in relating the facts of a police torture case that came up before the Kistna Sessions Court, in which a poor fellow of the wandering *Erukala* tribe was beaten to death by the police at Nuzvid, says that, while the unhappy victim lay dying in the hospital, the Police Superintendent, Mr. Prendergast, and the Head Assistant Collector, Mr. Oldfield, came to the place on business; but when the relatives of the man approached them to make their complaint, Mr. Prendergast's servants set dogs upon them and they were driven away. This fact came out during the trial of the case. As neither Mr. Prendergast nor Mr. Oldfield took any notice of the man, no dying declaration was recorded.

It was only after the man had died in the hospital that Mr. Oldfield inquired into the cause of his sudden death; but all the papers connected with his investigation were taken away by him when he was transferred to

Vibudharanjani, *Ellore*, Oct. 30th, 1895.

A police torture case.

Kurnool. The paper asks whether a Collector is justified in so carrying away with him the papers of one district to another. It trusts that Government will do something to reform the Police department as such a thing has become very necessary.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Oct. 1895.

7. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for October, says that there is not a district in this presidency where the police are not generally condemned for unfaithfulness to their duty. If a burglary or dacoity takes place, the police officers sit silent like other men and do not put themselves to any trouble to detect the offence. As the administrators of this country are foreigners, the laws which they conscientiously make are found to be more serviceable to wicked than to good men. The English Government has failed to distinguish the wicked from the good and to frame laws which can keep the wicked in check, and the consequence is that the number of evil-doers is on the increase in the country. The paper desires that the present system of police should be abolished, European Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents should be removed, village police system should be revived and means should be devised for the suppression of crime.

The police.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Nov. 10th, 1895.

8. A correspondent to the *Rajayogi*, of the 10th November, referring to a burglary committed in the house of one Aki Subbarayadu, near the Nalamvari choultry, in Rajahmundry, states that some days after the burglary the police took to the station a boy named Bapirazu who kept a stall on the pial of the choultry and told him that they had come to know that he was the author of the deed and that they would not let him off until he gave them one hundred rupees. The boy replied that he had not a pie with him and they might do whatever they liked with him; whereupon the cruel-hearted and avaricious police resolved to to torture him, and, taking him into a room close by, gagged his mouth, very severely beat him till he was nearly dead and then set him free. The next day the poor boy went to the hospital, showed his wounds to the Surgeon and requested him for a certificate, but the Surgeon would have nothing to do unless he was paid Rs. 50. Thus left helpless, the boy went home weeping. How just, the paper exclaims, are the administrators of justice!

Torture by the police.

### (b) *Courts.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1895.

9. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 9th November, referring to the disgrace to which the District Munsif of Mallapuram was subjected by Mr. Gillespie, the Acting Special Assistant Collector, prays that the High Court will take notice of the matter and devise means to protect their subordinates from being disgraced in this way.

"Anglo-Indian high-handedness."

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1895.

10. *Alhami*, of the 27th October, referring to the sentence of imprisonment passed on the accused persons concerned in the Dhulia riot case, remarks with great regret that innocent men have been punished instead of being acquitted. The decision passed in the case will not only tend to wound the feelings of the Mussalman inhabitants of Dhulia, but also those of the Mussalmans in general. The Collector, who gave the order to fire, and the police were let off scot-free. Government should reverse the sentence passed against the innocent Mussalmans.

Dhulia riot.

### (d) *Education.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Oct. 30th, 1895.

11. The *Desabhimani*, of the 30th October, hearing of the rumour that the authorities contemplate the abolition of the Kumbakónam College, says that this news "fills it with unspeakable sorrow and a sense of deep wrong done to the southern portion of this Presidency."

Regret expressed at the rumour that the authorities contemplate the abolition of the Kumbakónam College.

12. The *Sarada*, for October, referring to the Primary School examination, regrets that the present system of conducting it has the following disadvantages. Candidates who go up in the same year have to answer questions which are not all the same, as the examiners have to hold the examination in different centres. For each circle there are two examining boards, and this fact, coupled with the other fact that the examination is held in different centres on different days, encourages candidates to apply to be examined in two different centres in the hope that if they fail in one place they may succeed in the other. School boys of course cannot do this, but others who go up for the examination can. Further, this system cannot prevent some at least of the examination questions from leaking out; and, lastly, the Government have to spend a large sum of money by way of travelling allowance to the examiners. To obviate these difficulties, the paper suggests that, as the places selected as centres of examination are of some importance, the examiners for each centre should be chosen from that centre itself, while the chief examiner for each district should send out the same set of questions in sealed covers to be put by them to the candidates at one and the same time. In this way, it says, the examination will be finished in two or three days, the Government will save its money, and questions will not leak out.

SARADA, *Attili*, October 1895.

The Primary School examination.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

13. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 2nd November, commenting on the proceedings of the last meeting of the Madras Municipal Commissioners, remarks that the suggestion made by one of the Commissioners to open municipal hospitals in each division of the municipality deserves the earnest attention of the Commission.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1895.

Advisability of opening municipal hospitals in each division of the Madras municipality.

14. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 6th November, says that the main road leading from Cuddalore to Panruti at its hundredth mile is crossed by a rivulet which in times of heavy rain becomes over-flooded with water and seriously obstructs traffic. The Local Fund Board of the district ought to attend to the matter.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Nov. 6th, 1895.

Advisability of erecting a bridge over a rivulet near Cuddalore.

15. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 1st November, who signs himself "a schoolmaster," complains that the salaries of local fund village schoolmasters are not paid regularly. After the salary bills are prepared by the inspecting schoolmaster they pass through the hands of a number of persons who do not care in the least about disposing of the bills quickly; thus it is not till three months after the salary has become due that the poor schoolmaster gets it. And this salary is a miserable pittance not enough to furnish even proper raiment for the body. To add to this misery, it is reported that these small salaries are going to be reduced. The correspondent remarks that, instead of undergoing these hardships, it might perhaps be better to the schoolmasters to go out as coolies and earn wages daily.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1895.

Village schoolmasters.

16. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th November, says that the municipality of the Civil and Military station at Bangalore has imposed a tax upon garden houses on account of conservancy, that this tax is very unpopular and that several intend contesting it in court.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 11th, 1895.

A new tax levied by the municipality of the Civil and Military station, Bangalore.

### (f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

17. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 1st November, complains that the officers engaged in the work of resettlement in the Godavari district have assessed the lands in the villages of Alamur, Vadur, Nelamur and others in the Tanuku taluk without consulting the ryots or heeding

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1895.

A grievance anent the Godavari resettlement.

their representations in spite of the well-known unproductiveness of the soil in those parts. When the soil was declared to be brackish and clayey at the last settlement, that is, before the construction of the anicuts, is it right, the correspondent asks, to suppose that they are in good condition now? What could have produced this alleged improvement? It could not be supposed that the lands might have been fertilised by the muddy deposits left by the canals that irrigate them, for, at the time that the last settlement was made, the Godavari flowed broad and free unobstructed by anicuts or locks; and is it reasonable to think that now, when the water, after flowing limitedly through the sluices of the anicut 30 miles up the river, and after being diverted into numerous canals and strained through numerous locks at last enters these fields through palmyra pipes, each about a foot in circumference, there is more soil carried down than at the time of the last settlement? He regrets that the petitions of the poor ryots praying for the redress of this grievance were not attended to, and prays that the Government will do what is needful for the welfare of the people.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 4th, 1895.

The Malabar settlement.

18. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 4th November, says that if Government enhance the revenue by the settlement and conduct the settlement with the janmis without affording them sufficient facilities for collecting the revenue from their tenants, it will give rise to various sorts of litigations and the district will be ruined soon. It remarks that if Government does not pass a law to impose the assessment in the name of the tenants and in such a way that it may not be injurious to the interests of both the tenants and landlords, the landlords are sure to immediately resort to special measures to evict the tenants from their lands. In conclusion the article says that it is unbecoming on the part of Government to pass enactments with the sole object of securing its revenue.

*(h) Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1895.

Advisability of putting iron bars across the windows of railway carriages.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st November, reports that a child fell down from a railway carriage through its window in the Southern Mahratta Railway and thinks that iron bars across the window would prevent the occurrence of such accidents.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 2nd, 1895.

Inconveniences experienced by the passengers on the Madras Railway.

20. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd November, says that most of the carriages attached to the local train running from Calicut to Tirur and Podanur are leaky and uncomfortable. As the carriages have no shutters to the windows, the passengers are greatly inconvenienced by being exposed to the rain and sun in all seasons. When the railway fares are being increased day by day, it is the bounden duty of the company to see to the comfort and convenience of the passengers. Another grievance is the way that passengers are huddled up in the compartments. Although the rule is that only ten passengers can be seated in each compartment, yet on market and festival days it is not unusual for fifteen passengers to be locked up in one compartment. The practice of allowing two or three passengers only the use of a compartment is also in vogue, but that depends upon the passengers greasing the palms of the porters. Owing to the indiscretion of the porters, people suffering from contagious diseases are thrust among the passengers. Fish baskets and other bundles, emitting an offensive smell, are also permitted to be carried in passenger compartments.

The inconvenience experienced by the female passengers for want of proper accommodation is also a matter of great complaint. In some trains a compartment is found to be set apart for females, and it can accommodate ten or twelve passengers. It is very seldom that the number of female passengers for each train falls short of fifty or sixty, and so the females, other than those in the one compartment, have no other alternative but to get in the other compartments and sit with the males. The company does not seem to have

endeavoured to remove this anomaly. The bitter observation is made that the company is very indifferent in the matter of affording conveniences to the native passengers, while it takes particular care to effect all the improvements necessary for the convenience of European and Eurasian passengers. The editor says that the above matter is brought to the notice of Government in the hope that Government will ask the company to make all the necessary arrangements for the convenience of native passengers.

Khasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Oct. 21st, 1895.

Defective management of the railway line from Bangalore to Madras.

21. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 21st October, remarks that the following defects exist in the management of the line from Bangalore to Madras, viz., the booking clerks at the Cantonment station do not issue tickets to passengers sufficiently early before the starting of each train, and have refused to issue tickets applied for an hour before its departure, that the third-class compartments are always overcrowded with passengers, and when a train halts at a station the name of the station is not called out, and intimation is not given to passengers as to the length of such halt. In inviting the attention of the authorities to the above defects, the *Khasim* says passengers suffer great inconvenience and hardship in consequence thereof and remedial measures should therefore be adopted at once and arrangements should be made for the sale of railway tickets in some place in the general bazaar or in the new market in Bangalore as is done in Madras, and the porters should be directed to call out the name of the station immediately on arrival of the train and to attend to the wants of every passenger, and to inform passengers, who may happen to be in the latrine, that the train will start within a minute or two as the case may be.

### (i) *Public Works.*

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1895.

A neglected road in the Godavari district.

22. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 1st November, states that the Tadepalli-Koderu road in Tanuku taluk, Godavari district, is in a very miserable condition, being so full of mud in several places as to cause great inconvenience to travellers. He exclaims against the injustice of collecting road-cess from the poor ryots when nothing is done with the money except to fill the pockets of the Public Works officials. Although the Engineering department has been numerically strengthened, yet the work it does is not so good as before. The Engineers never travel along this road while on circuit, but go by canal. The condition of the road is patent enough to attract the attention of any official if only he visits it. The correspondent regrets that even the Presidents of local boards do not go on circuit by land. Some time back the Tanuku Board President happened to go by the Tanuku road and the result was that some desirable repairs were at once made in the road. If the Tadepalli-Koderu road also were thus visited at least once a year, its condition would greatly improve. The correspondent prays that the number of Public Works officials in the district should be reduced and that the Presidents of local boards should take steps to see that the roads are properly improved and maintained.

### (k) *General.*

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Oct. 19th, 1895.

Expediency of allowing the printing work in the district to be executed by the printing offices of the district and not by the Government Press.

23. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 19th October, thinks it in expedient to get all Government printing work done at Madras at the Government Press and says that a great deal of it may be executed by the presses working in the various districts at less cost to Government and more expeditiously.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1895.

Grievances of the book-binders in the local Government Press.

24. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 26th October, observes that the Labours Act applies only to cooly emigrants and not to servants engaged otherwise. It says that book-binders engaged in the local Government Press are made to work late in the evenings without any extra remuneration and that the Labours Act does not help them in any way.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1895.

Advice to Pariyas.

25. The *Pariyan*, of the 26th October, publishes the report of the editor of the *Pariya* read at the celebration of the second anniversary of the *Pariya* from which the following extract is taken:—"We should let the future take care of itself. We know that our Hindu fellow countrymen and even our Government look with misgivings on our advancement; the former as representing, in the main, the land-owning interests, fearing that the elevation of the Pariya as tiller of the soil will interfere with their existing advantages; and the latter, as takers of revenue, anticipating the disruption of machinery by means of which the revenue is derived; but be this how it may, we cannot neglect to follow the set of the current; we must educate ourselves; indeed, Government itself recognise its necessity, for even while demurring to some of the claims advanced on our behalf, they are devising a system to further our educational progress."

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1895.

Observations regarding the post office at Anuthanthapuram.

26. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st November, complains that the post office at Anuthanthapuram is not authorised to insure or receive parcels, and people, whenever they want to insure or send parcels by post, are obliged to go to a distance of ten miles. He prays the authorities not only to introduce insurance and parcel system in that post office, but also to make it sell post-cards, covers, &c. With regard to the transport of mail bags the correspondent says that the mail bags should be made to pass from Karur direct to Anuthanthapuram instead of by Aravakkurichi on the ground that the latter route, being crossed by two or three streams, proves an impediment to runners in times of heavy rain.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1895.

Necessity for a hospital at Nanjaithalaiyur.

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th November, prays the authorities to open a hospital at Nanjaithalaiyur and thus relieve the sufferings of the people. He says that the absence of a hospital is very keenly felt at that place.

Damage caused to cattle by wild beasts at Kollegal.

28. A correspondent to the same reports that a young tiger has been causing considerable damage to cattle for some days past at Kollegal and that danger even to human life is also apprehended. He requests the authorities to take steps for its destruction.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1895.

A hint to the British Government.

29. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th November, says that it is only in British India that Hindus and Muhammadans are in unfriendly terms owing to religious differences, while in native states religion does not seem to disturb their peaceful relationship. It is worth the while of British Government to find out the cause of this.

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengód*, Nov. 10th, 1895.

Suggestion to the Secretary of State for India to sanction the scheme proposed by the Inspector-General of Registration.

30. The *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 10th November, publishes in detail the report submitted by the Inspector-General of Registration, suggesting the advisability of stopping the commission now allowed to the Registrars and Sub-Registrars and of giving them a fixed salary and &c., and says that the scheme proposed would entail upon Government an additional expense of Rs. 45,000. The paper remarks that this additional expenditure could be easily recouped as measures are being devised to make sales and mortgages of land less than one hundred rupees in value also liable to registration. The paper adds that the Secretary of State for India should not hesitate to sanction the scheme above referred to.

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, Oct. 30th, 1895.

Increase of crime in the Godavari district.

31. The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 30th October, referring to the increase of murders in the Godávari district as evidenced by the cases that come up before the district court, proposes the following remedies to mitigate the evil:—

(1) A fair and impartial inquiry by the police authorities into the conduct of their subordinates.

(2) The restriction of the sale of poisons in the bazaars to medical men only.

(3) Discountenancing persons of evil repute by the Government and good people at large.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Oct. 1895.

32. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for October, remarks that taxation in India will not be oppressive provided it does not touch the masses. Now the Income-tax is a source of great trouble to the people. Much of this trouble would be removed if the minimum taxable amount were raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 a year. Moreover, the ministerial officers ought not to refuse to believe the statements of persons as to their incomes, unless some facts to the contrary are brought to their notice.

The income-tax.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 30th, 1895.

33. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 30th October, while noticing that Mr. J. D. Rees has resigned the post of Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government, says that the appointment of translators in the several vernaculars ought to be given to native scholars in such languages; and hopes that for the post of Persian and Hindustani Translator a Muhammadan will be appointed.

A Muhammadan to be appointed as the Hindustani Translator to Government.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 9th, 1895.

34. Referring to the controversies in the *Hindu* and the *Standard* regarding the farewell entertainment to be accorded to Lord Wenlock, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th November, supports the view of the *Standard*. It remarks that Lord Wenlock does not seem to have done anything that would justify the perpetuation of his memory, nor has his Lordship done any noticeable injustice. The Governors come and go at the end of every five years, and if people make it a rule to do something or other to perpetuate the memory of all these Governors, where is it to be the end of it all. Moreover they will be lowered in the estimation of others. If Lord Wenlock has done any good to the country, it is a matter of duty and he has also received remuneration for it. There is nothing more absurd than doing anything to commemorate the memory of an officer who has worked for remuneration. If those who have received favours at the hands of Lord Wenlock desire to perpetuate his Lordship's memory let them by all means do it in their houses.

Remarking that it is unnecessary to perpetuate the memory of Lord Wenlock.

TILISM-I-HAIRUTH, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1895.

35. *Tilism-i-Hairuth*, of the 25th October, hears that the Local Government has suggested to the Government of India to cancel the exemption of Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-Nisa Begam Sahiba from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts on the score of Her Highness' alleged indebtedness, and hopes that the Supreme Government will not approve the suggestion, having regard to the dignity and position of the above Begam, who is the widow of the last Nawab of the Carnatic. In condemning the action of the Paymaster of the Carnatic Stipends, the paper states that the above officer has no right to interfere with the private affairs of the Begam, who is the absolute mistress of her house. She should not be pressed to acknowledge debts which have been fraudulently contracted by others.

Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-Nisa Begam Sahiba.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1895.

36. With reference to Mr. Gladstone's letter to a certain lady, wherein the bigoted ex-premier of England has freely given vent to his feelings against the Sultan in the following words, *i.e.*, "the wicked Sultan, whom God has given as a curse to mankind, is triumphant with Russia, France and England at his feet. God will send a speedy end to the governing Turk and his doings." *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 28th October, states that Mr. Gladstone is an inveterate enemy of the Muhammadans in general and of the Turks in particular. He thought that the great powers of Europe would compel the Sultan to accept the proposed reforms in Armenia; but, in spite of his attempts to bring about the ruin of the Porte, things have turned out contrary to his expectation. He has therefore now commenced to abuse and curse the Sultan and to pass scurrilous remarks against the great powers in order to set them against His Majesty and to excite their indignation against the Turks.

Mr. Gladstone and the Porte.

III.—Legislation.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1895.

Expediency of passing a law for the better management of Hindu temples.

37. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th November, says that the finances of Hindu temples are badly managed and that it behoves Government to check this maladministration by legal enactment. The plea of religious neutrality often put forth by Government against any effective legislation for the improvement of these institutions is really untenable, seeing that that principle did not stand in the way of the age of Consent Bill. The paper adds that it is the duty of Government to look to the matter and the sooner it does it the better.

Hindujanasamskarini, *Madras*, Oct. 1895.

The cotton duties.

38. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for October, observes that the abolition of the import duty (cotton duties?) at a time when exchange is falling and military expenditure increasing, can only mean that India must become bankrupt, or that taxation must be increased, or that England must bear a part of the expenses of the Indian administration.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1895.

"Hasty legislation."

39. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 9th November, referring to the Bill on the Rent Recovery Act introduced by the Honourable Mr. Grose at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, observes that the argument advanced by the President that, if the Bill were not passed, there would be riots and disturbances by the Moplahs in Malabar, is a very strange and novel one. Hitherto the Moplah riots were regarded as due simply to their fanaticism and not to the fact of the landlords being Hindus and the ryots Moplahs. This new argument, the paper observes, is very surprising.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Nov. 2nd, 1895.

The Indian Tariff Act to be repealed.

40. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd November, says that since the Indian Tariff Act was brought into force the amount of duty levied has increased by leaps and bounds. The amount collected in Malabar in 1894–95 is Rs. 3,36,000 (*sic*) as against 20,000 in 1893–94, that is to say, an increase of Rs. 3,16,000. It is remarked that when the people had to pay this increase in one year, it could be easily predicted what the result of the working of the Tariff Act will eventually be. If the Indians are industrious and patriotic what they ought to do is to stop importing foreign goods into their country, but as they have not advanced so far as this, the Act is really working a great hardship to the country. The article therefore invites the attention of Government to the desirability of repealing the Act in question as it is injurious to the prosperity of the people.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Nov. 9th, 1895.

Considering that the replies given to questions put in the Legislative Council are unsatisfactory.

41. Referring to the questions put by the Honourable Mr. Sankaran Nayar in the last meeting of the Legislative Council regarding experimental cultivation in Malabar and the replies given by the Honourable Mr. Grose thereto, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th November, says that the reply was as usual unsatisfactory. It may be inferred from the reply that the good of the people is not the end towards which Government works. The reply given to the question in connection with the levy of village cess in the taluks of Chirakkal, Kóttayam and Kodattanad in Malabar is said to be not only unsatisfactory but also impolitic and absurd.

Alhami, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1895.

Pilgrim Ships Bill.

42. Referring to certain amendments made in the Pilgrim Ships Bill, *Alhami*, of the 3rd November, rejoices to state that it has been passed with certain reasonable amendments and that the fear entertained by the Muhammadans as to the enormous rate of freight and the subjection of pilgrims to medical examination before embarkation has been somewhat mitigated. As the present quarantine rules are very irksome and cause much inconvenience and loss to pilgrims in general, a successful attempt should be made to get them amended.

43. Regarding the appointment of a Muhammadan member in the Local Legislative Council, *Khasim*, of the 4th November, says that several petitions have been forwarded to Government from different parts of the Presidency representing that the present Muhammadan member is not duly qualified to represent the Muhammadan community of the Presidency and requesting that a duly qualified and respectable person may be selected for the distinction, and remarks, as His Excellency Lord Wenlock is a ruler of great tact and ability, it is unlikely that he will fail to pay due regard to the wants of the Muhammadan community and to make the best possible selection for the appointment.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Nov. 4th, 1895.

Suggesting the selection of a duly qualified and respectable Muhammadan as a member of the Legislative Council.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

44. A leader in the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 7th November, says:—Almost every Viceroy who visited the State of Hyderabad has given very sound advice to the Nizam, but all this seems to have been thrown away on him. He is now spending lakhs of rupees wrung from the poor ryots in making preparations for the reception of the Viceroy. Although it is now eleven years since His Highness came to the throne, and although a number of changes have been made in the administration, yet it has made very little improvement. The Nizam, however, is a capable man, but he does not take any interest in the administration and has completely surrendered himself into the hands of his Private Secretary Nawab Sarvar Jung. His Highness is inaccessible even to his principal ministers. The Private Secretary draws an extraordinary pay of about Rs. 4,500 and the total amount drawn as pay and pension by him and the various members of his family comes to Rs. 12,735 per mensem. This Sarvar Jung is notorious as one of those involved in a great bribery case, but while others who were involved in it have been obliged to resign, this man continues to exercise his power over the Nizam. It appears that a few of the great men in Hyderabad have joined together and written a pamphlet stating all the irregularities in the administration, and a copy of this pamphlet is, we hear, to be put into the hands of His Excellency the Viceroy during his visit to the state. We do not know why the Government of India has shut its eyes to the serious drawbacks in the administration of the state. Why does it not do its duty by Hyderabad as it has done by Mysore, Cashmir, Baroda and other states? Factions, quarrels, bribery, oppression and injustice are rampant in the country. We hope that the Viceroy will keep his eyes open during his visit and will strongly advise the Nizam to take more interest in the administration.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Nov. 7th 1895.

Unsatisfactory state of the administration in Hyderabad.

45. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 4th November, says that Mr. Thompson, the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, delivered a speech on the occasion of the installation of His Highness the Raja of Cochin in which he gave certain salutary advice to the raja regarding the future administration of that State. One of the advices given was that a survey and settlement of the State should be conducted without much delay. The raja, in thanking the Resident for his advice, said, among other matters, that he did not think of causing dissatisfaction to his subjects by commencing the survey and settlement operations so soon. The British Government fully knows that the survey and settlement is disliked by the people, and so the article presumes that the Resident, who is the representative of the British Government, may perhaps have advised the raja to do this considering that if the people are rendered unhappy everywhere by forcing upon them survey and settlement it will be a matter of consolation to the British subjects. The editor says that he is no less proud than the people of fearless reply given by the raja.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 4th, 1895.

Misconstruction put upon the speech of the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin on the occasion of the Cochin Raja's installation.

A Trichur correspondent in the same issue of the paper alludes to the same subject and expresses a similar opinion.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Nov. 1st, 1895.

Irregularities in granting licenses for selling gunpowder, &c., in Native Cochin.

46. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitran*, of the 1st November, referring to the irregularities committed by the officers who grant licenses for selling gunpowder and other ammunitions in Native Cochin, says, among other matters, that, in granting licenses, they make not only great delay but also show great partiality. Almost all the licenses in the State are said to have been granted to a rich merchant in Cochin, who transacts the business through his agents, and any neglect or default on his part is not taken notice of by the authorities so seriously as in the case of others to whom licenses have similarly been granted.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Nov. 9th, 1895.

Inconveniences caused to parties by the removal of the Peerimade District Magistrate's cutcherry to the hills three months in a year.

47. A correspondent in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 9th November, complains of the inconvenience caused to parties to cases in the Peerimade District Magistrate's cutcherry being held on the hills for three months in a year when cardamom is gathered from the Sircar hills. He suggests, as a remedial measure, that when the District Magistrate's office is removed to the hills the cases on the file of that court should either be postponed till the return of the court to the plains or be transferred to the file of the Third-class Magistrate at Peerimade for disposal.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1895.

Colonel Mackenzie, the late Acting Resident at Hyderabad.

48. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 2nd November, in regretting the departure of Colonel Mackenzie, C.I.E., from Hyderabad, remarks that during the short tenure of his office as Acting Resident at Hyderabad Colonel Mackenzie made himself most popular. His amiable manners, courteous disposition and uprightness created an impression upon the minds of the Hyderabadees that he was a well-wisher of the Nizam as well as of His Highness' Government and subjects and a bitter enemy to all intriguers and doers of mischief.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Oct. 26th 1895.

Singularity of a certain order passed by the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon.

49. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 26th October, quotes an order passed by the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, by which in each street of that town a committee of three respectable men of different races or nationalities is appointed, charged with the task of finding out all bad characters who may happen to reside in that street, such as those guilty of theft, adultery, &c., and driving them out of it. The paper recommends the introduction of a similar rule in British India.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1895.

Insufficiency of the allowance granted to the Theebaw.

50. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st November, says that it is rumoured that the Theebaw is much involved in debt and that Government is seriously contemplating the the payment of all his reasonable debts. The paper adds that the small monthly allowance granted to him cannot enable him to maintain the princely life in which he had been brought up.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1895.

Administration of British Burma as compared with that of British India.

51. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 9th November, remarks that the Administration of British Burma, although the country is very wealthy, is frugal and efficient. The work done by the Chief Commissioner is as good as that turned out by the costly machinery of Presidential Governments and Lieutenant Governments. Extravagance is the rule in British India. What is managed by one officer in Burma is done by four men in British India.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Nov. 3rd, 1895.

"The Indian financial embarrassment."

52. The *Rajayogi*, of the 3rd November, writes thus (in English):—"No less an authority on the Indian financial question than Mr. A. J. Wilson, editor of the *Investor's Review*, has said that the Indian financial embarrassment is directly attributable not to the fall in exchange, but to the reckless expenditure of the Indian Government. He draws atten-

tion to two facts, viz., 'that new taxes yield very little in the way of new resources, that available resource of the Government is eaten up to the full in time of peace.'

"It is clear, therefore, that the present difficulty of making both ends meet does not rest on mending the sources of income, but ending some of the items of expenditure. The British Government seem to realize very little of the truth of this statement. It was only the other day that a heavy burden in the shape of Chitral expenditure has been added to the already groaning Indian exchequer.

"Chitral is a barren country and, as such, yields very little, while the expenditure to maintain the military forces is enormous. Why should the present Tory Government think of adding it to the British Indian territory? Has that anything to do with the frontier-defence question?"

53. A paragraph in the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 7th November, says that for entertaining the Viceroy in the Town Hall of Mysore the reception committee has engaged dancing girls for Rs. 500, and asks if it is proper that the money taken from the poor ryots should thus be wasted on dancing girls and wonders how the Government could allow such a questionable sort of entertainment.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Nov. 7th, 1895.

The engagement of dancing girls for the entertainment of the Viceroy in Mysore.

54. The Mysore *Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 2nd and 9th November, has a leader in which it points out that the manners of the present day educated Hindu are not very polite and calls upon the professors and teachers in colleges to teach their students how to behave in the presence of ladies and gentlemen. The Hindu student, says the writer, sadly needs to be told that rudeness is not independence, and that fussy, boisterous language does not mean practical action on behalf of any political, social or philanthropic object.

VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Nov. 2nd & 9th, 1895.

Deterioration of Hindu manners.

55. Referring to the Mappila regiment newly organised at Cannanore, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st November, remarks that good Mappilas for the army can generally be recruited only in South Malabar. The Mappilas of North Malabar are far from being a martial set of men. Perhaps some may say that the Mappilas of South Malabar are fanatical. This is not true, for their fanaticism is due to the fits of intollerable oppression on the part of the landlords. In addition to this their religious doctrine is also calculated to prompt them to create disturbances. If the the Mappilas of South Malabar are in their prime of life enlisted in the army and steps are taken to dispel from their minds the foolish notions above alluded to, there is no reason why they should not turn out as efficient a body of fighting men as the present Muhammadan sepoys who are ready to die for their sovereign and their country.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Nov. 1st, 1895.

Remarks on the formation of the Mappila regiment.

56. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd November, alluding to the occasional tours of Viceroys and Governors, says that no benefit accrues to the country from such tours, but on the contrary they do more harm than good. The remark is made that the visits of these high functionaries are confined to some of the important towns and cities and they only come in contact with the wealthy and influential men of such places, but do not endeavour to look into and study the actual condition of the people and the country. On the occasion of such visits the towns and other places are decorated with the rare products of the land, and from this these dignitaries are likely to carry away with them the impression that the country is prosperous and the people happy. As the expenses involved in these tours are a mere waste of public revenue and the tours are in majority of cases injurious to the country, the editor thinks that it is high time that they should be put a stop to.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 2nd, 1895.

Remarks on the visits of Viceroys and Governors.

[Issued 23rd November 1895.]

CONFIDENTIAL. [No. 22 OF 1895.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 30th November 1895.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | Oct. 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 15th Nov. 1895. |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | .. | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,500 | 16th and 23rd Nov. 1895. |
| 5 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 6 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 7 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 23rd Oct. and 13th and 20th Nov. 1895. |
| 8 | "Bhaskara Gnanodayam" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 300 | 8th Nov. 1895. |
| 9 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 16th and 23rd Nov. 1895. |
| 10 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | |
| 11 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 370 | 17th and 24th Nov 1895. |
| 12 | "Janavinodhini" .. .. .. | Tiruvadi .. .. .. | .. | 1st, 8th and 15th Nov. 1895. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 13 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd and 26th Nov. 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 14 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | Oct. 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Dhimani" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | Not known. | 10th Nov. 1895. |
| 16 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 17 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 25th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 15th, 22nd and 29th Nov. 1895. |
| 19 | "Vrittantamanjari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | |
| 20 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 800 | 16th and 23rd Nov. 1895. |
| 21 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | |
| 22 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | |
| 23 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 10th Nov. 1895. |
| 24 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 13th and 20th Nov. 1895. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Sudar Shana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | Sept. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 420 | 18th and 25th Nov. 1895. |
| 27 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 16th, 23rd and 30th Nov. 1895. |
| 28 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 527 | 20th, 27th ,, 30th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,800 | 14th, 21st ,, 28th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 650 | 21st Nov. 1895. |
| 31 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 11th and 20th Nov. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 638 | 16th and 23rd Nov. 1895. |
| 33 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 13th, 20th and 27th Nov. 1895. |
| 34 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 473 | 18th and 25th Nov. 1895. |
| 35 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 650 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 36 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 11th and 18th Nov. 1895. |
| 37 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapetta do. .. | 570 | 9th ,, 16th ,, ,, |
| 38 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 5th ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 39 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras .. | 500 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 7th, 11th, 14th and 18th Nov. 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th November, writes as follows:—The massacre of Christians in Armenia, in Turkey, has roused the indignation of many a European power specially the English and the Germans, who, in connection with this, have proposed certain terms to the Sultan, and if these terms be not accepted it is probable that a war will break out. The outbreak of a war will no doubt cause much displeasure to the Muhammadans; the Muhammadan powers, such as Egypt and Arabia, will join Turkey, and the former may blockade the Suez Canal whereby navigation and commerce may be seriously interfered with. The French and the Russians would also join Turkey and the Russians at this juncture would find an easy way to India through Afghanistan and the end would be very disastrous. The war in Europe will surely affect India; nevertheless it is hoped that such misfortunes will not befall her when she is under the judicious rule of the English.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1895.

Comment on the massacre of Christians of Armenia in Turkey.

2. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 16th and 23rd November, says that the Russian papers accuse the English of having deliberately brought about the situation in Turkey in order to harass Russia to divert a great part of the Russian military strength to the Turkish frontier and at the same time to furnish a pretext for an attack on Turkey by the British fleet; that there is a further feeling that the report of the Armenian atrocities is too highly coloured and the Armenians are not altogether the innocent harmless people they are represented to be, and that the utterances of Mr. Gladstone do not express the opinion of the English people, and that therefore the Muhammadan subjects of the British Empire need not be alarmed. The paper then remarks that the Sultan knows that the European powers are disinclined to enter into war with him, and this knowledge is perhaps the secret cause of his immobility. He has on paper agreed to reform, but even supposing his intentions to carry out the agreement to be sincere, the Armenians themselves make it impossible for him to do so. If the Porte becomes convinced of the reality of the danger, terms may be made with the Christian Powers, and Great Britain may be saved from a loss of prestige; but time is passing on and the danger increases every day.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, *Bangalore*, Nov. 16th and 23rd, 1895.

The troubles in Turkey.

3. *Tilism-i-Hairuth*, of the 15th November, says that the fear of a Russian invasion of India is renewed and the people of England are, it is alleged, alarmed on this account. The English papers assert that an immediate attack upon India is imminent and advise Government to maintain friendly relations with the Sultan. The editor, in concurring in this view, observes that the safety of India depends upon the maintenance of friendly relations with Turkey and the upholding of her integrity.

Tilism-i-Hairuth, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1895.

Renewal of the alarm of Russian invasion of India.

4. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 18th November, referring, with approval, to Lord Salisbury's recent speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet when his Lordship disapproved the idea of replacing Turkish officers in Armenia by Christians, states that the above remark will convince the Mussalmans that the British Government is not partial, and hopes that it will, with due regard to the long existing alliance and friendship between itself and the Turkish Government, severely reprimand the rebellious and mischievous Armenians and advise them to remain submissive, true and loyal to their sovereign in future.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1895.

Lord Salisbury's speech on the Armenian question.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1895.

Police reform.

5. The *Sasilekha*, of the 15th November, laments that the oppression of the police is increasing day by day. The policeman is empowered to seize and examine the person of any one however high his position may be, and the Criminal Code shows the police great consideration. Authority the police should have of course, but it must be restrained from abuse by some wholesome regulations. If the Police department is to be improved, the constables must be conscientious and fairly respectable men. Their salary must be increased to 10 rupees and they must at least have passed the Matriculation examination. The existing rule of giving promotion only to those who detect cases leads policemen to concoct false charges and torture people so as to extort confession of crimes which they never committed. In nuisance cases it is only the evidence of the police that is taken into account. The paper observes that much good will be done if the present Inspector-General, Mr. Hammick, takes these matters into his consideration.

Vrittantamanjari, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1895.

Police torture.

6. The *Vrittantamanjari*, of the 23rd November, states that the Inspector-General of Police, Panjab, has issued an order that the police should not torture the accused to extort confession of guilt, and adds that it would be a boon if such an order were enforced in this Presidency also.

A police case at Warangal.

7. A correspondent to the same paper states that there is a case now under inquiry against the police jamadar at Warangal. A woman of the Satani caste having been mercilessly beaten by her paramour, who is a constable, lodged a complaint before the jamadar of the place. The jamadar forcibly detained her and made her his concubine against her wishes. The woman, however, managed to send a representation of her grievances to the higher authorities, and this coming to the knowledge of the jamadar, he subjected her to a shocking chastisement. She was hung up by the heels, stripped of her clothes and was lashed most cruelly. The case went up to the higher authorities, and a medical examination was made which established that the injuries sustained were the effect of whipping. The correspondent observes that police officers shrink from no crime however cruel it may be, and is at a loss to account why the Government has ever called this department into existence. He complains that the Government simply connives at the misdeeds of the police and trusts that in this case justice will be done so as to teach a lesson not only to the jamadar but to the whole body of the police.

### (b) *Courts.*

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1895.

A sixth Judge for the Madras High Court.

8. The *Sasilekha*, of the 15th November, referring to the proposed appointment of a sixth Judge for the Madras High Court, suggests it should be conferred on Diwan Bahadur Srinivasa Rao, of the City Civil Court. This appointment, it says, will give general satisfaction. Madras has at present only one native judge, while Bombay has two judges and Calcutta three. It would be a great boon to the people if the Government should raise another native to the High Court Bench.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1895.

A heavy sentence.

9. The *Sasilekha*, of the 22nd November, referring to the sentence of transportation for life passed by the High Court of Madras upon one Thimmigadu, of Kurnool, who killed Nammayya when he saw the latter in amatory conversation with his wife, asks what difference there can be between a husband and a paramour when the Government declares that no man should harm his wife's paramour even if he should see him taking liberties with her. It further asks whether any man, however stupid, would keep quiet under such circumstances.

10. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th November, complains of the order given by Mr. O'Farrell, the District and Sessions Judge of Calicut, to the effect that nobody should make any noise either in the court or the court compound. It appears that peons are ordered to go round the court premises, the area of which is nearly an acre, to see whether any one makes any noise. Persons are not allowed to go through the passages leading from one court to another, and as the parties have to go up and down the court on business of various kind and speak to several persons, this order operates on them very severely. It is very unreasonable to appoint as a District Judge one who cannot bear the noise or even the sight of persons. To appoint one of such a nature as the judge of a court which is generally crowded with people is really very objectionable. The correspondent adds that if the inconvenience caused to the parties by the order of the District Judge is not removed, it might give rise to unpleasant consequences, and the attention of Government and the High Court is therefore invited to the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 16th, 1895.

A curious order of the present District and Sessions Judge of Calicut.

### (*d*) *Education.*

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th November, remarks that the institution of the assignment system and the opening of sessional schools throw obstacles in the way of the diffusion of primary education, and it is therefore desirable that the sessional schools should be abolished and the assignment system should not be given effect to for some time to come. He says that the more the result grant schools thrive the greater will be the diffusion of primary education, and requests the Honourable Vijayaraghavachariyar to endeavour his best to place the primary education at least within the reach of the poor.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1895.

A request to the Honourable Vijayaraghavachariyar in regard to the diffusion of primary education.

12. A correspondent to the same paper, reporting that the authorities sanctioned Rs. 750 for the erection of a school-house in the paracherry adjoining the village of Malayankulam, in the district of Chingleput, says that it is very desirable that the authorities should also be pleased to open a school in the said village which is mostly inhabited by Brahmins and thus remove a long-felt want.

Advisability of opening a school in the village of Malayankulam in the district of Chingleput.

13. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 18th November, points out the following as the defects of the education in India at the present day :—

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 18th, 1895.

Defects in the present state of education.

(1) Primary education does not keep pace with the higher. It is the ryot who furnishes the money for education, and it is only fair that his children should receive something in return for what he pays.

(2) The educational institutions turn out thousands of youths, but the worst of it is they do not know what to do; but the system of education makes those who undergo it look too exclusively to Government employment or the law, and it does not fit them to developing the resources of the country.

The editor, therefore, says that by the side of the education now imparted there must be technical education, and the sooner the Government takes up the subject the better will it be for all concerned.

14. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th November, invites the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to the desirability of recognising the Native Middle school at Ponnani as the promoters of the institution have complied with the conditions laid down in the rules for the recognition of schools. The editor says that it would be quite unfair and impolitic if the Director refuses recognition on the ground

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 16th, 1895.

Native Middle school at Ponnani to be recognised.

that as a middle school has already been started and maintained at Ponnani by the German Basel Mission another middle school in that locality is superfluous.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1895.

Wretched condition of a certain road leading from Tiruvallúr to Nannilam.

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th November, commenting on the wretched condition of the road leading from Tiruvallúr to Nannilam, in the Tanjore district, and on the dangers sustained by carts and travellers in consequence, thinks it desirable that the board should attend to its immediate repair.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1895.

A suggestion to the chairman of the Villupuram union.

16. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th November, says that, as the people of the town of Villupuram are not satisfied with the present rate of assessment and with the lighting, it behoves the chairman to furnish the town with some more lights and to appoint a committee to inquire and report whether the imposition of the tax was in accordance with the provisions of the Local Fund Act.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1895.

A request to the President of the Taluk Board of Chingleput.

17. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th November, prays the President of the Taluk Board of Chingleput to sanction this year at least the amount prayed for by the people for securing a good water-supply in the village of Eliyanar Velur, in the taluk of Conjeeveram, to afford relief to devotees that resort to it in large numbers to witness the celebration of the festival in the famous Siva temple of that place during the Tamil months of Chithirai and Vaihasi. He regrets to observe that, in consequence of the President having declined to sanction the amount referred to last year, the pilgrims sustained great hardship.

SUDARSHANA, *Udipi*, September 1895.

The transfer of a civil apothecary from Udipi.

18. The *Sudarshana* for September, received during the fortnight, prays that the district board will not transfer the civil apothecary of Udipi as he is very popular there and kind and courteous to all.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 22nd, 1895.

Insufficiency of lights in the Calicut municipality.

19. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 22nd November, complains of the insufficiency of lights in the Calicut municipality. Complaint is also made that, owing to the inattention on the part of the municipal authorities, carts loaded with bamboos, &c., are freely taken through the roads at night without lights to the danger and annoyance of pedestrians.

### (f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1895.

Godavari re-settlement.

20. A Godavari correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 15th November, learns that Mr. Clerk, the Settlement officer in the Godavari district, has submitted a proposal to Government for consolidating the water-rate for the first crop with the land assessment. He objects to this proposal and says that if the Government increase the number of drainage channels in the district, many of the lands in the Bhimavaram taluk, which is very low, will have to be converted into sugarcane plantations. If the channels are increased, all the low lands in the district would be covered with sugarcane like the neighbouring villages of Karapa and Penuguduru. In that case, the consolidated tax recommended by Mr. Clerk cannot be maintained. Moreover, the system now pursued makes the assessment and water-rate quite distinct from one another and leaves the latter entirely dependent on the will of the ryot as he may or may not apply for water. By this means, it has been possible for the Government revenue to increase by lakhs under tirvajasti. The ryot too is not subjected to any coercion thereby. The money thus collected during the last thirty or forty faslis has not only served to pay off the expenses of the anicut and the canals but has also left a surplus of many lakhs of rupees to the Government.

It therefore the Government, without being led away by Mr. Clerk's suggestions, consult the opinions of the people and of the several distinguished natives and Europeans who have served as Collectors in the district, it cannot but see that the existing method of assessment is undoubtedly the right one.

Inaccuracies in the sub-division survey register.

21. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 25th November, says that several mistakes have been committed in respect of the proprietorship, measurement and boundaries of lands entered in the sub-division register which has been prepared in lieu of the adengal register for the purpose of conducting settlement with the jannis; and if the settlement be made without these errors being rectified it will be a great hardship to the land-owners. As it is very difficult for the proprietors of lands to point out the mistakes to the authorities and get them corrected without a copy of the sub-division register and plan in their hands, the attention of Government is invited to the necessity of granting copies thereof to parties applying for them.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 25th, 1895.

### (h) *Railways.*

A complaint against the South Indian Railway authorities.

22. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 23rd October, complains that the railway platform at Villupuram station and the third-class carriages of the South Indian Railway do not sufficiently protect passengers from rain and hopes that the railway authorities will do the needful.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Oct. 23rd, 1895.

The dangerous condition of the Ferok bridge.

23. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd November, says that when a boy of eleven years of age was going along the foot-path on the railway bridge over the Ferok river, he fell into the river through an opening caused by some planks thereof having given way and was drowned. It is said that some six or seven days before this death occurred the breach in the foot-path had occurred, and though the permanent-way inspector had then been staying at Ferok, he did not think it his duty to have the bridge repaired. The editor says that as the death occurred through the negligence and indifference of the railway employes it could not be regarded as accidental, and that the matter would attract the attention of Government and railway authorities and would be thoroughly inquired into by them.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 23rd, 1895.

### (i) *Public Works.*

Advisability of constructing a bridge over a certain pit near Gopichettipalaiyam.

24. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 13th November, says that there is a large ditch adjoining Gopichettipalaiyam which in times of rain becomes overfilled with water, seriously obstructs traffic and serves to inundate neighbouring localities, causing a great loss to the people. He thinks that the construction of a bridge over the said pit will remove all difficulties.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Nov. 13th, 1895.

Kaveripak tank.

25. In inviting the attention of the Collector of North Arcot and of the Engineering department to the present state of the Kaveripak tank, *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 17th November, says that the dilapidated condition of the sluice permits the accumulation of sand and mud heaps in the bed of the tank and renders the water-supply of the village and its environs insufficient. *Shams* requests the authorities to issue orders to the District Collector to take immediate steps for getting the sluice and the tank, as well as the road which runs parallel to its bund, repaired, and remarks that to spend money on such works of utility is useful indeed.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 17 th, 1895.

### (k) *General.*

Necessity for a post office in the village of Kurivikkulam.

26. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th November, prays Government to open a post office in the village of Kurivikkulam, in the Tinnevelly district, which contains about 4,000 people, on the

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1895.

ground that its absence causes considerable delay in the delivery of letters and newspapers posted to that place.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1895.

A certain suggestion to Government regarding petty villages.

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd November, complains that people in petty villages invariably tie their cattle in the streets and make the atmosphere insanitary, and that they not only wash their cattle in tanks but also commit nuisance all round them thus rendering the water unserviceable. He asks the authorities to adopt remedial measures. He says that the absence of medical aid in petty villages proves a great hardship to the villagers in cases of dangerous poisonous bites and in times of cholera, and suggests the advisability of leaving a good stock of necessary medicines in the custody of village officers with instructions as to how they should administer such medicines. The correspondent further adds that the delivery of letters, &c., in these places is wholly at the mercy of the delivery peons and asks the authorities concerned to adopt measures to effect a timely delivery of letters even in small villages.

VRITTANTAMANJARI, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1895.

Survey schools for village karnams.

28. The *Vrittantamanjari*, of the 23rd November, referring to the establishment of survey schools in the Presidency for training village karnams in survey work and for appointing trained surveyors as karnams, expresses its approval in the main, but fears that it will oblige the karnams to be away from their villages for a longer time than at present, so that they will not have sufficient time to attend to their other revenue duties. Moreover, drawing as they do such small salaries as 5, 6, or 7 rupees per mensem, they cannot but feel this new duty a hardship. This will lead them to harass the poor ryots and obtain from them large contributions. The paper trusts that since the system bristles with such difficulties, the Government would consider carefully before putting it into practice.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*. Nov. 18th, 1895.

Disapproving of the idea of perpetuating the memory of Lord Wenlock.

29. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 18th November, disapproves of the idea of perpetuating the memory of Lord Wenlock on the ground that His Excellency has not done anything beneficial to the people of his own free will. The people have during his regimé received certain privileges which they were not enjoying before, but such privileges were not due to the exertion of a particular individual. It is said that Lord Wenlock was very indifferent in administrative matters and only used to nod assent to whatever his councillors said. His Excellency has not become a friend of the people nor is he a foe. He ought to be regarded as an ordinary Governor, and the best thing therefore is to allow him to leave these shores quietly.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Nov. 11th, 1895.

Murder of Sirdar Colonel Akram Khan at Kabul.

30. Referring to the murder of Sirdar Colonel Arkam Khan, British agent at Kabul, *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 11th November, says such tragical events are of common occurrence in Kabul, but it is heart-rending and painful to hear of the murder of British subjects in that country, and observes that the Kabulis have a natural aversion to the English and to their subjects even though they may be Muhammadans. Hence the British subjects in that region live in constant dread of losing their lives. While such is the case no remedial measures are adopted.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1895.

Remarks that the letter carriers are ill-paid.

31. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 18th November, says everybody knows that the Postal department is always active and busy and its officers, especially those who do the most responsible duty of delivering letters, enjoy no rest and do not get any leave when they become sick except on forfeiture of full pay. In spite of all this it is a matter of great regret that such deserving and hard-working persons are ill-paid and their hard and responsible work is not taken into consideration. The paper finally remarks that if the Government is really just it will increase the pay of the poor letter carriers and other hard-working members of the department.

## III.—Legislation.

A request to the Madras Legislative Council regarding the Municipal Bill.

32. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th November, commenting on the onerous nature of the work devolving on a municipal chairman, condemns the system of appointing honorary chairman, and suggests the expediency of appointing a paid secretary who should not be a member of the municipal council for every municipality as is done at Bombay to carry out the resolutions of the council and also to manage the office establishment with which the municipal councillors should not interfere. The paper desires the members of the Madras Legislative Council to get the Municipal Bill that is now before the council so amended as to contain the provision above suggested.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1895.

Desirability of passing Hindu Devastanam Bill into an Act.

33. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th November, commenting at length on the mismanagement of Hindu temples by trustees and on the absence of legislative enactments against such mismanagement, observes that the passing of the Hindu Devastanam Bill which was drafted a few years ago would serve to promote the interests of Hindu temples and prays that the authorities will do the needful.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1895.

A Rent Recovery Act required for Malabar.

34. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th November, while writing in favour of the Bill to limit the local extent of the Madras Rent Recovery Act which was recently passed in the Legislative Council, says that an Act should also be passed which would afford facilities for the landlords to collect the rent from their tenants without being oppressive to the latter.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Nov. 13th, 1895.

The Malabar tenancy.

35. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th November, while approving of the appointment of Mr. Winterbotham on special duty in connection with the Malabar tenancy, remarks that as Mr. Winterbotham has sufficient experience of Malabar and is very much loved and respected by the Malayalis, nobody can possibly take exception to the conclusions arrived at by him. It is observed that although the janmis might be dissatisfied with the Malabar Rent Recovery Act recently passed by Government, yet such an Act is absolutely necessary for the preservation of peace in Malabar which would be disturbed should the Madras Rent Recovery Act be enforced in that district after the new settlement. The article says that several alterations have to be made in the settlement scheme and that the amount now set down as the expenses of cultivation is very inadequate. Nobody had hitherto so fixed the rates of rents for the different sorts of lands in Malabar; and so the tenants are now entirely at the mercy of the landlords. The lands should be classified according to their nature and then the rent fixed for them. If this work is not done by Government themselves it will not satisfy the people. The Government should therefore undertake this task and also fix a standard in this connection. As the janmis are always waiting for an opportunity to crush the tenants, Government should particularly see that the tenants are protected.

Another matter brought to the notice of Government is the miserable lot of the Cherumas (slaves) of Malabar. These Cherumas are the agricultural labourers in the district, and as the daily wages given to them by their masters are insufficient for their bare sustenance, it is advocated that something should be done in their case also.

A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th November, referring to the same subject, expresses a similar opinion.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Nov. 16th, 1895.

Disapproving of the Legal Practitioners' Act Amendment Bill.

36. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 18th November, criticises the Bill to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act and disapproves of its provisions. The remark is made that when the District Judges have abused even the power vested in them of reporting to the High Court the professional misconduct of legal practitioners, how

Manorama, *Calicut*, Nov. 18th, 1895.

much more dangerous would it be to empower these judges to suspend or dismiss them for such professional misconduct. The opinion is expressed that this measure would not only be injurious to the interests of both the pleaders and clients, but also affects the independence of the mofussil bar.

Referring to the same subject a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th November, gives a purport of the memorandum submitted to Government by Mr. P. P. Karunakara Menon, District Court Vakil, Calicut, protesting against the passing of the above Bill in its present form and concurs with the opinion expressed therein.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 18th, 1895.

Remarks on the passing of the Malabar Rent Recovery Act.

37. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 18th November, says that the arguments adduced by Government to pass the Bill to limit the local extent of the Madras Rent Recovery Act have not only displayed their timidity but are also groundless. It does not seem that there is any record to show that the agrarian discontent is the cause of the Mappila outbreaks. The present Governor had, when Mr. Stokes was a member of Council, said in the seventh paragraph of the G.O. No. 1152 of 1891, that the land question has no bearing on the Mappila outbreaks and that in the majority of cases such outbreaks are due to the fanaticism of the Mappilas; but when Mr. Bliss succeeded Mr. Stokes the cause has become different. It is now alleged that they are due to the oppression of the landlord.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, Nov. 23rd, 1895.

Native States.

38. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 23rd November, writes thus (in English):—"It is repugnant to justice and good government that wealthy men should be indefinitely allowed to exercise their influence when they do not make a proper use of such influence. The (para.) disgraceful manner in which many native states in India are being administered must certainly have been brought to the notice of the Government in various ways. The Government however has always shown a disinclination to take any active steps in the matter. The only object of the Government's care seems to be the punctual collection of the revenue. This is not as it should be. It is not that the Government should pass an order discontinuing every native state or zamindari; but that it should maintain towards the zamindars and rajas a much closer and active relation than they do towards an ordinary ryot. The Government should bear in mind that any mismanagement of a native state involves the suffering and misery of thousands and millions of the country's population. While, therefore, the relation between the Government and the native chiefs is purely *political* or *legal* this relation necessarily involves the *moral* responsibility of the Government as well as of such chiefs in the matter of the happiness and content of the subjects committed to their care."

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1895.

Administration in Hyderabad.

39. The *Sasilekha*, of the 22nd November, in an article on the state administration in Hyderabad, says that during the eleven years of the present Nizam's rule, five ministers have come and gone. Various changes have been made. Experienced officers have been dismissed. It further states that the Nizam is an intelligent man, but takes no interest in the affairs of the state, and that he is always engrossed in pleasure. At present his Peish Secretary, Nawab Sarwar Jung, seems to be the real ruler of the state. The Prime Minister cannot manage to speak to the Nizam without his (the Secretary's) permission. It is at a loss to perceive the propriety of appointing one to conduct the administration and of putting another over him requiring him to bow to the other's authority. It is this division of authority which is ruining the state. If the rulers of Mysore, Baroda and Kashmir be guilty of any such irregularities, the British Government deprives them of their dominions; but it is very much to be regretted that it shuts its eyes to the sufferings of the people of Hyderabad.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Nov. 27th 1895.

The condition of Mysore.

40. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 27th November, says that the Viceroy should not be led away by the holiday appearance that he sees in Mysore during his visit into believing that the people are quite happy and contented, but that he should know that there are a thousand and one grievances which the people

are labouring under owing to the administration of the country having been for too long a time in the hands of a foreigner (the Diwan), who has no sympathies with the people and who always tries to bring his own countrymen for all appointments in the state to the prejudice of the legitimate aspiration of the natives of the province. The editor hopes that the Viceroy would consider this and soon relieve the state of a foreign administration.

NASRANI DIPIKA, *Mennanam*, Nov. 20th, 1895.

An advice of the British Resident to the Raja of Cochin.

41. A leader in the Malayalam *Nasrani Dipika*, of the 20th November, observes as follows:—On the occasion of the coronation ceremony of the Raja of Cochin, one of the salutary counsels given by the Resident, the British representative, was that, with a view to the due collection of the land revenue, the State should be surveyed and settled anew; but the kind refusal of the raja to overburden his subjects with the imposition of additional taxation served so happily to dissipate the gloom cast over the English-knowing portion of the audience by the ill-timed advice of the Resident. A gentleman of his large heartedness, vast experience and discretion cannot reasonably be suspected to have done this with the express object of dislodging the firm-seated loyalty of the heart of the people and disturbing the long existing peace of the state. Various conjectures have been hazarded as to the motive of the Resident in giving the advice, but it is not far to seek. The lamentation and outcry of our brethren in the neighbouring district of Malabar, in consequence of the recent introduction of the survey and settlement in that district, have reached us through the columns of our Calicut contemporaries. We are therefore led to the conclusion that the unsuccessful attempt made by the Resident was with intent to pacify to a certain extent the heart-burning of the people of Malabar at seeing their neighbours infinitely better off than themselves in the matter of taxation though under a native state. By a timely refusal to abide by this advice the raja has endeared himself to his subjects and firmly secured their gratefulness and loyalty to himself.

TILISM-I-HAIRUTH, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1895.

Cost of receiving and entertaining the Viceroy at Hyderabad.

42. Regarding the grand and costly preparations made at Hyderabad for the reception and entertainment of the Viceroy, *Tilism-i-Hairuth*, of the 5th November, states that six lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned for the purpose, and that there is not a single instance in which the expenditure on such occasions exceeded Rs. 3,50,000, and sarcastically remarks that this extravagance is an instance of the wise and economical administration of the present Prime Minister.

Undue interference of Residents in Native States.

43. In commenting on the administration of the protected states in India, the same paper observes that, as the appointment of the executive officers of such states depends more upon the approval of the Residents than upon the choice and will of the rulers, it practically prevents the improvement of native states, because such officers do not obey their sovereign masters in the discharge of state affairs. Undue interferences should be done away with.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1895.

The misery of the ryot.

44. The *Sasilekha*, of the 22nd November, observes that several causes have conspired together to make the lot of the poor ryot a very miserable one. In the first place, repeated surveys and settlements of lands have made it difficult for the ryot to get even his daily bread. This miserable condition of the ryots frightens away rich men from buying lands, who prefer to invest their money in Government securities or turn it into jewels, and it is only those who have been living for many generations in small villages and who cannot take up any other employment that are content to cultivate land. In the next place, the present system of forest administration is a source of endless trouble to the ryots. No pasture is now available for cattle. Villages in which there

were herds of cattle before do not contain a single animal now, and milk, ghee and curds are now scarce in places where they could be had in abundance before. Forest officers treat villagers like thieves and robbers. To put an end to such irregularities, many are of opinion that the Revenue department should take the management of forests into its own hands. The forest authorities look only to the income that the Government must derive and not to the difficulties to which they subject the poor villagers. This is evidenced by the fact that while in 1885 the fees for grazing cattle amounted to Rs. 50,000, those for 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 2,66,891. The remedy for this state of things is that while the forest authorities manage forests, the Revenue authorities should look after reserved land, allowing cattle to graze freely on the payment of a small fee.

Lastly, the ryots do not make any improvements in cultivation. They cultivate their lands just as they did 500 years ago. The Government do nothing to educate them in this matter. The paper suggests that in every district a model farm should be established and that agricultural banks should be opened to enable the ryots to borrow money easily at a cheap rate of interest.

TILISM-I-HAIRUTH, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1895.

Impoverished condition of India.

45. In commenting upon the present impoverished condition of India, *Tilism-i-Hairuth*, of the 15th November, remarks that the income-tax has taken root deeply, and that other taxes are being enhanced from time to time notwithstanding the fact that the people of India are unable to bear the burden of increased taxation.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1895.

A remark on His Excellency Lord Elgin.

46. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th November, alluding to the speech made by His Excellency Lord Elgin in reply to the address presented by the Sarva Jana Sabha, of Poona, wherein His Excellency's attention was particularly drawn to rigour of the forest and settlement authorities, remarks that His Excellency was wrong in fancying that people ever grudged to pay land tax, but only that they were against too frequent revisions and enhancements of land revenue. The paper adds that His Excellency Lord Elgin is a mere puppet in the hands of his councillors.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1895.

An advice to the Mahajana Sabha, of Madras.

47. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th November, exhorts the Mahajana Sabha, of Madras, to awake from its lethargy and to take steps for presenting an address of welcome to His Excellency Lord Elgin. It says that it is incumbent on the Mahajana Sabha to represent to His Excellency the grievances of the people caused by the extravagance of Government, imposition of numerous taxes, severity of the settlement authorities, and the irregularities in the management of Hindu temples, and to advise Government to cut short its expenditure and to spend its revenue in a manner most beneficial to the people.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1895.

A remark on the Congress.

48. The *Pariyan*, of the 23rd November, referring to the Anti-Conference Committee of Poona, says that the people of India do not deserve the privilege of local self-government, for the congress, under the pretext of doing good to the public, seeks merely the self-aggrandisement of a section of it, and its aims are that Brahmins and Pariyas, who belong to the same body of general public, should not be on a footing of equality.

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, Nov. 20th, 1895.

A memorial to Lord Wenlock.

49. The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 20th November, referring to the proposed memorial to Lord Wenlock, writes that it is not necessary to have a statue of Lord Wenlock, for it says (ironically) that the people will remember his name as long as the stars shall endure, especially the inhabitants of the Gódávari and Kistna districts will never cease to think of him even for a moment while going to

their fields. It may perhaps be said, the paper adds, that the expense of erecting the statue is to be borne not by the people but by the Maharajas, but the fatuous Maharajas will do anything; they will even give away their estates to show their regard for their rulers.

50. The *Karnataka Praksika*, of the 25th November, in a leading article, after saying that the Viceroy when he visits any country is not allowed to see it as it is, remarks the unusal enthusiasm shown by the people of Mysore on the occasion of the present visit was due to the fact of Lord Elgin having endeared himself to them by appointing Her Highness the Maharani as Regent; but the editor says the visit has been barren of any results, and this is due to the fact that the officials did not allow the Viceroy to have his own way, but had his programme cut and dry for him..

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 25th, 1895.

The Viceroy's visit to Mysore.

51. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 28th November, says that a gentleman in Wynaad sent a servant to bring his letters from the post office, but the servant returned empty handed and said that as the postmaster was engaged in playing cards with the police head constable he (the postmaster) would not go to his office and deliver the covers. Upon this the paper asks if card playing forms part of the duty of a postmaster.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Nov. 28th, 1895.

Neglect of duty by the postmaster in Wynaad.

52. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th November, says that, owing to the dispute between the Congressmen regarding the holding of the social conference in the Congress pavilion, they have been divided into two factions, and fears that the action of these men will affect the stability of the Congress. That the Congressmen should have a divided opinion on such an insignificant affair is a matter for regret. This split in the Congress camp has given ample room for the critics to ridicule that movement. The article remarks that the people of Poona cannot be said to be civilised, considering the injury that might be caused to the Congress cause by the conservatism of these men even at this part of the nineteenth century. However the circular regarding the election of delegates has been published, and it is therefore certain that, in spite of the fighting of the Poona reactionaries, the Congress will be held in December. The editor fully believes that such a well-known personage as Mr. Surrendranath Bannerji is to be the President, the Congress will be a perfect success under his presidency.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 16th, 1895.

The coming Congress.



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# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th December 1895.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st Nov. and 1st Dec. 1895. |
| 2 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Tinnevelly .. .. | 1,200 | 25th Nov. 1895. |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 215 | 1st Dec. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Vettikkodiyan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 16th and 23rd Nov. 1895. |
| 5 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 30th Nov. and 7th Dec. 1895. |
| 6 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 1st and 8th Dec. 1895. |
| 8 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 27th Nov. and 4th Dec. 1895. |
| 9 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 30th ,, ,, 7th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Nov. 1895. |
| 11 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | 30th Nov. 1895. |
| 12 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 370 | 8th Dec. ,, |
| 13 | "Janavinodhini" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | .. | 29th Nov. and 6th Dec. 1895. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 14 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 29th Nov. and 3rd, 6th and 10th Dec. 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | Nov. 1895. |
| 16 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,500 | Dec. ,, |
| 17 | "Sarada" .. .. .. .. | Attili .. .. .. | Not known. | Nov. ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Dhimani" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | Not known. | 25th Nov. 1895. |
| 19 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | 30th ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 10th Dec. ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 17th Nov. 1895. |
| 22 | "Vrittantamanjari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | |
| 23 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 30th ,, and 7th Dec. 1895. |
| 24 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 300 | |
| 25 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | |
| 26 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 500 | 27th ,, ,, 4th and 11th Dec. 1895. |
| 27 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 1st and 8th Dec. 1895. |
| 28 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 6th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 420 | 2nd and 9th Dec. 1895. |
| 30 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 5th ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 527 | 4th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 290 | 1st Dec. |
| 34 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 30th Nov. and 10th Dec. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 580 | 30th Nov. and 7th Dec. 1895. |
| 36 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 4th and 11th Dec. 1895. |
| 37 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 575 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 38 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 650 | 30th Nov. and 7th Dec. 1895. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 39 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 25th Nov. and 2nd and 9th Dec. 1895. |
| 40 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapetta do. .. | 570 | 23rd and 30th Nov. and 7th ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th Nov. 1895. |
| 42 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras.. | 500 | |
| 43 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 25th and 28th Nov. and 2nd and 5th Dec. 1895. |
| 44 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. . | Do. .. .. .. | Not known. | 15th and 25th Oct. and 4th Nov. 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 1st December, says that the Russian Government, with a view to expedite the completion of the railways which are under construction in Siberia, is utilising the services of Russian convicts and suggests the adoption of the same method in India.

Kalanidhi, *Coimbatore*, Dec. 1st, 1895.

Plan adopted by the Russians in regard to the construction of railways in Siberia.

2. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 12th December, says that the Amir is assembling an army to invade Kafirstan and that Umrah Khan, who had taken refuge in Afghanistan from Chitral, is to be the commander of the forces.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Dec. 12th, 1895.

The Amir preparing to invade Kafirstan.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

3. The *Rajayogi*, of the 17th November, writes thus (in English):—"It is nearly a month since a theft happened in the house of the Sub-Registrar, Addanki. The poor man nearly lost more than Rs. 1,500. The police have not yet traced any particulars of the theft. In many places such things have been happening and we had to complain of the same want of police activity. A peculiar feature of the theft was that the thieves took hold of some silver vessels in his house, found them pliable and being in want of a lamp thought them to be of tin and left them in the verandah."

Rajayogi, *Cocanada*, Nov. 17th, 1895.

Want of police activity.

4. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 4th December, says that whenever any person is arrested on suspicion by the police in any theft case, it is customary to inflict torture upon him freely in order to extort a confession. The remark is made that such a practice is in vogue either in consequence of the indifference of the officers of the police or through their connivance.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Dec. 4th, 1895.

The police torture.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

5. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 16th November, remarks that the rule that European prisoners should be tried by a jury consisting of Europeans simply tends to miscarriage of justice, and quotes, as an instance in point, the Howra case wherein a European caused the death of a native by kicking, and in which the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" on the prisoner notwithstanding the confession made by him before the magistrate. It says that the rule that European prisoners should be tried by European magistrates, and that the jury should consist of Europeans, would be reasonable only when there happens to be open enmity between the natives and the Europeans, but not otherwise.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1895.

The European jury in case the prisoner is a European.

6. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 23rd November, seconding the remarks of the Chief Justice, made during the fourth criminal sessions of the Madras High Court, suggesting the expediency of appointing a public prosecutor to frame charges in respect of the cases that are committed to the sessions, remarks that it is desirable that Government should appoint an officer for the purpose before the next sessions. It says that the police inspectors who now invariably frame the charges in such cases are not competent for the work, and prosecution often breaks down in consequence.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1895.

Expediency of appointing a public prosecutor to frame the charges in the cases committed to the sessions.

7. The same paper remarks that in the mofussil tahsildars' cutcherries and magistrates' courts are, as a rule, opened after 12 A.M. and close late in the night, and that this irregularity increases the contingent charges for lighting and subjects parties to great inconvenience and annoyance. The paper adds that this practice should be put a stop to by the authorities and better discipline enforced in public offices in the mofussil.

Advisability of rectifying certain irregularities in the mofussil courts.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1895.

8. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th December, says that all sub-magistrates, other than stationary sub-magistrates, are required to go on circuit for revenue work for fifteen days in a month; and that this, while subjecting the sub-magistrates themselves to great hardship, exposes the parties and lawyers to much inconvenience and trouble. The correspondent hopes to see at no distant date the total separation of all revenue from the judicial functions of sub-magistrates.

Worry caused to the people by the sub-magistrates going on circuit on revenue matters.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1895.

9. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 6th December, referring to the hereditary nature of the office of village magistrate in the Madras presidency, points out that those who hold this office in the northern districts are generally Reddis. These Reddis are, as a class, ignorant and uneducated, and, as such, get their work done by their dependants and karnams. Their oppression of the poor villagers is beyond description. They punish the ryots inimical to them on false charges. Sometimes they send reports to the police of having convicted innocent persons at trials when really no trials have been held and on charges when there have been really none, while the victims of their tyranny are ignorant of the whole matter all through. After sending two or three such reports, they manage to bring about an actual charge against the poor persons and report them to the magistrates as old offenders deserving exemplary punishment which is generally inflicted on the strength of the police record. These magistrates demand presents of sheep from shepherds who feed their cattle near their villages. If the shepherds refuse, they get them punished on false charges of stealing sheep from other flocks. They compel wood-cutters to supply them with firewood, and vegetable vendors and poor Banyas to give them all the vegetables and provisions they require.

Village magistrates.

Stupid as these magistrates are, continues the paper, they manage to terrify the ryots, who are still more stupid, into paying them annually a fixed sum over and above the assessment for every acre. They collect kist from poor ryots and Paraiyas four or five times over during the year under the plea that the Government has imposed new taxes. It is impossible to describe all the atrocious cruelties these men commit in their villages; and yet these ignorant men are appointed by Government to represent the people in the taluk and district boards chiefly perhaps to support the officials.

There are few dacoities committed in or near their villages in which they have not a hand. Without their help such crimes must be of very rare occurrence. The correspondent hopes that the Government will, henceforth at least, remove such men from office and in their place appoint respectable, fair-minded and educated persons.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 30th, 1895.

10. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th November, while noticing that the accused in the Calicut torture case were convicted and sentenced to undergo various terms of rigorous imprisonment by Mr. O'Farrell, the District and Sessions Judge of Calicut, remarks that justice has at last triumphed. Mr. O'Farrell himself said that he began to try the case with a bias in favour of the accused, and if he had not been a just and impartial judge he would not have changed his former opinion and come to this just decision. It is remarked that the police had set afloat a rumour that Mr. O'Farrell was purposely sent by Government to try their case and that many believed it; but the editor says that those who believed it will now repent of their folly.

The Calicut torture case.

Referring to the same subject the *Manorama*, of the 2nd December, says that although Mr. Moberly and the police tried their best to pervert the course of justice in the matter of the torture case, yet Mr. O'Farrell has vindicated the purity of British justice, and it is glad to observe that the people are greatly indebted to him.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 4th December, alluding to the decision in the torture case, says that the punishments awarded to the accused are not out of proportion to their offence, and remarks that the presence of men of the type of the accused in the Police department is a disgrace to them. The paper hopes that the superiors in the department will adopt measures to prevent the recurrence of disgraceful acts like those committed in the case under reference.

Jurors and assessors to be paid travelling allowances like the district board members.

11. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th December, alludes to the inconvenience and expense to which persons coming from distant places to serve as jurors and assessors in sessions cases are put, and recommends that they should be given travelling allowances like the district board members as well as all the privileges enjoyed by the latter.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 11th, 1895.

### (*d*) *Education.*

A remark on the Infant Reader prescribed for the infant standard.

12. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th November, referring to the G.O., No. 72, Educational, dated 2nd February 1891, directing that pupils of the infant standard should, according to the new curriculum, be able to pronounce 204 Tamil letters and 60 Sanskrit letters and also read monosyllabic words, observes that the Infant Reader, *i.e.*, Nulatharam, Part I, by Mr. Garthwaite, prescribed for the infant class, is a very unsuitable text, for it contains many polysyllabic words and its style is somewhat difficult. He adds that one year would not be sufficient to enable the pupils of the infant standard to go through all the lessons contained in the Infant Reader.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1895.

A hint to the educational authorities.

13. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd December, publishes an essay read by a teacher at a public meeting. The essayist complains that the following causes operate prejudicially against the well-being of result schools, namely, the difficulty of securing the recognition of schools, frequent changes in the Grant-in-aid Code rules and in the text-books prescribed, and the arbitrary estimates of grants likely to be earned.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1895.

A request to the educational authorities regarding the publication of A, B, C forms.

14. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th December, requests the educational authorities to get the A, B, C forms published in vernaculars for the reason that they, being at present printed in English, are unintelligible to teachers who are ignorant of that language.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 10th 1895.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

A remark on the contemplated abolition of the Tiruppappuliyur dispensary.

15. The *Desabhimani*, of the 27th November, is very much against the scheme proposed by the municipal council to abolish the Tiruppáppuliyur dispensary and to open another dispensary exclusively for women. It says that the dispensary in question has been doing immense good to the people, and that its abolition will place them at a great disadvantage.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Nov. 27th, 1895.

Unsatisfactory nature of the administration of the Srivilliputtur municipality.

16. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th December, reports that in the town of Srivilliputtur the municipal administration is very unsatisfactory, and that sanitation is bad and that it behoves the chairman to appoint a sanitary inspector who is

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1895.

qualified in hygiene. The correspondent does not approve that the municipality should sanction Rs. 2,280 for the maintenance of the hospital establishment while it had cost only Rs. 1,200 in the years past when the institution was under the supervision of the local fund authorities.

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Nov. 1895.

Municipalities and local boards.

17. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for November, observes that municipalities and local fund boards in this presidency do not seem to exist for any other purpose than to rob the people of their money. The condition of the municipal towns and of the villages under local fund boards is very insanitary. They have no proper roads or good drinking water, they are not well lighted, and they are full of filth and stink everywhere. These municipalites and boards should first apply their revenue to sanitation, and then the surplus, if any, to the maintenance of the police and hospitals. At present the latter purposes are first attended to, and the result is that there is no money left for the more important purposes. Many of the dressers and apothecaries do not work in the hospitals so as to induce people to resort to them. Many people therefore think that the maintenance of these hospitals is a vain expense. Proper medicines too cannot be had in many of them, and people who go there once are not tempted to go again.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 7th, 1895.

Disapproving of the enhancement of house-tax in the Calicut Municipality.

18. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th December, says that the Calicut Municipal Council contemplates increasing the house-tax from 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent., and one Chattu Nayar, a municipal Menon, has been deputed for this purpose. The appointment of Chattu Nayar, who has risen from a peon's place, to perform such responsible and onerous work which even experts could not be expected to carry out satisfactorily is condemned for various reasons, and the remark is made that as the existing house-tax in the Calicut municipality is very heavy any further increase is unjust and oppressive. The article goes on to state that the chairman has written to Government to sanction Rs. 500 for the purpose of bringing water from Mananchira tank to the town by means of pipes and observes that the expenditure involved in this connexion will be waste of public funds as there is no necessity for bringing pipe-water to town. It is further remarked that if the tank is emptied at this part of the year to test the natural spring of water the people in the town are sure to suffer much for want of water.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Dec. 5th, 1895.

Pay and travelling expenses of Surgeon-Major Ross.

19. Referring to the order of the Government of India, which has been communicated by the Resident at Mysore to the President of the Civil and Military Station Municipality, regarding the payment of the salary and travelling expenses of Surgeon-Major Ross, who has been specially deputed to suggest measures for the improvement of the sanitary condition of Bangalore, the *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 5th December, states that the amount of Rs. 5,000 sanctioned being insufficient to meet all charges, it is probable that the Municipal fund will be taxed with the extra charge, and remarks that as the fund is unable to bear the burden of extra charges, it is necessary that they should be borne partly by Government and partly by the municipality.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1895.

Desirability of passing a rule compelling the transfer from place to place of village officers once in five years.

20. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th December, prays the authorities to pass a rule compelling the transfer from place to place of village officers, such as the karnam and the monegar, once in five years for the reason that their long stay in a particular place proves a source of worry and annoyance to the ryots.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Nov. 17th, 1895.

The Gódávari settlement.

21. The *Rajayogi*, of the 17th November in an article on the Gódávari settlement, says that the sanction by Government of Mr. Clerk's proposal to reclassify the

different soils in the delta taluks and to revise the kist on lands in dry taluks according to ruling prices without hearing the persons to be affected thereby, has created great surprise and dismay among the people. It considers it unjust that the new standing order passed by the Board of Revenue under instructions from Government should be given a retrospective effect. Such orders, it observes, are not a new thing in this presidency for we had one not very long ago in the matter of enhancement of the water-rate in the Kistna and Gódávari districts. The paper prays that the Government may take this matter into their deep consideration, as it is their duty to listen to the representations of the people and promote the happiness and well-being of the country.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

22. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th November, complains that in the evening mail that leaves Mayavaram for Muttupet at 6 P.M. the carriages are not provided with lights and that the passengers suffer great inconvenience and hardship in consequence. He invites the Traffic Manager to do the needful.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1895.

A request to the Traffic Manager of the South Indian Railway.

23. The *Aryajanapriyan*, of the 1st December, condemns the order passed by the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway vesting railway servants with the power of removing passengers who travel beyond the station for which a ticket was purchased and of leaving them in the custody of the police, till the matter is disposed of by the Assistant Traffic Managar, and says that a reference to the Anasole rape case and the Calicut torture case must necessarily convince one that this order will simply help the railway and police ministerial officers to indulge in their notorious tendency to mischief with impunity. It says that this order will undoubtedly work a great hardship on female passengers, who may, owing to ignorance and other such causes, forget to get down at the intended stations, and that it is therefore advisable that the Traffic Manager should do away with the order under reference altogether.

ARYAJANAPRIYAN, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1895.

Advisability of cancelling a certain order passed by the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway.

24. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 23rd November, says that, of the railway passengers in the South Indian Railway, it is the third-class passengers that suffer most from want of water and latrine accommodation, and that it is therefore desirable that the third-class carriages should be provided with water-pipe and urinal.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1895.

A suggestion to the South Indian Railway authorities.

25. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 12th December, says that the outrages committed on native ladies travelling by railway in India having come to the notice of the Government of India, the Madras Government has been asked what steps might be taken to prevent such outrages in future. While we warn native ladies not to travel alone by railway, we are glad that Government is trying to put an end to the evil.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Dec. 12th, 1895.

The risk incurred by native ladies in travelling alone by railways.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

26 The *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 25th November, protests against the memorandum of Mr. Sison, Local Board Engineer of Tanjore, suggesting the expediency of appointing as Engineers Graduates of Cooper's Hill College in preference to the Graduates of the local Engineering College, on the ground that the proposed suggestion would be very expensive. The paper adds that local graduates are more practical engineers than European graduates; and that the strict observance of the old rule that posts falling vacant either in the Public Works Department or in the Engineering

NAGAI NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, Nov. 25th, 1895.

Protest raised against a certain memorandum suggesting the expediency of appointing as Engineers Graduates of Cooper's Hill College.

Department of the local fund boards should be given to the local graduates would not only give them an encouragement, which they rightly deserve, but also conduce to the economy of public money.

### (*k*) *General.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1895.

The advisability of converting waste into arable lands in the district of Coimbatore.

27. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 16th November, finds fault with Government for not adopting any measures in view to converting into arable fields the large tract of waste land that extends from Kollegal to Sattyamangalam in the district of Coimbatore and from Pallavaram to Chingleput, and thus creating means of livelihood for thousands of the population whose present condition is one of extreme misery.

VIJAYATHWAJAM, *Tinnevelly*, Nov. 25th, 1895.

Necessity for another postman at Devikotta.

28. A correspondent to the *Vijayathwajam*, of the 25th November, says that one postman is unable to deliver letters, &c., all round Devikotta, and the consequent delay in the delivery of letters is much complained of by the inhabitants of the locality.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1895.

A request to Government to favour the editors of native newspapers with a copy of the report on native newspapers submitted by the translators to Government.

29. The *Pariyan*, of the 30th November, speaking of the native translators to Government and the work done by some of them, writes in conclusion as follows:—"Various public grievances are from time to time brought to the notice of Government through the medium of native newspapers. Now there is no means by which it can be ascertained that those grievances have actually reached Government. In this connection we would respectfully suggest that the editors of native newspapers might be favoured with a copy of the report, if any, submitted to Government on native newspapers."

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1895.

A request to the authorities in connection with the indisposition of Mr. Clegg, the Sub-Collector of Kumbakónam.

30. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd December, reports that owing to the indisposition of Mr. Clegg, the Sub-Collector of Kumbakónam, a great portion of the revenue and magisterial work has fallen into arrears to the great inconvenience of the public. The paper prays that the authorities will soon adopt measures for facilitating the disposal of all arrears of work.

PATRIKASARA-PRAKASIKA, *Tuni*, Nov. 30th, 1895.

Postmen and post office inspectors.

31. The *Patrikasaraprakasika*, of the 30th November, sees no reason why the Post office inspectors should, in addition to their high salaries, be granted a special allowance of Rs. 2 or Rs. 1–8–0 per diem while the poor postmen, clerks and sub-postmasters, who work day and night, do not get enough even for their daily bread. It recommends an increase of salary for village postmen even at the risk of cutting short the allowance of the inspectors. This would not only insure regularity and despatch in work, but also effect a punctual delivery of letters throughout the villages. The paper therefore trusts that this matter will receive the serious consideration of the authorities concerned.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Dec. 12th, 1895.

A magistrate in Coimbatore chastising a Paraiya for venturing into a Brahman street.

32. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 12th December, says:—When a sheristadar-magistrate in one of the taluks of Coimbatore was going through a street he saw a Paraiya driving in a bullock cart from a village and entering the street inhabited by Brahmans. The magistrate immediately ordered the Paraiya to be brought to his house and had him well beaten for daring to pass through a Brahman street.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1895.

Viceroy's refusal to receive the address of the Mahajana Sabha.

33. Referring to the refusal of the Viceroy to receive the address of the Mahajana Sabha, unless certain paragraphs were expunged, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 2nd December, remarks, with regret, that His Excellency has acted contrary to the policy of his predecessors in this matter.

34. In referring, with approval, to the order recently issued by the Government of India to all Local Government and Administrations laying down certain rules for observance by Europeans and others who go about shooting, the *Quasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 5th December, remarks that the rules are undoubtedly excellent and calculated to prevent mischief, provided they are strictly observed and the individuals who may infringe them duly punished.

Rules regarding sportsmen.

Quasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Dec. 5th, 1895.

35. In quoting an extract from the *Am* of Lahore, regarding a dispute which arose at Peshawar on the 13th of November between certain fruit-sellers and the Amir's fruit contractor, who is also superintendent of transit duties, the same paper states that Peshawar seems to be subject to a plurality of rulers and the power of the Amir's officers, at that place appears to be superior to that of the local English officers who connive at the actions of the Amir's officers however oppressive, cruel, and unjust they may be, and remarks that the arbitrary action of the Afghans reflects seriously upon the British administration and leaves the impression upon the minds of the natives that the British Government is powerless in Peshawar.

Illegal action of the Amir's officers at Peshwar.

36. Referring to a remark in the English press "that the people of India are not really so loyal and faithful to Her Majesty as they are believed to be," the *Quasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 9th December, observes that the remark is absurd, inasmuch as all the people of India, particularly the Muhammadans, are very sincere in their loyalty and fidelity to the Crown. In support of its statement the *Quasim* quotes a paragraph from the *Daily Post* to the effect that the headmen of the Muhammadan community of Seringapatam, the moulvis and the curators of the Royal monuments, accorded a hearty welcome to the Viceroy, who is the representative of Her Majesty in India, and evinced great joy and excitement on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency to that place, and presented to His Excellency addresses in Arabic, Persian and Urdu. The *Akbar* further notes that the loyalty and fidelity of the Muhammadans of India to the British Crown exceed that of other sections of the community. If the British Government attend to the wants and respect the privileges of the Indian Muhammadans there will be no question as to the stability and power of British rule in India.

Loyalty of the people of India to the British Crown.

Quasim-ul Akbar, *Bangalore*, Dec. 9th, 1895.

## III.—Legislation.

37. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 30th November, referring to the proposed amendment of the Rent Recovery Act, thinks that this law, framed as it has been in reference to some particular part of the country, cannot be applied uniformly to all the districts. In revising the law, it suggests, the Government should carefully compare the different methods of cultivation as regards jeroyati, agraharam, devastam, mokhasa, and malgujari lands in the several districts where it has to be enforced and note the relations existing between landlords and tenants and the customs obtaining in various localities. The decisions of several High Courts also affecting the law in question should be considered. Leading men, who have had considerable experience in revenue matters, such as Diwan Bahadur Ragunath Rao, Diwan Bahadur Venkasami Rao and Mr. P. Chentsal Rao should also be consulted. The Government should take care that the law does not cause inconvenience to any one. Moreover, as this Act principally concerns zamindars, the Landholders' Association, it remarks, may place their views in time before the authorities.

The Rent Recovery Act.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1895.

38. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for November, referring to the Malabar Marriage Bill, doubts whether the present state of things is not better than a system of legalised marriages which would only increase the number of widows in the country. Theft, adultery and mendacity are crimes which multiply as restrictions

The Malabar Marriage Bill.

Hindujana-samskarini, *Madras*, Nov. 1895.

multiply. If marriage be introduced, infant marriages and marriages between parties of unequal age would increase, and the result would be that many families would become extinct from deficiency of procreation. It is only in Malabar that the ancient customs described in the Hindu sastras are still observed. There is no necessity for introducing new customs into that country. When Travancore and Cochin do not need them, there is no reason why Malabar should have them.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 2nd, 1895.

The Malabar Land Registration Bill.

39. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 2nd December, reproduces the translation of the Malabar Land Registration Bill as amended by the select committee. The editor approves of the section proposed by the Honourable Mr. Bhashyam Aiyangar to be substituted for section 14 of the amended Bill, and says that he himself would go a step further by suggesting that where the settlement is conducted with the tenants, whatever interest is possessed by the tenant in the land on which the arrear has accrued will be sold in the first instance and then only for the balance, if any, the Government should proceed against the janmis under the provisions of Act II of 1864.

Referring to the above Bill, as amended by the select committee, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th December, disapproves of section 14 of the Bill and remarks that if the select committee had the least knowledge of the Malabar tenancy they would not have amended the section in that form. That section is unjust and contrary to the usages obtaining in Malabar. The kanamdars in Malabar do not, except in a few cases, cultivate the fields themselves. If the crops or ungathered products of the land on which an arrear is due are attached and sold the kanamdars and landlords do not suffer any hardship thereby. It is the sub-tenants who have taken lands from the kanamdars on simple lease for a year or so and who are generally the tillers of the soil that have to suffer by this. As the rent paid by the sub-tenants is generally more or less equal to the yield of the land, they find it difficult even to pay the rent. Such being the case, how unjust will it be to attach the crops raised by a third party for recovering the arrears due by the landlord or the kanamdar. It should therefore be provided that if the revenue on any land falls into arrear steps shall be taken to recover the same from the registered proprietor whether he be the landlord or the kanamdar.

The *Manorama*, of the 9th December, referring to section 14 of the Bill, concurs in the opinion expressed by the *Kerala Patrika*, but repeats the suggestion it has several times made that the lands should be registered in the names of the occupant and the landlord, and if the revenue falls into arrears steps should be taken in the first instance against the occupant to recover the same proceedings being adopted against the registered proprietor only in case such arrear could not be recovered thereby.

Approving of the measure proposed to be passed in connection with the encumbered estates in the Madras presidency.

40. A leader in the same paper says that the Government of India contemplates passing a law for the protection of encumbered estates by bringing them under the control and management of the Court of Wards if the proprietors of such estates so desire, and remarks that such a measure is highly desirable in the interests of the landed proprietors in this presidency whose estates have been encumbered through extravagance or who are unable to redeem them from debt.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 8th, 1895.

The Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act.

41. Another leader in the *Manorama*, of the 9th December, says that the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act is not so beneficial as was expected by the legislators. The Act has become injurious alike to the tenants and to the landlords. The Commissioners, who are generally sent from the courts to inspect the improvements and settle the

compensation thereof, are found to be very greedy and the party that can afford to spend money wins the day. As the munsifs and sub-judges are, on account of their heavy office work, unable to go to the spot and inspect the improvements personally, the accounts submitted by the Commissioners have to be invariably accepted. It is therefore suggested that in important cases of compensation the judges should personally examine the improvements or take steps to have them examined by the local tahsildar or deputy tahsildar. The suggestion is also made that as the value of the improvements calculated in some cases comes to more than the actual janmam value of the land on which the improvements have been effected, the landlords have great difficulty in taking back the land from their tenants on payment of compensation, and a limit should therefore be prescribed as to the nature and the extent of improvements on the lands.

Muhammadan Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

42. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th December, while noticing that Mr. Muhammad Sheriff, one of the Commissioners of the Madras Municipality, has been nominated as the Muhammadan Member of the Madras Legislative Council, remarks that he is said not to have even opened his mouth in any meetings of the Municipal Council, and has always voted with Government. The paper asks what earthly use could there be in nominating such men to the Legislation Council?

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec 11th, 1895.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Waste lands in zamindari estates.

43. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for November, says that, whereas there is a great deal of waste land awaiting cultivation in zamindari estates, there is not even pasture land for the poor ryots in the Government villages. This is attributable to there being more people in the British territories than in the zamindari tracts. The zamindars and the Nizam should attract people to their dominions by good government and wise regulations. It is because zamindars do not introduce proper rules and regulations that they cannot get intelligent officers. It would be considerably to their advantage if they tried to secure intelligent officers who are well acquainted with the methods of British administration.

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Nov. 1895.

The Nizam's maladministration.

44. The same paper learns from a correspondent that the Nizam of Hyderabad is paying no attention to the affairs of his State, that he does not consult his ministers, and that he is the slave of the Peish minister. It thinks that the people of Hyderabad would perhaps be more happy if the British Government should pension the Nizam and take charge of the administration themselves.

The Maharaja of Vizianagram and momorials to departing Governors.

45. The *Sasilekha*, of the 6th December, referring to the proposal of the Maharaja of Vizianagram to raise a memorial to His Excellency Lord Wenlock, and his offer of Rs. 6,000 towards a similar commemoration movement regarding Sir Charles Elliot, of Bengal, observes that zamindars should, as far as possible, spend the money they get from their ryots in their own estates. It hears that Vizianagram is in want of good drinking water, and thinks it would be a boon to the people of that place if His Highness should take measures to bring about a scheme of water-supply and dedicate it to Lord Wenlock and Sir Charles Elliot.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1895.

Misgovernment in Hyderabad.

46. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 2nd December, says that the condition of Hyderabad at the present time is very unsatisfactory. In every department grave errors are committed and the Government either cannot or will not improve matters. A large debt has accumulated, so large that the Government itself does not know how much it is. The greatest extravagance prevails throughout every part of the State; some of the high officials of the State receive very high salaries. The prime minister gets as much as the Viceroy. Large sums are wasted in mansabs or life-long pensions. Some of the high officials are allowed to use their own houses for

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 2nd, 1895.

offices charging high rent for them, sometimes as high as Rs. 500 or more, while they live in them at the same time. The Nizam has not fixed amount for his personal and household expenses. The accounts are never audited. The banquet given by the Nizam to the Viceroy cost the state Rs. 90,000 or Rs. 300 a head. The illuminations of the streets through which the viceregal cortege passed is reported to have cost Rs. 60,000. Officials interfere in the decrees of courts. Education is in a bad way; the Department of Public Works is worse.

KERALA MITRAN, *Cochin*, Dec. 1st, 1895.

The Cochin Engineering department.

47. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitran*, of the 1st December, approves of the appointment of Mr. Browny (*sic*) as the Assistant Engineer in the Cochin Engineering department, and hopes that as he is an able man, he will try his best to check the irregularities in the department to which Mr. Hudson, the Chief Engineer, has shut his eyes for several reasons. The remark is made that if the Public Works Department, which consumes a very large sum of money every year, be amalgamated with the Engineering department, and the power of control be vested in the Chief Engineer and his assistant, various sorts of corruptions now prevailing in the department will be a thing of the past.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1895.

Arrest of Saiyid Muhammad Yusuf-ud-din Sahib, first talukdar of Madak.

48. Regarding the arrest of Saiyid Muhammad Yusuf-ud-din Sahib, first talukdar of the district of Madak, under a warrant issued at Simla, the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 30th November, remarks that the course adopted by the Government of India in this case is irregular, in that the above officer was arrested without the knowledge of the Nizam's Government. This arbitrary action of the Government of India has created much excitement throughout the city of Hyderabad as being derogatory to the dignity and position of the Nizam. The *Jaridah*, after commenting upon the subject at length, says that had the Government asked the Nizam to hand over that officer to the British authorities under the Extradition Treaty, His Highness would have certainly done so. The *Jaridah*, after referring to the alleged cause which led to that officer's arrest, notes that various rumours are afloat concerning the matter, and suggests to the Nizam's Government that some arrangement should be made with the British Government through the Resident regarding the course to be adopted in future in making such arrests.

SHAMS-UL AKBAR, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1895.

Mr. Plowden and the Nizam.

49. The *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 2nd December, in inserting a translation of an item from the *Advocate of India* regarding the procedure of Mr. Plowden in objecting to the Nizam having his own interpreter at the time of his interview with His Excellency the Viceroy as usual, and sending an interpreter from the Residency, remarks that the despotic action of Mr. Plowden has much vexed and displeased the Nizam and has deterred him from opening his mind freely to the Viceroy and expresses its surprise that an experienced officer like Mr. Plowden should have adopted such an injudicious course, and, lastly, observes that the unsound policy and illegal procedure of the English officers have rendered the administration of Hyderabad difficult and have created various intriguing parties in the State.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Dec. 11th, 1895.

Agricultural banks in the Madras Presidency.

50. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 11th December, says:—The question of establishing agricultural banks in Madras was once referred to a committee by Lord Connemara and an elaborate report was drawn up by that committee; but, as Lord Connemara's administration came to a close when this report was submitted, the matter was shelved. Again Lord Wenlock asked Mr. Nicholas to report on the best means of improving the condition of the ryots. Mr. Nicholas shows in his report that it is not so much the borrowing from the money-lender that is ruining the ryot as the

untimely demands which the Government makes. He says that, when pressed for payment of the land-tax, the ryot is obliged to sell his grain at very low prices and has therefore very little left for his maintenance. If therefore the kists are so regulated as to enable the ryot to sell his grain leisurely, he would sell it at an advantage and not only gladly pay the assessment, but he would also be able to reserve a portion of the produce for his own household use. Now this is very true and the people of Madras want a resolution to be passed to that effect at the next congress. We think that the establishment of agricultural banks would not give such relief to the ryot as this measure would.

51. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 14th November, has the following:—The poverty of India is a fact which cannot be denied, and though we must not be pessimists and indulge in fears that that poverty will increase and become chronic, yet it is quite evident that, if we would prevent this latter consequence, some tangible and practical remedy must be devised and applied to prevent it. The prosperty and progress of the rich and well-to-do classes of the natives of India—the upper and the middle classes—have been well secured and there are encouraging signs around that that prosperity and progress will continue to increase in the years to come, but the great bulk of the various populations, the "dumb millions," as we call them, are steeped in poverty, and, we are afraid we must add, in semi-starvation, a remedy for which we cannot expect them to discover for themselves. It is clear that the British Government of India cannot of itself apply any remedical scheme for the relief of the Indian peasantry that it may itself devise or which philanthropic individuals or associated bodies may devise and submit for its consideration and disposal. Such a work must be accomplished by the combined action of the Government of India and the local Governments and administrations.

VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Dec. 14th, 1895.

The Indian peasants.

52. *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 25th November, has an extract from the *Bundlekhund Punch* to the following effect:—Government has done several useful and beneficial works for the good of its subjects, but has done nothing to prevent the police and judicial authorities from practising oppression. The railway authorities are unmindful of the sufferings of the passengers; native Members of the Legislative Councils do not bring the grievances of the people to the notice of Government and request the authorities to redress them; the rulers solely depend upon the information and reports furnished by their officers, whether right or wrong; before the mutiny the condition of the people and zamindars was very prosperous and happy but it has since declined to a great degree. If the rulers wish to find out the truth of this statement it is necessary that they should go about in the guise of common people and see personally what the state of the people is and whether the officials perform their duty with uprightness and honesty.

TILISM-I-HAIRAT, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1895.

Remarks against the different branches of administration.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

53. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th November, reports that the Mahajana Sabha, of Madras, have resolved not to present an address to His Excellency Lord Elgin for the reason that His Excellency asked them to omit paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 from the draft, and says that His Excellency in this case adopted an usual course, for no Viceroy ever instructed people as to how and in what terms they should present an address to him. The paper adds that the disappointment of the Mahajana Sabha is great and surmises that His Excellency Lord Elgin may prove an arbitrary ruler.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1895.

Refusal of the Mahajana Sabha, of Madras, to present an address to His Excellency Lord Elgin.

54. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 30th November is at a loss to see how the administration of Lord Elgin can be just when he always allows himself to be led by officials and refuses to hear non-official classes on the political question of the days. If the Viceroy, it asks, is unable to make any satisfactory pronouncement on these questions, should he not at least hear what the people have to

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, Nov. 30th, 1895.

Addresses to the Viceroy.

say? It remarks that the policy he is pursuing is directly contrary to the expectations formed of him in the beginning. It rejoices that the Madras Mahajana Sabha has decided not to present any address to the Viceroy. Addresses, it says, are not meant merely to give welcome, and remarks that they lose all their value if, as the Viceroy says, they are not to express the views of the people. When Lord Dufferin came to Madras, the Nellore ryots presented him an address touching on various matters, such as the income tax, the expansion of the Legislative Councils and the improvement in cultivation. The paper is not sure that the Nellore ryots are not going to present an address to Lord Elgin now, but thinks that it would be nothing but waste of money to do so.

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Nov. 1895.

Indians and self-government.

55. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for November, says that the introduction of the principle of election and of municipal taxation amongst a people who are not fit for self-government has only resulted in the creation of stupid factions. It adds that the Government is to blame in foisting European institutions upon India without looking to the happiness and peace of the people.

Tours of Viceroys and Governors.

56. The same paper regrets that much needless expense is entailed on the people by the tours of Viceroys and Governors. Englishmen incur no expense, but with Indians nothing can be done without money. This is instanced by the fact that the visit of Lord Elgin has cost the Mysore and Hyderabad States some lakhs of rupees.

Examinations and Government service.

57. The same paper complains that greater importance is attached in the Government service to examinations than to real merit. Many worthy men are excluded from high appointments because of these examinations and hence efficiency is on the decrease among Government officials whether European, Eurasian or Native. The paper adds that, under British rule, theft, adultery, forgery, perjury, mendacity and immorality are spreading.

VRITTANTAMANJARI, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1895.

The Viceroy and people's addresses.

58. The *Vrittantamanjari*, of the 7th December, in an article entitled "Our Viceroy" refers to the remark of His Excellency in reply to the address of the Madura Municipality that his visit to south India was not a pleasure visit, but was chiefly undertaken for acquainting himself with the condition of the people, and says that it would have been well if his actions had corresponded with his words. Our Viceroys and Governors, it proceeds to observe (rather sarcastically), make tours throughout the country at enormous cost, not for pleasure, not for hunting in the forests of Mysore, or feasting in the palaces of Hyderabad, but for learning at first hand the needs of the people at whose expense they travel and for inquiring into the condition of commerce and agriculture, the administration of justice, the conduct of Government officials, and the popular opinion about the administration of the country!! Lord Elgin, however, does not come under this class. Else why would he have insisted on the expunging of certain passages from the address of the Madras Mahajana Sabha before he could receive it. Another address (that of the Triplicane Literary Society) he would not accept on the ground of want of time. Has His Excellency, asks the paper, time for hunting elephants in Mysore and for feasting at Raja Sir Savalai's, and can he not spare thirty minutes to reply to an address after taking it as read? The paper (ironically) adds that the zeal of the Viceroy in the discharge of his duties deserves all praise and that there is no doubt whatever that a good future is in store for India.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1895.

Murder of natives by Europeans.

59. The *Sasilekha*, of the 6th December, states that a cooly in Calcutta was kicked on the stomach by a European for being slow in his work, and that he died from the effects thereof. It laments that such murders of natives by Europeans are becoming very frequent and is at a loss to conjecture when these horrible outrages shall cease.

60. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 12th December, says that the Muhammadans in Poona held a meeting on the previous Monday and passed the following resolutions; (1) that the congress is not representative of all classes in India; (2) that the demands of the congress are not reasonable. (3) that the members of the congress do not express the present wants of the people of India; (4) that as the present Government is doing all it can for the Muhammadans, it is not proper for that community to oppose Government.

The Muhammadans of Poona and the Congress.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 12th, 1895.

61. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 9th December, says that the dispute that has been raging in Poona on the question whether the social conference is to be held in the congress pandal or not has been settled at last by the promoters of the social conference having decided to hold the conference in another building.

The congress and the social conference.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*. Dec. 9th, 1895.

62. The same paper says that there has been another kicking fatality at Burtollah bazaar in Tollegunge, in which a cooly met with his death at the hands of a European under circumstances almost similar to the recent Howra assault case.

A kicking fatality in Bengal.

63. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th December, expresses its disapproval of the refusal by the Viceroy to receive an address from the Mahajana Sabha of Madras unless some paragraphs in it were omitted.

The address to the Viceroy from the Mahajana Sabha of Madras.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 5th, 1895.

64. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 9th December, has the following as a leading article:—The Viceroy has given offences to many by the rejection of those addresses that contained reference to political subjects. The first objection was made in Agra where the Viceroy objected to certain paragraphs contained in an address presented to him. He improved upon this in Poona, when the members of the Sarvajanika Sabha wished to present an address. He insisted on certain paragraphs being taken out, and taken out they were. These paragraphs contained reference to the taxation of the country; to the war with Chitral, and to other matters. These were legitimate subjects of discussion and the Viceroy had no right to ask that they might be deleted from the address. In Madras the Mahajana Sabha was told that the address the members wished to present could not be seen by His Excellency till it was divested of its objectionable sections. The sabha very wisely determined not to present it. We fail to see what harm the sections in question would have done. This is the first time in the history of British India that any thing of the kind has taken place. We would ask how the rulers are to find out the wishes and wants of the people if the latter are not allowed to state what they believe to be wrong? This is the only way that the errors of those in power can be made known to the world; that extravagance can be stopped; that justice can be administered. If the governed do not bring what is wrong to the notice of those in power, abuses will continue and no remedy will be found for them. The views put forward by those who approach the Viceroy may not be always correct; they may in some cases be exaggerated; they may not be altogether in accordance with facts, but should such be the case it ought to be the duty of His Excellency to set the petitioners right. He should point out to them when they were wrong; he should have justified the methods pursued by Government, and thus have sent them away convinced that they were in error in some respects at least. In this way much good might have been accomplished and a good opportunity of instructing the country has been missed. Not only this but a good deal of mistrust has been engendered, and it will be a long time before it can be removed. The people will think that the Viceroy does not feel for them. This may be wrong, but, should such ideas take hold upon the people, the

Addresses to the Viceroy.

KARNATAKA, PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 9th, 1895.

Viceroy will have himself to thank for it. He will have given them a reason to speak in the way they may speak, and thus he will do much harm not only to himself but also to the country at large. It is to be feared that the Viceroy is in the hands of a clique; that those who form his staff guide him as they think proper. They do not like criticism; they try their best to prevent it, and one method is to disallow any political matter to be put into the addresses presented to the Viceroy. The policy is a very blind one. It is to be hoped that Lord Elgin will see the error of his ways, and in future be more liberal than he has been in the past or is at the present. (If he persists in his present policy he will not leave India with a good name.) He will be remembered as the Viceroy who tried to curb the wishes of the people, and make them think as he thought.

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[Issued 21st December 1898.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 31st December 1895.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | Nov. 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 15th Dec. 1895. |
| 3 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Tinnevelly .. .. | 1,200 | 10th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 250 | 20th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Vettikkodiyan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 30th Nov. and 7th and 14th Dec. 1895. |
| 6 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 14th and 21st Dec. 1895. |
| 7 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 14th ,, ,, ,, ,, |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 9 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 11th ,, 18th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Baskara Gnanodayam" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 100 | 29th Nov. and 13th Dec. 1895. |
| 11 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 14th and 21st Dec. 1895. |
| 12 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 370 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Dravida Bhano" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | 7th, 14th and 21st Dec. 1895. |
| 14 | "Janavinodhini" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | .. | 13th, 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 13th, 17th, 20th and 24th Dec 1895. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | Nov. 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | 15th Dec. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Varfadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 300 | 14th ,, and 21st Dec. 1895. |
| 19 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | |
| 20 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | |
| 21 | "Vrittantamanjari" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | |
| 22 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 24th Nov. and 1st Dec. 1895. |
| 23 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 15th and 22nd Dec. 1895. |
| 24 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 25 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 500 | 18th Dec. 1895. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 16th and 23rd Dec. 1895. |
| 27 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 21st ,, 28th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 527 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 290 | 11th and 21st Dec. 1895. |
| 31 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 20th Dec. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 580 | 14th and 21st Dec. 1895. |
| 33 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 18th Dec. 1895. |
| 34 | "Manorama" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 575 | 16th ,, ,, ,, |
| 35 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 650 | 14th and 21st Dec. 1895. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 36 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 16th Dec. 1895. |
| 37 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapetta do. .. | 570 | 14th ,, ,, |
| 38 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 5th ,, ,, |
| 39 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras .. | 500 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Khasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 576 | 12th and 16th Dec. 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

Turkey and the Armenians.

1. In quoting an extract from the *Dar-us-Sultanat*, of Calcutta, which says that Canon Michael recently said in a letter to the *Spectator* that the reason why the Armenians are unable to cope with the Turks is that they possess no arms as the Muhammadan law does not permit Christians to own arms, the *Jaridah*, of the 14th December, remarks that a year after the mutiny of 1857 Her Majesty the Queen promised in her proclamation to treat all the people of India alike without reference to caste or creed and to grant them all the same privileges, but this has not been done. If it is argued that Turkey is partial to one section of the community, viz., to Mussalmans, the people of India have ground for the same complaint against the British Government. If it be said that the Armenian Christians in Turkey do not enjoy equal rights and privileges with the Mussalmen, it may be said also that in India the natives have not the same privileges that Europeans have. The Turkish Government does not prevent Christians from visiting Jerusalem, whereas the Indian Government is attempting to prevent Muhammadans from going on a pilgrimage to Mecca. In conclusion, the paper observes that it is not wise on the part of people who live in glass houses to throw stones at the houses of others.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1895.

The *Tilism-i-Hairuth*, of the 15th December, quotes an extract on the same subject from the *Khairkhah-i-Alum*, which contains a short account of the indulgences and privileges granted to, and the high posts bestowed upon, the Armenian Christians by the Porte from time to time and the ungratefulness and disloyalty shown by them to the Turkish Government on several occasions, and states that the main cause of their rising against Turkey and of their attempt to rebel is the action of the English Government which has stepped forward in advance of the other European powers to help them and protect their rights against the Suzerain power. In accordance with the old adage "charity begins at home," the writer of the article asks if the English Government has ever evinced such sympathy towards the Mussalman population of India or respected their legal rights and privileges, or whether it has ever made any effectual arrangements to secure for them high positions in its service. In short, the English Government is, he states, trying to secure for the Armenian Christians indulgences and rights which it is reluctant to extend to its own subjects in India.

Turkey and Russia.

2. Regarding the sending of Arif Pashah to the Czar by the Sultan of Turkey with valuable presents, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 30th December, observes that the unsound and adverse policy adopted by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury towards Turkey has at last alienated His Majesty from the long-standing alliance with England, and that the latter power will regard the new alliance with dread, while Russia, which has been longing for this opportunity for a long time, will be much profited by the alliance.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Dec. 30th, 1895.

Turkey and the European powers.

3. The *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 23rd December, states that the action of the European powers regarding the Turkish question cannot be relied upon, inasmuch as nineteen years ago all the great powers were unanimously disposed to settle the question satisfactorily, but after all nothing was done and war was declared between Turkey and Russia.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Dec. 23rd, 1895.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

A novel order passed by the District Collector of Tinnevelly regarding cases brought against the police.

4. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th December, regrets to observe that subordinate magistrates in a district, knowing the friendly feeling and intimacy which some how or other exist between the District Collector and the Superintendent of Police, and apprehending that if they should incur the

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1895.

displeasure of the Superintendent of Police, they would naturally displease the Collector, dispose of, even against the dictates of their conscience, criminal cases preferred against the police in favour of the police, thus defeating the ends of justice. The paper reports that Mr. Higgins, the District Collector of Tinnevelly, in connection with a criminal case preferred against a certain station-house officer in Ambasamudram, has passed a rule that all criminal cases preferred against the police officers should be first referred to the Superintendent of Police of the district concerned. Such an order, observes the paper, must render worse what is already bad and leave the people helpless against the oppression of the police.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 24th, 1895.

Neglect of duty on the part of the village police in the Tanjore district.

5. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th December, regrets to observe that the village police authorities, such as the talaiyaries, &c., in the district of Tanjore, are not in the habit of going on beat during nights as they used to do in former times. It is desirable that the police officers on beat should visit the villages from time to time, as their appearance in the villages will serve a warning to bad characters of all descriptions.

Fraud practised by the merchants of the Tanjore district.

6. A correspondent to the same paper complains that some merchants in the district of Tanjore expose for sale adulterated articles and unscrupulously use false weights and measures. He concludes saying that if the police and village authorities direct their attention to this state of things, they will be conferring a real benefit on the people.

VARTADARSANI, *Nellore*, Dec. 14th, 1895.

Traffic in girls between Madras and Rangoon.

7. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 14th December, alleges that an infamous traffic in girls has been going on for a long time between Madras and Rangoon, by which comely young women are sent from here to be sold to wealthy individuals there. It mentions that a short time ago the Rangoon Marine Police found on board the *Palitana* a young woman who said that she had deserted her husband. It hears that they have not let the matter drop, but are trying to obtain through her a clue to the agency by which such woman are sent to Rangoon. It considers it advisable that their efforts should be supported by the police in Madras, who should make it a point to examine every steamer before it starts for Rangoon.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1895.

Convicted constables—European and Native. A contrast.

8. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st December, referring to the case of a European head constable in Vizagapatam who, having been convicted and sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment for criminal trespass with intent to commit rape, was allowed to rejoin his appointment on the ground that the offence had not been done by him when on duty, contrasts it with the cases of native constables where mere simple imprisonment for offences done on duty or off duty is followed by dismissal from the service. It asks why the privilege possessed by the European should not be extended to the natives.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 18th, 1895.

The re-entertainment of a European head constable who was convicted.

9. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 18th December, refers to the case in which a European head constable of the Vizagapatam police, who was convicted and sentenced by the District Magistrate to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment for the offence of house-breaking and trespass for the purpose of committing adultery, says that it learns with great surprise that the Inspector-General of Police has re-entertained the head constable in the service in accordance with the opinion expressed in the District Magistrate's judgment that the head constable may, if the Inspector-General is so pleased, be re-employed. It can be safely affirmed that if the District Magistrate, the Inspector-General of Police and the head constable were not all Europeans the above opinion would not have been expressed and the head constable, who has been convicted, would not have been re-entertained. No Government servant, perhaps with the exception of this head constable, who has undergone imprisonment of either description,

has hitherto been known to have been re-employed in the service. The remark is made that if the dismissal of a certain native official from Government service for a trivial offence of borrowing money and the re-entertainment of a European head constable notwithstanding the fact of his having been convicted of a grave crime are both taken into consideration what a great difference is shown in the matter of the dispensation of justice!

Government to take serious notice of the police officers concerned in the Calicut torture case.

10. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st December, in referring to the judgment in the Calicut torture case, hopes that the Government and the Inspector-General of Police will give careful consideration to the observations made therein by the learned judge regarding the iniquities of the police. It is also remarked that the conduct of Mr. Fawcett, the Superintendent of Police, and of Mr. LaFranais, the town inspector, who committed a series of irregularities in their efforts to screen the two head constables and the constables who tortured the complainants in the case, should be seriously noticed by the authorities.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 21st, 1895.

### (c) *Jails.*

Opium-rations to prisoners.

11. The *Sasilekha*, of the 27th December, states that prisoners in the Parvatipur jail are given opium every day, and that this practice having been discontinued during a certain period, the Government demanded an explanation. It asks why the Government is so particular about giving opium to these hill men that fill the jail, when it does not bestow a thought upon those who, accustomed to comforts at home, are made sick by the ragi food they are forced to eat in jails, and remarks that it is perhaps to increase the sale of opium. The paper regrets the persistence of the Government in carrying on the opium and the liquor traffic in spite of the fatal effects they are known to produce on the consumers.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Dec. 27th, 1895.

### (d) *Education.*

The University of Madras and the Teachers' Guild.

12. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 14th December, says that the University of Madras will do well to pay due consideration to the opinion expressed by the Teachers' Guild that was lately organized in Madras on the text-books prescribed for the several University examinations.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1895.

Educational progress.

13. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 23rd December, says that there are too many examinations in this land and these begin when a boy emerges from the cradle and only terminate when he falls into his grave. Every year the tests are not only increasing in number but in intensity. The editor therefore suggests that in the Matriculation and F.A. examinations candidates should be allowed to take up only those subjects in which they failed the previous year and strongly recommends the educational authorities to bring about the change as it would be advantageous in every way.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*. Dec. 23rd, 1895.

Zanana schools.

14. The *Albami*, of the 22nd December, quotes an extract from an Amritsar contemporary to the following effect:—"Christians have established Zanana schools to which Muhammadan and Hindu girls are sent for education. If female education is to flourish Muhammadans and Hindus should establish their own schools instead of sending their girls to Christian schools. It is much to be regretted that native nobles and gentlemen unhesitatingly spend thousands of rupees on debauchery, but are reluctant to help in the establishment of useful institutions, such as schools, and thus save their children from falling into the snares spread by Christians all over the country in the shape of schools.

ALBAMI, *Madras*, Dec. 22nd, 1895.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1895.

A request to the Taluk Board of Villupuram.

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th December, complaining that the levy of house-tax in the town of Villupuram was unreasonable and arbitrary, advises the people to request the authorities concerned to appoint a sub-committee to inquire into the subject.

Desirability of planting avenue trees on a certain road leading from Vedasandur.

16. A correspondent to the same paper complains that the road No. 34-A, which proceeds from the east of Vedasandur *viâ* Puthampatti to the railway station of Vada Mathurai, South Indian Railway, is not planted with avenue trees and that the people suffer very much in consequence during the hot season.

VIJAYATHVAJAM, *Tinnevelly*, Dec. 10th, 1895.

A request to the union officer of Devikotta.

17. A correspondent to the *Vijayathvajam*, of the 10th December, complains that in the town of Devikotta lights are very few and far between and that even these are not properly lit. He further complains that in certain quarters, where the wealthy people reside, the lights are bright, and that in the places inhabited by the poor they are very dim and hardly serve the purpose for which they are intended. The correspondent hopes that the union officer will attend to the matter.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Dec. 18th, 1895.

A complaint against the Cuddalore municipality.

18. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 18th December, complains that during nights carts pass through the town of Puthuppalayam in Cuddalore without lights and that the municipal authorities take no notice of this.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 14th, 1895.

Insufficiency of lights in the Calicut municipality.

19. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th December, complains of the insufficiency of lights in Chalapuram division of the Calicut municipality and goes on to say that although the matter has several times been brought to the notice of the chairman through the columns of this paper and also by petitions, yet he has not paid any attention to it.

The deplorable condition of Payyoli-Perambra road.

20. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper invites the attention of the Tellicherry Taluk Board to the deplorable condition of the Payyoli-Perambra road. He adds that as the Komath bridge on this road, which has been out of order for a long time, has not yet been repaired, great inconvenience is experienced by cartmen and pedestrians.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 18th, 1895.

Disapproving of the proposal of the Malabar District Board to reduce the number of hospitals in the Wynaad taluk.

21. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 18th December, notices the proposal of the Malabar District Board to reduce the number of hospitals in the taluk of Wynaad, and characterizes it as unwise and imprudent. The article says that in an unhealthy taluk like the Wynaad, where a large number of coolies repair from the plains to work in the extensive tea and coffee estates, the number of hospitals ought, properly speaking, to be increased, and hopes that the district board will reconsider their proposal and do the needful.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, Dec. 18th, 1895.

The Gódávari re-settlement.

22. The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 18th December, in an article on the Gódávari re-settlement, observes that the first thing which Government ought to consider in enhancing the assessment in the delta taluks is the capacity of the ryots to bear additional taxation. Proper statistics regarding the condition of agriculture and the ryots do not come under the consideration of Government, as the returns, it regrets to learn, furnished by the revenue officers do not represent true facts. If a true inquiry is made, it will be found that the ryots have not profited by wet cultivation. It cannot be denied, it says, that their present condition is one of extreme poverty and indebtedness. Being in possession of more extensive lands than before, they are unable to manure the

same properly, so that these lands have actually become poorer than they were at the previous settlement. Moreover, the water supplied by the river is not proportionately sufficient for the area of the delta lands cultivated, so that many of them have to be cultivated out of season. Again, the ryot has now to pay half as much again for labour as he used to do before 1877–78. A further cause of the ryot's poverty is pointed out to be the injudicious selection of lands by him in the neighbourhood of canals but at a distance from irrigation channels, with the inevitable result that the fields are annually flooded with water. Those who own less than ten acres (and these form a considerable portion of the ryots) cannot manage to save more than ten rupees a year. To maintain their families, to cultivate their lands, to pay kist and repay the loans taken during the previous year on special terms, the ryots are obliged to sell their grain in the months of January and February before the prices have risen in the market. It remarks that if instead of enhancing the assessment the Government should themselves take possession of the lands and pay the ryots wages for tilling, they would be able to pass their days without starvation.

The paper therefore advises Government not to be led away by the representations of the Board of Revenue and of the Settlement Deputy Commissioner, but to appoint an agricultural committee for collecting full information under the following heads :—

(1) The ryots in every village and the extent of land owned by each of them.
(2) The money lenders and borrowers in every village.
(3) The loans raised by the ryots from the sowcars.
(4) The savings of each ryot after deducting the expenses of cultivation.
(5) The proportion of the savings to the number of acres possessed.
(6) The number of dependents upon the earning member in a joint family.
(7) The causes of the indebtedness of the ryot.
(8) The mode of life of the Godavari ryot and his annual cost of living.
(9) The annual income of each ryot.
(10) The expenses of maintaining himself and his family and of educating his children.

The paper trusts in conclusion that His Excellency Lord Wenlock will give his attention to the deplorable condition of the poor ryot.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th December, remarks that the low pay given to the servants of the Traffic staff of the South Indian Railway tempts them to have recourse to illegal means to meet their wants and bring discredit to the company and loss to merchants. The correspondent advises the agent of the company to increase the pay of the staff and place them above temptation.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 17th, 1895.

Advisability of increasing the pay of the Traffic staff of the South Indian Railway.

24. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st December, says that complaints often reach it about the railway booking-clerks in Madras. They cause great delay in giving tickets to passengers bound for minor stations and that they sometimes insist upon their taking tickets for stations beyond their destination. It trusts that the authorities will take steps to prevent such grievances to the passengers.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1895.

Railway booking-clerks.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

25. The *Desabhimani*, of the 11th December, reporting that Mr. Pranatartihara Aiyar, B.A., B.C.E., has been appointed Assistant Engineer and Mr. Nery, who has no academical distinction, has been appointed Engineer for the Local Fund Board of Cuddalore, writes in English as follows :—

DESABHIMAN *Cuddalore*, Dec. 11th, 1895.

A remark on the appointment of Mr. Nery as Engineer for Local Fund Board of South Arcot.

"Comparisons can certainly not be odorous, and, judging from the educational qualifications of the Chief Engineer and his assistant, it does savour of some hardship that a gentleman of such academic honours, as Mr. Pranatartihara Aiyar is, should be made to occupy a subordinate position to one who does not lay claim to much honours."

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkari.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Dec. 27th, 1895.

The salt duty.

26. The *Sasilekha*, of the 27th December, thinks it an injustice that Government should have the sole monopoly of the sale of salt, an article which is used by the rich and the poor. It observes that there cannot be a more cruel tax than this, since salt is needed even by the poorest of the poor who cannot get enough of conjee to live on. Fifteen years ago salt was sold at the rate of an anna per measure. Now the rate is two annas. It suggests that, instead of levying this tax, it would be better to assess salt-producing lands at the rate of Rs. 20 per acre, so that it might be possible to sell salt cheaply. The paper adds that the reason why this tax is not much complained of is that the rich men do not feel it a burden, and remarks that it would redound to the credit of the British Government if this tax on salt could be reduced by increasing the taxes on the luxuries of the rich, such as upper-storied houses, mansions, liquors, &c. It concludes by insisting that this matter should be earnestly taken up by the National Congress and other associations.

### (*k*) *General.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Dec. 11th, 1895.

A complaint against a certain hospital assistant in Tiruvannamalai.

27. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 11th December, reports that a certain midwife attached to the hospital of one of the sub-divisions of Tiruvannamalai preferred a complaint to the authorities that the hospital assistant had attempted to violate her chastity, and that the authorities, instead of punishing the accused, disposed of the case by transferring the midwife to another place. The correspondent remarks that the matter needs investigation by the higher authorities.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1895.

A suggestion to the postal authorities.

28. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 14th December, says that it is not desirable that the postal authorities should keep by letters which have their postage stamps erased by the sender, and suggests that they should regard such letters as *not paid* letters and recover the postage due for them from the addressees.

JANAVINODHINI, *Tiruvadi*, Dec. 20th, 1895.

A suggestion to Government regarding village munsifs.

29. The *Janavinodhini*, of the 20th December, drawing the attention of Government to the miserable condition of the educated young men of this Presidency who are without employment and to its inability to provide them with suitable appointments, observes that many village munsifs are illiterate and consequently incompetent to discharge efficiently the onerous duties devolving on them. If Government do away with the present staff of village munsifs, and be pleased to group together four or five villages and place each group of villages under the supervision of an educated village officer on salaries ranging from Rs. 15 to 25, it would not only make the management of the affairs of the villages more satisfactory, but would open a means of livelihood to the young men who have received the benefits of education.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 24th, 1895.

The evils arising from appointing ignorant men as pattamaniamdars.

30. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th December, complains as follows:—True it is that pattamaniamdars are invested with the powers of a village magistrate and village munsif. The question is whether all pattamaniamdars discharge those duties. It is to be regretted that some pattamaniamdars know only to sign their names. This state of things is a source of great trouble to the villagers, for they are obliged to have recourse to civil and criminal courts for the disposal of petty cases, which entails on them unnecessary loss of money, time and energy. There is no reason why every pattamaniamdar

should not be made to discharge the duties devolving on him. Why should village cess be raised for the payment of incompetent pattamiamdars? The pattamaniamdar of Tirunagiri in the taluk of Shiyali, Tanjore district, who has no other than property qualification, may be cited as an instance in point.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1895.

Soldiers' outrages.

31. The *Sasilekha*, of the 20th December, in an article on soldiers' outrages, asserts that, in spite of precautions taken by the revenue and other officers, soldiers, when marching through the country, do a great deal of injury to the poor villagers. Last week a sugarcane plantation at Kodur in Hindupur taluk was destroyed by a regiment that was going from Bangalore to Secunderabad, and two cases of outrage, it proceeds to say, were committed by some men belonging to the said regiment, one at Penukonda and the other at Guttur. It describes that, after taking their afternoon lunch, the soldiers generally stroll in parties of two or three into the villages, apparently with the object of sight-seeing, and as soon as they see any women working in the fields, they make signs to them, showing them some silver coins. The very sight of these men makes the women run away, only, however, to be chased, caught and ravished. The soldiers then go back throwing some coins on the ground, in order that it may serve as evidence in their favour if the matter should be reported against them. First of all, to seek redress in a court of law would bring disgrace on the poor victims who suffer excommunication in spite of their innocence. It is not moreover possible for them to point out their ravishers, as the soldiers are all so much alike. If, braving all these difficulties, a woman appears in the court, the defence tries to make out she is a prostitute, the man that goes to her rescue is a pimp, pointing to the money that is found on the ground in support of its story. It instances the case of Hampanna in Guntakal as an illustration, and adds that if the officers commanding regiments would rise above racial prejudices and punish all such offenders, it would reflect credit upon themselves and be a great boon to the people. It regrets that although the number of these outrages is daily on the increase, the universal acquittal of the offenders in the courts disgraces the administration of justice in this country.

The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st December, speaking of the recent outrages committed upon women by soldiers in their march through the country, in Penukonda and Guttur, remarks that "the sense of modesty is the same in all persons as every man of ordinary understanding can perceive. Yet the Europeans do not ordinarily recognise it and think themselves higher than others whom they set down for base creatures devoid of all sense of honour. This is not right. In the Guntakal and the Assensole cases the European judges, being unwilling to convict the offenders through racial considerations, remarked that as the complainants were cooly women they could not be expected to have any keen sense of modesty and that such women are commonly loose characters. Distinctions of this kind may exist in other countries, but in India all are held to be the same in point of modesty, whatever the race or class to which they belong. Hence the military officers should strictly investigate into the misconduct of soldiers and remedy the evil by expelling the offenders from their ranks." (A full and true translation.)

Vibudharanjani, *Ellore*, Dec. 18th, 1895.

Public prosecutors in Burma.

32. The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 18th December, hearing that the number of public prosecutors in Burma has been reduced, is at a loss to know what the Government means by this step. It observes that the work of the Public Prosecutors will hereafter be thrown on the shoulders of the Magistrates themselves, who would then have to conduct cases like the police in addition to their legitimate duties. As a result of this it thinks convictions and punishments will increase in the country.

Vartadarsani, *Nellore*, Dec. 21st, 1895.

European outrages.

33. The *Vartadarsani*, of the 21st December, writes thus regarding the outrages of Europeans upon natives:—"Everybody knows that the injuries received at the hands of Europeans are becoming numerous. Case after case brought against

them this year has been dismissed by the judges out of partiality. The wrongs they have done to us this year are innumerable. It regrets that the Poona Congress has not included this subject in their programme for due consideration." (A full and true translation.)

KARNATAKA, PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 23rd, 1895.

How people are prevented by officials from representing their grievances to the higher authorities.

34. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 23rd December, says that when Lord Elgin recently visited Bhopal, a large number of persecuted ryots determined to lay their grievances before His Excellency the Viceroy. Accordingly they presented themselves before the Viceroy, but were quickly removed by order of an official. It is furthermore stated that His Excellency saw the men and was informed in answer to his inquiries that they were a gang of dacoit prisoners who were doing long terms of imprisonment in the Begam's forests.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 18th, 1895.

Compulsory registration to be abolished.

35. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 18th December, writes that as the section pertaining to the compulsory registration in the Indian Registration Act affords ample facilities for the commission of frauds and also opens the door for unncessary litigation it ought to be repealed and in lieu thereof a provision should be made that all documents intended for registration shall be signed by the parties in the presence of the registrar.

QUASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Dec. 16th, 1895.

Lancashire merchants and the cotton duty.

36. Referring to the unceasing efforts of the Lancashire merchants to get the cotton duties abolished, the *Qasim*, of the 16th December, remarks that the duty which was relinquished a few years ago has lately been reimposed by reason of the depressed financial condition of India. This being the case, it is not known why the Lancashire weavers are trying to get rid of it and what other means of income they propose to point out to the State in its stead.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Dec. 23rd, 1895.

Sir Arthur Havelock.

37. Regarding the appointment of Sir Arthur Havelock as Governor of Madras, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 23rd December, on the authority of a London correspondent, states that His Excellency is said to have discharged his duties satisfactorily in the Colonial office and to be well acquainted with the routine of work in that department, but that he has done nothing so extraordinary as to justify this new appointment. The correspondent further states that His Excellency is in the habit of appearing disguised as a lady at banquets.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1895.

The last meeting of the Legislative Council.

38. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th December, after making a brief reference to the proceedings of the last meeting of the Local Legislative Council, remarks that, on the whole, the conduct of the meeting was very satisfactory and that the prompt and well considered answers given by the official members to the questions of the non-officials must induce one to surmise that the official and the non-official members are both determined to do good to the country and not to be at variance with one another. The paper thinks that if future meetings should be conducted in the same manner, the council would do good to the people.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Dec. 27th, 1895.

The Madras Legislative Council.

39. The *Sasilekha*, of the 27th December, referring to the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council that was held on the 18th December, expresses its conviction that the answers given to the questions of the Hon'ble Messrs. Chambers, Subba Row and Jambulingam Mudaliyar are far from satisfactory. It is nevertheless gratifying to observe, it says, that the replies of Government have now a fulness which they have not had hitherto, and that they are, unlike previous replies, free from any touch of bullying rebuff or sarcasm. Passing to the question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Chambers regarding the misconduct of a

certain Salt Assistant Inspector, it remarks that the Government should itself inquire into the truth of the matter, and that it was not right on its part to have asked the honourable gentleman himself to supply detailed information.

Remarks on the Legal Practitioners' Act Amendment Bill.

40. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 16th December, alluding to the Legal Practitioners' Act Amendment Bill, which is now before the Government of India, writes that if the Bill becomes law it will make the first and second grade pleaders slaves of the district judges, which is a thing quite undesirable in the interests of both the profession and the parties. The scope and object of the measure is to check law-touting, but the result will be quite the reverse. The correspondent concludes with the remark that either the Bill should be dropped or the objectionable portions therein should at least be expunged.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 16th, 1895.

Muhammadan member of the Madras Legislative Council.

41. In approving the nomination of Muhammad Sheriff, Khan Bahadur, as a member of the Madras Legislative Council, the *Quasim*, of the 12th December, says that Mr. V. Muhammad Sheriff, Khan Bahadur, who proved himself useful as a Commissioner of the Madras municipality, is respected by all Muhammadans. His elevation to a seat in the local Legislative Council will satisfy the Muhammadans generally.

QUASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Dec. 12th, 1895.

New Muhammadan member of the Madras Legislative Council.

42. Regarding the nomination of Muhammad Sheriff, Khan Bahadur, as a member of the local Legislative Council, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 23rd December, observes that the appointment is commendable and satisfactory taking into consideration the Khan Bahadur's social position, amiable manners, good qualities and the several useful acts done by him for the benefit of the Muhammadan community of Madras as a municipal commissioner as well as in his private capacity.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Dec. 23rd, 1895.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Reflections on the Muhammadan riot at Quilon.

43. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 16th December, while attributing the recent riot which occurred at Quilon in Travancore between the Hindus and Muhammadans to the religious fanaticism of the latter, says that if Mr. Bradley, who was the Collector of Malabar at the time of the Pandikatt outbreak, or his successor, Mr. Moberly, had now been the British Resident in that State, they would have written a demi-official note to the Madras Government stating that the necessity for the Tenancy Bill now under the contemplation of Government has become still more pressing. The remark is made that these riots ought to be thoroughly inquired into and nipped in the bud, but the appointment of such cowardly officers as Mr. Bradley, who ran away, or of Mr. Moberly, who folded the betel-leaf, to conduct such inquiries is disapproved of. The editor explains his remarks by adding that these unpleasant occurrences will be on the wane only if officers who would do things in such a manner as not to make bad worse are appointed.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 16th, 1895.

To improve the position and status of the taluk sampraties of the Cochin State by raising their salaries, &c.

44. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th December, says that as the sampraties, otherwise called third-class magistrates, of the Cochin State are men of no education and are paid very low salaries of Rs. 25 and 30 per mensem each which would hardly suffice to keep up their position, they are open to corruptions of various sorts. The article therefore invites the attention of the Sirkar to the desirability of improving this branch of the service by introducing men of education and capacity and also raising their salary to a reasonable amount which would enable these officers to keep up their position and status.

KERALA MITRAM, *Calicut*, Dec. 11th, 1895.

TILISM-I-HAIRUTH, *Madras*, Dec. 5th, 1895.

45. In inviting the attention of the Government of the Panjab to the mismanagement of the State of Patiala, the *Tilism*, of the 5th December, observes that on account of the independence enjoyed by His Highness, his constant engagement in sports and amusements, the indifference of the new ministry and the proceedings of the officials, great dissatisfaction has been caused in the State and suggests that Government should mend matters.

State of Patiala.

QUASIM-UL AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Dec. 12th, 1895.

46. The *Quasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 12th December, has an extract from the *Zubdat-ul-Akbar*, of Lahore, to the following effect:—His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech at Hyderabad passed remarks regarding the alleged mismanagement of the State and the neglect and indifference of its ruler and expressed a hope that His Highness would in future try to display greater zeal and circumspection in the discharge of his functions and to become popular and to afford no opportunity even to his opponents to criticise his administration.

Viceroy's speech regarding the management of the Hyderabad State.

Referring to the above remarks, the *Zubdat* says if His Excellency meant that His Highness is indifferent to his duties as ruler of the Deccan it would point out that it is not the case now, inasmuch as His Highness attends to his duties personally and that the present management of his state is far better than that of the other Indian native states. After praising the Nizam for his tact, ability and good government, the *Zubdat* remarks that His Highness is respected and loved alike by all, and, in proof thereof, asserts that although there has been a change of several ministers during the last few years yet no person has desired a change of ruler. As regards the hope of the Viceroy that the Nizam would conduct his affairs in such a manner as to prevent hostile criticism, it observes that this is impossible and that His Excellency's own government is not free from taunts and criticisms.

TILISM-I-HAIRUTH, *Madras*, Dec. 5th, 1895.

47. Regarding the rumour that the Nizam's Postal department is to be transferred to the charge of the British Government, the *Tilism*, of the 5th December, states that if the rumour be correct the Nizam's Government will be subjected to great inconveniences and loss of revenue, and the employés of the department, who do not know English, will be obliged to retire in consequence.

Nizam's Postal department.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1895.

48. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th December, regrets to learn that only two meetings were convened at Madras for the election of delegates to the ensuing congress, and that these meetings were poorly attended. The paper blames the educated public for not having taken steps to convince the unlettered masses of the usefulness of the congress and to induce them to attend the meeting.

A remark on the meeting convened at Madras for the election of delegates to the congress.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Dec. 24th, 1895.

49. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th December, translates an article from the *Hindu*, the sum and substance of which is as follows:—The annoyance caused to the people living in or about the lines of march of troops when proceeding from place to place is endless. The poor villagers have no moral courage to express through public organs the grievances caused to them by soldiers, and the higher authorities are not therefore aware of their conduct. It is said that when the soldiers of the Northampton regiment were recently marching from Bangalore to Secunderabad, they plundered the sugarcane plantations near the village of Kodur in the taluk of Hindupur. One is grieved to hear that they attempted to violate the chastity of a woman near Renigunta and another near Guntur. It is usual with the soldiers to go about the villages in small groups after meals, and to approach, with wicked motives, women working in the fields alone. The panic and consternation to which those poor creatures, who are by no means inferior to any other class of women in chastity, are subject at the approach of these foreigners are indeed very great. It is a pity that the aggrieved are afraid

Incontinence of the soldiers on their line of march.

of making public their grievances lest they should be excommunicated from their caste. Even if matters reach the ears of the higher authorities, justice is not likely to be meted out, as the accused are Europeans. Was the soldier who murdered Umpanna, of Guntakal, punished? Who will venture to prosecute Europeans? The matter deserves the serious attention of Government, so that remedial measures may be adopted.

Native and English medicines.

50. The *Rajayogi*, of the 1st December, in an article on "medicines used in India," observes that English medicines do not agree with the constitution of the people and the climatic conditions of the country so well as native medicines do. Although the Government have built hospitals all over the country and are spending a great deal of money upon them, the patients, in many instances, fail to get any relief and have recourse to native medicines, which have the power of curing chronic diseases. The paper says that there are many books on native drugs and recipes written by very able men versed in medicine, but that is now very difficult to get them well and properly prepared. For want of State encouragement, which is so essential to every business, the native pharmacy has suffered and is suffering from desuetude. It would be a great boon to the people, it remarks, if a tenth at least of the money which Government spends upon hospitals were devoted to the preparation of pure native medicines. The Government will also do well to encourage the reading of the existing books on native medicine by prescribing them as they do English books for medical examinations. The paper trusts that the Government will take this matter into serious consideration.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Dec. 1st, 1895.

The National Congress.

51. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st December, writes thus about the National Congress:—"The misconduct of all officials, from the Viceroy to the police constables, is exposed in the congress, thus inducing all sorts of discussion. These officials, instead of trying to rectify their errors, abuse the congress out of pure malice and disgrace the Hindus purposely whenever there is an opportunity. By doing such acts they become our enemies; but the Home Government do not behave so towards us." (A full and true translation.)

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1895.

What did the Viceroy do?

52. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 16th December, says: The Viceroy has come and gone. The Governor of Madras is to come and go away. So they come and they go but do nothing at all. Lord Elgin came to India with great promise. It is now two years since he came, but has done nothing for the country. He does not like to hear what people have to say. A statesman, a follower of Mr. Gladstone, and one who voted for Home Rule in Ireland, is shy of meeting the people of this country in their legitimate demands. What is worse, he does not like to discuss political questions at all. His tour through Southern India has cost the people thousands of rupees and that is all. The contractors have gained, the hotel-keepers have made some profit and showmen, dancing girls, musicians have also been satisfied; but what has the country gained? So it is with the whole host of them. They come and they go, but the people are no whit better for their coming or going.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 16th, 1895.

The next congress and the subjects it should take up.

53. The same paper says thus in a leading article:—Now that the difference of opinion between the social conference party and its opponents have been happily brought to an end, it behoves the members of the congress to work harmoniously and to pass resolutions on some of the important questions bearing on the well-being of India. The congress has accomplished one of its grand objects, viz., the enlargement of the Legislative Councils. There remain, however, many other important matters. There is the Arms Act, the natives are not allowed to form themselves into volunteer corps. More attention should be paid to the subject of expenditure. The Army costs much more than it ought to do and the burden which it throws upon the people is greater than they can bear. The subject should be well handled at the congress and the hands of the committee sitting in London should be strengthened. In the next place the congress should give its attention

to the material progress of the country. There are many industries that could be started if only those who had money felt inclined to do. In the next place the congress should turn its attention to agriculture. There has been little or no improvement in this respect, and the ryots are becoming poorer as time passes on.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Dec. 18th, 1895.

Shooting of Natives by soldiers.

54. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 18th December, says that while soldiers were practising shooting in Jhansi two of the ryots engaged in reaping were shot dead. These soldiers are now under trial; "but," says the paper, "we know how the trial will end. The soldiers look upon natives as mere bugs."

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Dec. 26th, 1895.

An incident that happened when the Viceroy passed through Seringapatam.

55. The *Vrittanka Patrika*, of the 26th December, has the following:—The *Mysore Herald* says that while the Viceroy was driving in a carriage through Seringapatam a fakir came towards His Excellency's carriage and dropped a roll of paper in it. On being opened it was found to contain a statement to the effect that the British rule would come to an end in the course of the next six years when the decendants of the late Tippu Sultan would again take up the reins of Government. The fakir was immediately arrested and put into confinement.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 14th, 1895.

Oppression of the landlords in Malabar.

56. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th December, says that the tenants are oppressed by the landlords in various ways the most injurious of which is said to be the practice of giving lands on *melcharts* (overleases). The animosity between the landlords and tenants has since of late become very intense and is greatly attributed to *melchart*. There will be no contentment in Malabar until the tenancy question is definitely settled. And any law which may hereafter be passed in that connection will not be productive of good unless and until the practice of giving *melchart* is entirely put a stop to.